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Annotated Bibliography

Review of Child Labor Information and Forced Labor Information

Volume V: Taiwan—Zimbabwe

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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

ADB	Adult Debt Bondage
AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AMBAR	Asociación de Mujeres por el Bienestar y Asistencia Recíproca
ANPPCAN	African Network for the Prevention and the Protection Against Child Abuse and Neglect
APEC	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation
ARCM	Asian Research Center for Migration
ASM	Artisanal and Small-scale Mining
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
CATW	Coalition Against Trafficking in Women
CDW	Child Domestic Worker
CEARC	Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CETI	National Committee for the Eradication of Child Labor
CIA	U.S. Central Intelligence Agency
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CLNS	Child Labour News Service
CLS	Child Labour Survey
CLU	Child Labour Unit
CNA	Code of Children and Adolescents
CNN	Cable News Network
COMMITT	Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative Against Trafficking
COPE	Congress of the People
CPU	Child Protection Unit
CRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSEC	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
CSO	Central Statistical Office
CSUCS	Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers
CTV	Confederación de Trabajadores de Venezuela
CYP	Children and Young People
ECPAT	End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes
EDC	Education Development Center
EFCW	European Forum for Child Welfare
EJF	Environmental Justice Foundation
EMCOZ	Employers Confederation of Zimbabwe
ENHA	Expanded National Household Survey
EU	European Union
FAL	Forced Adult Labor
FCL	Forced Child Labor

FUE	Federation of Uganda Employers
GAPWUZ	General Agricultural and Plantation Workers Union of Zimbabwe
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
GMR	Greater Mekong Region
GMS	Greater Mekong Subregion
HIDS	Household Income Distribution Survey
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
HLFS	Household Labour Force Survey
ICFTU	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
ICG	International Crisis Group
IIN	Inter-American Children's Institute
ILO	International Labour Organization
ILO-IPEC	ILO International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
ILO-TICW	ILO Mekong Project to Combat Trafficking in Children and Women
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INAME	National Institute for Children
INAU	Instituto del Nino y Adolescente en Uruguay [Child and Adolescent Institute of Uruguay]
INE	Instituto Nacional de Estadística [National Institute of Statistics]
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPEC	International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
IPSR	Mahidol University's Institute for Population and Social Research
IRC	The International Rescue Committee
ITGLWF	International Textile, Garment, and Leather Workers Federation
IWPR	Institute for War and Peace Reporting
KIWOHEDE	Kiota Women's Health and Development Organisation
KURET	Kenya Uganda Rwanda Ethiopia Together
Lao PDK	Lao People's Democratic Republic
LCMS	Living Conditions Monitoring Survey
LEDI	Ley Especial Contra los Delitos Informáticos
LIB	Labour Inspection Board
LOPNA	Ley Orgánica de Protección del Niño y el Adolescente
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
LSMS	Living Standards Measurement Study/Survey
MACO	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MERCOSUR	Mercado Común Del Sur
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MIJ	Ministry of Interior and Justice
MOLSS	Ministry of Labour and Social Security
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
n.d.	No Date
NBER	National Bureau of Economic Research
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NSC	National Steering Committee

NSWTI	National Social Welfare Training Institute
NUS	National Union of Students
OAS	Organization of American States
ONIDEX	Oficina Nacional de Identificación y Extranjería
OPSC	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography
ORACLE	Opportunities for Reducing Adolescent and Child Labor Through Education
PAC	Provincial Action Committee
PAR	Participatory Action Research
PCBS	Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
PDR	People's Democratic Republic
PIT-CNT	Round Table of the Uruguayan Federation of Labor Unions
PKK	Kurdistan Workers Party
PROTECT CEE	Project of Technical Assistance against the Labour and Sexual Exploitation of Children, including Trafficking, in Countries of Central and Eastern Europe
RTI	Research Triangle Institute
SCF-UK	Save the Children—United Kingdom
SEA	Standard Enumeration Areas
SEE	South East Europe
SHÇEK	Social Services and Child Protection Agency General Directorate, Turkey
SIMPOC	Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labor
SIS	State Institute of Statistics
SME	Small and Medium Scale Enterprise
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
TBP	Time Bound Programme
TBPPF	Time Bound National Policy and Programme Framework
TESK	Confederation of Turkish Tradesmen and Handicrafts
TICW	ILO/IPEC Mekong Subregional Project to Combat Trafficking in Children and Women
TICW	Trafficking in Children and Women
TISK	Turkish Confederation of Employer Associations
TSE	Trafficking and sexual exploitation
U.S.	United States
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UCW	Understanding Children's Work
UN	United Nations
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNGEI	United Nations Girls' Education Initiative
UNIAP	United Nations Inter-Agency Project (on Human Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Subregion)
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UPDF	Ugandan People's Defence Forces
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USDOL	U.S. Department of Labor

VLSS/VNLSS	Vietnam Living Standard Surveys
VT	Tae Kwang Vina Factory
WBGS	West Bank and Gaza Strip
WCFL	Worst Forms of Child Labor
WDACL	World Day Against Child Labor
WFCL	Worst Forms of Child Labor
WHO	World Health Organization
WVFT	World Vision Foundation of Thailand
YPMS	Yemen Poverty Monitoring Survey
ZANU-PF	Zimbabwe African National Union--Patriotic Front
ZCTU	Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions
ZEGA	Zambia Export Growers Association
ZLHR	Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights
ZWD	Zimbabwean Dollars

TAIWAN: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Amihan, A. (n.d.). *Combating child trafficking in Southeast Asia*. Paper presented at the Second World Congress Against the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children. Retrieved December 20, 2007, from http://www.tdh.ch/website/doc_dnld.nsf/bf25ab0f47ba5dd785256499006b15a4/aa38138679a23d33c12571760041dd5d/$FILE/southeast_asia_child_trafficking_04_eng.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Debt Bondage: Unspecified
   Child Labor: Begging, Drug Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
   Child Slavery: Unspecified
   Child Trafficking: Begging, Drug Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation

   This document on child trafficking was prepared by Asia Against Child Trafficking (Asia ACTS) and presented at the Second World Congress Against the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children. The document states that children are trafficked to Taiwan from Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam for sexual exploitation such as pornography and prostitution. In addition, children are trafficked for unspecified slave and bonded labor, begging, and exploitation through illegal activities, such as drug trafficking. The document correlates trafficking in children with the free flow of goods and money under a global market structure that promotes materialism and consumerism. The document does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

2. Che, Stephen. (2007, March 24). NIA: Trafficking victims detained for protection. *The China Post*. Retrieved December 17, 2007, from http://www.chinapost.com.tw/print/105390.htm

   Source: News Article

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

   This article states that Taiwan is a common destination for human trafficking from mainland China and Southeast Asia, often under the sham of marriage to a Taiwanese citizen. Labor exploitation includes girls working in small restaurants and as family servants and caregivers for 18 hours per day with no days off. Those who disobey a trafficker are often beaten.

   The article did not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

3. Collins, N.-A. (2005, May 26). Child trafficking prevalent throughout Southeast Asia. *Voice of America News*. Retrieved November 22, 2007, from http://www.voanews.com/english/archive/2005-05/Child-Trafficking-Prevalent-Throughout-Southeast-Asia.cfm

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This news article reports that child trafficking in Southeast Asia is "rampant." Children from the Philippines, Thailand, and other countries in Asia are trafficked to Taiwan. The article does not specify the sector or mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

4. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2006) *Internationally recognized core labour standards in Chinese Taipei.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved January 3, 2008, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/corelabourstandardstaipei2006.pdf

   Source: International Organization

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

   This report, which was presented to the World Trade Organization General Council in 2006, states that there is little child labor in Taiwan. However, child trafficking for purposes of sexual exploitation and unspecified labor does occur, especially in the aboriginal communities. The document states that there are between 40,000 and 60,000 child sex workers age 12 to 17 in Taiwan. There have also been reports of children as young as 15 recruited into the armed services, despite a minimum requirement age of 18. The use of child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

5. International Labour Organization. (n.d.). *Fact sheet on forced labour in Asia*. Retrieved November 22, 2007 from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=5044

   Source: International Organization

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This document states that children from the Philippines and Indonesia are trafficked to Taiwan and are forced to work in the commercial sex industry. The document does not provide additional details or mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

6. International Labour Organization. (2005, May 18). *Global report on forced labour in Asia: Debt bondage, trafficking, and state-imposed forced labour*. Retrieved November 22, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/global/About_the_ILO/Media_and_public_information/Press_releases/lang--en/WCMS_075504/index.htm

   Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report discusses forced labor in Asia and briefly mentions that women and children from Indonesia and the Philippines are trafficked to Taiwan, where they are forced to work in the commercial sex industry. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

7. Lam, T. (2003). Trading in children. *Inter Press Service*. Retrieved November 22, 2007, from http://ipsnews.net/migration/stories/trading.html

   Source: News Article

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

   This article reports that many children from Vietnam are trafficked to Taiwan for bonded labor, the drug trade, and sexual exploitation. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

8. McGivering, Jill. (2006, January 24). Vietnam-China trafficking on rise. *BBC News.* Retrieved August 15, 2008, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/asia-pacific/4643110.stm

   Source: News Article

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This article labels Taiwan as a destination country for girls trafficked from China. This analysis reports that China is effectively controlling domestic trafficking but cross-border trafficking, which is increasing rapidly, is more difficult to monitor and younger girls are being trafficked. They tend to come from poor villages and are sold into brothels after being deceived by false promises of work in factories or restaurants. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

9. Radio Australia. (2004, March 26). *Taiwan: Online auctions the new frontier for human trafficking*. Sydney, Australia: Author. Retrieved January 4, 2008, from http://www.ncvaonline.org/archive/news_032604_HumanTrafficking_eBay.shtml

   Source: Other—Radio Interview Transcript

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This document is a transcript of a Radio Australia interview with Hani Durzy, spokesman for eBay, Hung Nguyen, president of the Congress of Vietnamese Americans in Vancouver, and Graceia Lai of the Taipei Women's Rescue Foundation. The interview discussed an eBay Taiwan listing advertising the sale of three Vietnamese females for marriage, two of them appearing to be minors—they looked younger than age 15 in their

photographs). Both eBay and the man listing the auction were sued for human trafficking. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

10. Radio Free Asia. (2004, April 8). *Rights group sues E-Bay, Taipei chef over Vietnamese women*. Retrieved December 20, 2007, from http://www.rfa.org/english/news/social/132348-20040408.html

    Source: News Article

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This article reports that a Taiwanese chef listed three underage Vietnamese girls for sale on the eBay Taiwan website. The article stated that Vietnamese children are often trafficked to Taiwan for work in the sex trade. The article does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

11. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Taiwan*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved November 19, 2007, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/taiwan.doc

    Source: NGO

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

    This report states that children are trafficked to Taiwan mainly for sexual exploitation from mainland China, Cambodia, the Central Asian Republics, Indonesia, Laos, Myanmar, the Philippines, Russia, South Korea, Vietnam, and Thailand. The report cites a 2003 *Taipei Times* article (included) that surveyed mainland Chinese girls at the Hsinchu shelter. Most of the girls were not aware that they were being trafficked for prostitution and would be sold to brothels once they arrived in Taiwan. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

12. Taiwan. (n.d.). *HumanTrafficking.org*. Retrieved December 17, 2007, from http://www.humantrafficking.org/countries/taiwan

    Source: NGO

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

    This document was published by the Human Trafficking Organization with funding from the Academy Educational Development and the U.S. Department of State. According to this report, children from China, Cambodia, Vietnam, and Thailand are trafficked to Taiwan for purposes of sexual and unspecified labor exploitation. Many girls are lured through fraudulent marriages and false employment offers. This document summarizes

the U.S. Department of State's Human Rights Report and Trafficking in Persons Report, and does not provide any new or additional information. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

13. Taiwan removed from U.S. watch list for human trafficking. (2007, June 14). *Asia Pulse.* Retrieved January 3, 2008, from the LexisNexis database.

    Source: News Article

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

    This article reports that, although Taiwan remains primarily a destination for both children and adults trafficked for sexual exploitation and forced labor, the 2007 Trafficking in Persons Report recognizes the efforts the government has demonstrated and the progress it has made to try to eradicate these problems. Noting what the government still needs to do, the report upgraded Taiwan to Tier 2 from the Tier 2 Watch List.

14. United Nations Children's Fund. (2003). *Children on the edge: Protecting children from sexual exploitation and trafficking in East Asia and the Pacific.* Bangkok, Thailand: Author. Retrieved August 6, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/vietnam/childse.pdf

    Source: International Organization

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

    This document states that between 40,000 and 60,000 children work in the sex trade in Taiwan, where arranged marriages often disguise child trafficking. Indonesian girls are trafficked to Taiwan for unspecified domestic labor and prostitution. From Thailand, young girls are sent to Taiwan to work as prostitutes. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

15. United Nations Children's Fund. (2005). *Violence against children in East Asia and Pacific Region*. New York: Author. Retrieved November 7, 2007, from http://www.crin.org/docs/resources/publications/violence/VAC_Summary.doc

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This report summarizes a United Nations Children's Fund assessment on violence against children in the Asia Pacific region. Taiwan is briefly mentioned as a destination for children trafficked from Malaysia for sexual exploitation. The report does not provide additional details or mention child labor in the production of goods.

16. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). *Taiwan: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved August 7, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100517.htm

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

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

This report notes that despite national laws prohibiting child prostitution, it remains a problem in Taiwan. Reports from nongovernmental organizations indicate a significant increase in the exploitation of boys as prostitutes. Despite laws against compulsory or forced child labor, those practices were also reported, and authorities have prosecuted numerous cases of forced child prostitution. The report does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

17. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 31, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/105389.htm

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

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

This annual human trafficking report lists Taiwan as a Tier 2 country. Children from mainland China and Southeast Asia are trafficked to Taiwan for purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor. Additionally, local nongovernmental organizations indicate a significant increase in the exploitation of boys as prostitutes. Despite laws against compulsory or forced child labor, those practices were also reported, and authorities have prosecuted numerous cases of forced child prostitution. The report does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

18. Wu, D. (2003, September 6). Plights of smuggled underage Chinese prostitutes raised. *Taipei Times*. Retrieved January 4, 2008, from http://www.taipeitimes.com/News/taiwan/archives/2003/09/06/2003066682

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article reports that underage girls are trafficked to Taiwan from mainland China for work in the sex industry. When surveyed, 22.4 percent of the girls knew they would work as prostitutes in a bar, but 64.5 percent ended up working in the sex trade, and 60 percent had to relinquish all that they earned to their bosses. The article does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

TAIWAN: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Ha, K. O. (2006, December 12). Taiwan shelter helps abused Vietnamese workers; mostly funded by Vietnamese in California. *San Jose Mercury News*. Retrieved January 3, 2008, from the LexisNexis database.

   Source: News Article

   Adult Involuntary Servitude: Unspecified
   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Adult Labor: Nursing Home, Unspecified

   This article describes the experience of a Vietnamese woman who worked in Taiwan at a nursing home and was enslaved by her employer. She was beaten, denied food, and forced to work until she collapsed. There are many reports of abuses against migrant workers in Taiwan, including people subjected to sexual trafficking and forced labor (unspecified sector). The article references the U.S. Department of State's 2006 *Trafficking in Persons* report, which documents that workers trafficked to Taiwan from Thailand, Vietnam, and the Philippines are often subjected to forced labor or involuntary servitude by their employers or labor agencies in Taiwan. The article does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

2. Hirsch, M. (2007, April 13). Human trafficking likely to worsen, experts claim. *Taipei Times*. Retrieved December 17, 2007, from http://www.taipeitimes.com/News/taiwan/archives/2007/04/13/2003356410

   Source: News Article

   Adult Slavery: Sexual Exploitation
   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This article focuses on a "surge" in the number of immigrants trafficked to Taiwan who then disappear into an "underworld of sex slavery." According to the Taitung County Police Department, in 2002, there were 8,135 unaccounted for immigrants from Southeast Asia in Taiwan. Four years later, the number of missing Indonesians, Filipinos, Thais, Vietnamese, and Mongolians had nearly doubled. Those immigrants are usually the victims of trafficking, and many disappear after entering Taiwan with marriage or labor visas. Most of the women in that missing immigrant population are involuntarily coerced into the sex trade, which U.S. Deputy Assistant Attorney General Grace Becker characterized as "modern day slavery." Taiwan was the focus of international attention when hundreds of Thai laborers working in Taiwan set their dormitory on fire—the workers had been pushed to the brink by their abusive Taiwanese employers. The article does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

3. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2006). *Internationally recognized core labour standards in Chinese Taipei*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved January 3, 2008, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/corelabourstandardstaipei2006.pdf

Source: International Organization

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

According to this report, which was presented in 2006 to the General Council of the World Trade Organization, forced labor in Taiwan includes exploitation in the form of 16 to 18 hours a day of forced overtime and some trafficking of women by crime gangs for sexual exploitation, especially women from China and Thailand. Women who choose to migrate and work as prostitutes are often deceived by the traffickers about their pay and working and living conditions. Once in Taipei, the traffickers isolate the women, keep their passports, threaten them with violence if they do not cooperate, and deduct a high brokerage/placement fee and falsified debt payments from workers' salaries for as long as 15 months. The document does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

4. 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 November 18, 2006, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=5059

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This second international report on forced labor and trafficking briefly mentions Taiwan as a major trafficking destination for women from Indonesia and the Philippines intended for forced prostitution, though the document does not provide any further details. The report does not address forced labor in the production of goods.

5. International Labour Organization. (2005b). *Global report on forced labour in Asia: Debt bondage, trafficking, and state-imposed forced labour*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 22, 2007, 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 International Labour Organization (ILO) report discusses forced labor in Asia and briefly mentions that women and children from Indonesia and the Philippines are trafficked to Taiwan and forced to work in the commercial sex industry. The document does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

6. International Labour Organization. (n.d.). *Fact sheet on forced labour in Asia*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 22, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=5044

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This document states that women and children from the Philippines and Indonesia are trafficked to Taiwan and are forced to work in the commercial sex industry, but provides no additional details. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

7. Iok-sin, L. (2007, January 23). Public awareness of rise in human trafficking is low. *Taipei Times*. Retrieved December 17, 2007, from http://www.taipeitimes.com/News/taiwan/archives/2007/01/23/2003345956

   Source: News Article

   Adult Debt Bondage: Factory Work
   Trafficking: Unspecified

   This article states that Taiwan was placed on the Tier 2 Watch List in the 2006 U.S. Department of State *Trafficking in Persons* report. Even though human trafficking is increasing in Taiwan, the government has not made enough of an effort to combat the problem. The article mentions the case of a Vietnamese man who agreed to pay a labor broker $5,000 in return for a contract to work as a caretaker in Taiwan. Upon arriving in Taiwan, he was sent to work at a factory and his entire monthly salary was appropriated by the broker as payment toward a debt for seven months, at which point the worker died in an accident. The article does not mention what type of factory the man worked in or which goods the factory produces.

8. Iok-sin, L. (2007, March 2). Feature: Group urges aid for trafficking victims. *Taipei Times*. Retrieved December 17, 2007, from http://www.taipeitimes.com/News/taiwan/archives/2007/03/02/2003350636

   Source: News Article

   Involuntary Servitude: Unspecified
   Trafficking: Unspecified

This article states that the 2006 U.S. Department of State *Trafficking in Persons* report highlights labor trafficking as a main concern in Taiwan, and notes the 20,000 foreign contract workers in Taiwan who left their place of employment because of involuntary servitude or other unspecified abuses. The report downgrades Taiwan to a Tier 2 Watch List.

Fran Gau, Executive Director of the nongovernmental organization (NGO) Taipei Women's Rescue Foundation, noted that some labor trafficking victims enter Taiwan and work illegally because of false information they received from the traffickers. Other workers who enter legally run away after being abused. Taiwan has no anti-human trafficking laws. The document does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

9. Lam, T. (2003). Trading in children. *Inter Press News*. Retrieved November 22, 2007, from http://ipsnews.net/migration/stories/trading.html

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Bonded Adult Labor: Unspecified
Forced Adult Labor: Begging, Drug Trade, Sexual Exploitation

Human trafficking in Vietnam is increasing, and many young Vietnamese women and children are trafficked to Taiwan and forced into bonded labor, pornography, prostitution, begging, and other illegal activities such as drugs.

This article reports that rich elderly Taiwanese men pay US$10,000 to US$15,000 for a Vietnamese wife arranged through marriage brokers who search the Vietnamese countryside for young women seeking to escape dire socioeconomic situations. The article provides no specific details nor does it mention forced labor in the production of goods.

10. Migrants report abusive condition in Taiwan. (2006, November 8). *Taipei Times*. Retrieved January 3, 2008, from http://www.humantrafficking.org/updates/473

Source: News Article

Adult Slavery: Unspecified
Adult Trafficking: Unspecified
Forced Adult Labor: Paper Factory, Unspecified

This article highlights a press conference held by Chinese Nationalist Party Legislator Joanna Lei to report incidents of trafficking and abuses of migrant workers in Taiwan. At least one trafficked worker from Vietnam had been "sold" to six different employers, but she did not mention the type of work she was engaged in.

Lee Li-hua, a social worker with the Catholic Hope Workers Center, described two workers from the Philippines who died after being forced to work up to 16 hours per day in a paper factory with no time off. The article also mentions the 2006 U.S. Department

of State annual report on human trafficking that listed Taiwan on its Tier 2 Watch List, citing a significant number of workers from Vietnam, Thailand, and the Philippines who work in forced labor or slavery-like conditions in Taiwan.

11. Miller, J. (2004, July 14). *Potential for trafficking by marriage brokers called serious*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State. Retrieved December 17, 2007, from http://www.america.gov/st/washfile-english/2004/July/200407141701572XRnuS0.088772.html

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

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This testimony was presented to the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee by John R. Miller, director of the U.S. Department of State's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons. Mr. Miller briefly mentions recent reports that Vietnamese women were trafficked to Taiwan under the false pretenses of mail-order brides for Taiwanese men. Once the women arrived in Taiwan, they were forced into sexual servitude in Taiwan brothels. No other details were provided. The testimony does not address forced labor in the production of goods.

12. Perrement, M. (2005, May 17). Human trafficking, forced labor, most serious in Asia-Pacific, says ILO. *China Development Brief*. Retrieved January 2, 2008, from http://www.chinadevelopmentbrief.com/node/62

    Source: NGO

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This document discusses the findings in ILO's second global report, *A Global Alliance Against Forced Labour* (included in this bibliography). Taiwan is briefly mentioned as a country with a human trafficking problem, where many women are falsely lured or abducted and find themselves in the commercial sex industry. The document also does not reference forced labor in the production of goods.

13. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Taiwan*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved November 19, 2007, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/taiwan.doc

    Source: NGO

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

    This report states that Taiwan is a destination country for women and children trafficked for sexual exploitation from Cambodia, the Central Asian Republics, China, Indonesia, Laos, Myanmar, the Philippines, Russia, South Korea, Thailand, and Vietnam. Women

enticed to Taiwan by traffickers with fabricated offers of employment and false marriage proposals are often forced to work as slave laborers or as prostitutes. Citing a 2003 *Global News Wire* article (included in this bibliography), an estimated 800 mainland women were trafficked to Taiwan each month. In addition to the trafficking of Vietnamese brides, there is a high rate of marriage between Taiwanese men and women from the West Kalimantan province of Indonesia. Some of those brides end up working as slaves in their husband's home or are sold to brothels. The document does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

14. Rudolf, S. (2005, June 23). *Time to take action: Panel addresses migrant worker issues at home and abroad*. Bangkok, Thailand: Thai Labor Organization. Retrieved December 17, 2007, from http://www.thailabour.org/wnews/050628a.html

    Source: NGO

    Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor

    This summary describes a movie produced by the Thai Labor Campaign: *Thai Workers in Taiwan: A Lottery for Lifetime Debt?* The film highlights Thai women who were abused and burdened by heavy recruitment debts after going to work in Taiwan. One woman who had paid a hefty recruitment fee for a job as a childcare provider was forced into domestic work for long hours with no days off. The woman was not properly fed, did not have clean drinking water, and suffered additional abuses. When the woman complained to her recruitment agency, she was sent back to Thailand, but was still responsible for repaying the recruitment fee. The use of forced labor in the production of goods was not mentioned.

15. Taiwan. (n.d.). *Humantrafficking.org*. Retrieved December 17, 2007, from http://www.humantrafficking.org/countries/taiwan

    Source: NGO

    Adult Debt Bondage: Construction, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Manufacturing
    Adult Involuntary Servitude: Construction, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Manufacturing
    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
    Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This document states that Taiwan is a destination country for women and girls trafficked from Cambodia, China, Thailand, and Vietnam for unspecified labor and sexual exploitation; many of the women and girls are lured by fraudulent marriages and fabricated employment opportunities. Women who choose to voluntarily migrate from the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam often find themselves coerced into debt bondage and involuntary servitude in the fishing and manufacturing (unspecified sector) industries, construction, and domestic service.

In the 2006 and 2007 U.S. Department of State *Trafficking in Persons* report, Taiwan was listed as a Tier 2 country because it had failed to fully satisfy minimum efforts to eradicate and prevent trafficking. Taiwan does not have anti-trafficking laws or laws that prohibit labor trafficking or debt bondage.

However, traffickers have been effectively prosecuted and imprisoned under anti-slavery laws for crimes that included the exploitation of children for prostitution. And anti-trafficking operations have arrested government officials and rescued labor and sex trafficking victims. Although the government has developed a national strategy to address all forms of trafficking, including forced labor, victim services remain uncoordinated and many trafficking victims continue to be incarcerated and/or placed in detention centers. The document summarizes the U.S. Department of State's Human Rights Report and Trafficking in Persons report, and does not provide any new or additional information.

16. Taiwan cracks human-trafficking ring: Rescues 35 Indonesian women. (2007, March 21). *Deutsche Presse-Agentur*. Retrieved December 20, 2007, from http://news.monstersandcritics.com/asiapacific/news/printer_1280850.php

Source: News Article

Adult Slavery: Factory Work
Adult Trafficking: Unspecified
Forced Adult Labor: Factories

This article reports that Taiwanese police cracked a human trafficking ring and rescued 35 Indonesian women. The women were lured to Taiwan under false pretenses and then forced into slavery after their arrival; their passports had been appropriated by the traffickers. The women were forced to work in factories up to 18 hours per day and had to turn over part of their salaries to the traffickers. The article did not specify what goods were produced in the factories.

17. Taiwan making progress on human trafficking, says US. (2007, January 21). *Taipei Times*. Retrieved August 14, 2008, from http://www.taipeitimes.com/News/taiwan/archives/2007/01/21/2003345688

Source: News Article

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

This article notes that the Taiwanese government has made some progress against human trafficking since being placed on the Tier 2 Watch List of a 2006 U.S. State Department interim assessment. Taiwan had failed to demonstrate increased efforts during the last year to address human trafficking, especially the forced labor and sexual servitude of legal contract workers and brides from Southeast Asia. There were no prosecutions of labor or domestic servitude traffickers even though evidence indicated significant problems among the 350,000 workers in Taiwan from Thailand, Indonesia, Vietnam, and

the Philippines. Taiwanese officials also failed to find ways to identify and protect victims of involuntary servitude or forced labor.

The article does refer to important progress by the Council of Labor Affairs in the working conditions for foreign laborers in Taiwan. There are bilateral agreements with Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam that permit foreign domestic workers to now bypass the abusive practices of Taiwanese labor brokerage agencies. Also, the Ministry of the Interior no longer permits new marriage brokers, and existing firms must meet more stringent regulations and oversight. Screening processes of Southeast Asian mail-order brides for Taiwanese men were strengthened by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in efforts to prevent sham marriages that are fronts for involuntary sexual exploitation.

18. Taiwan must combat human trafficking. (2005, November 29). *Taiwan News*. Retrieved December 18, 2007, from http://www.vitalvoices.org/desktopdefault.aspx?page_id=317

    Source: News Article

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This article documents that Taiwan is a major source, transit, and destination country for human trafficking. Women are trafficked to Taiwan from Cambodia and Vietnam as "brides" and forced into prostitution shortly after their "marriages" take place. Women from China are lured to Taiwan with promises of good employment, but are forced into the sex industry. The article does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

19. Taiwan quick take: trafficking ring broken. (2006, November 1). *Taipei Times*. Retrieved January 3, 2008, from http://www.taipeitimes.com/News/taiwan/archives/2006/11/01/2003334267

    Source: News Article

    Adult Trafficking: Unspecified
    Forced Adult Labor: Unspecified

    This article highlights a recent police raid on a human trafficking ring in Taipei. The police rescued a Vietnamese woman who had been "sold" to a labor brokerage firm. Of the three suspects arrested, police alleged that one of the suspects had confiscated the victims' passports and sold foreign women to the labor brokerage company for $300,000 (NT) each. The victims were forced to work 18 hours per day in an unspecified sector. The article does not provide any additional details and does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

20. Taiwan removed from U.S. watch list for human trafficking. (2007, June 14). *Asia Pulse*. Retrieved January 3, 2008, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

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

This article reports that although Taiwan remains primarily a destination for both women and children trafficked for sexual exploitation and forced labor, the U.S. Department of State's 2007 *Trafficking in Persons* report recognizes the efforts the government has demonstrated and the progress it has made to try to eradicate those problems. Involuntary servitude was mentioned; there were no details about forced labor in the production of goods.

21. 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. Retrieved December 17, 2007, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/crime/human_trafficking/Exec_Summary_NAPOLCOM.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

This report briefly mentions that Taiwan is a top destination for the trafficking of women from the Philippines, primarily through labor recruitment scams. The document does not provide additional details or mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

22. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006, April). *Trafficking in persons: Global patterns*. Vienna: Author. Retrieved December 17, 2007, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/crime/trafficking_persons_report_2006-04.pdf

Source: International Organization

Trafficking: Unspecified

This document describes the global conditions of human trafficking, and briefly but specifically, characterizes Taiwan as a destination country for a high incidence of trafficking. There are no additional details. The report also does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

23. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). *Taiwan: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved December 14, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100517.htm

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

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

This report states that human trafficking in Taiwan for purposes of forced labor and sexual exploitation continues to present a serious problem. Taiwan remains a destination country for women trafficked primarily from China, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam. The women are lured to Taiwan by deceptive offers of marriage or employment from unethical marriage and labor brokers. Once in Taiwan, the women are forced or coerced into the commercial sex trade (including prostitution) or unspecified exploitive labor. Despite laws against compulsory or forced child labor, those practices were also reported, and authorities have prosecuted numerous cases of forced child prostitution. The report does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

24. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved August 14, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/105389.htm

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

Adult Debt Bondage: Unspecified
Adult Involuntary Servitude: Unspecified
Adult Trafficking: Construction, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Manufacturing, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Adult Labor: Construction, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Manufacturing, Sexual Exploitation

This report characterizes Taiwan as primarily a destination country for the trafficking of men, women, and children for the purposes of forced labor and sexual exploitation. Common source countries for victims trafficked to Taiwan include Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia, and the Philippines, and victims come mostly from rural areas of those countries. Deceptive strategies used to lure women and girls from mainland China and Southeast Asian countries to Taiwan include fake marriage proposals, fabricated employment offers, and illegal smuggling. A common tactic involves the recruitment of victims through employment agencies, to which the victims must pay large sums of money (US$14,000) for job placement in the fishing, construction, manufacturing and domestic service industries. This debt is then used to keep victims in situations of involuntary servitude until such time as it can be paid. Specific working conditions and goods produced by trafficking victims in the fishing and manufacturing industries in Taiwan are not provided.

Foreign workers remain vulnerable to trafficking because of less than adequate oversight, legal protections, and enforcement by Taiwanese authorities. During this reporting period, NGOs documented a significant increase in the number of boys rescued from prostitution as a result of online social networking sites that generated suspicion followed by police investigations, and proved to be fronts for prostitution rings.

During this reporting period, there were improvements in standardization of data by the Taiwan Ministry of Justice that produced more accurate data on sex and labor trafficking cases. Taiwanese officials also significantly increased their efforts to investigate and prosecute human trafficking crimes, particularly sexual and labor exploitation.

25. Wang, R. (2007, September 24). First anti-human trafficking film festival to be held. *Central News Agency*. Retrieved January 3, 2008, from the LexisNexis database.

    Source: News Article

    Trafficking: Unspecified

    This article reports that the Garden of Hope Foundation, a Taiwanese charity working to end sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, and domestic violence in Taiwan, held the first anti-human trafficking film festival in Taipei in October of 2007. Human trafficking is a problem in Taiwan, resulting in a downgraded human rights rating by the U.S. Department of State in its annual *Country Report on Human Rights Practices*. The article does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

26. Yeh, S. (2006, November 26). Taiwan's human trafficking issue. *Taipei Times*. Retrieved December 7, 2007, from http://www.taipeitimes.com/News/editorials/archives/2006/11/26/2003337971

    Source: News Article

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

    This article was written by the president of the Taipei Women's Rescue Foundation, a NGO providing legal counseling to women and girls involved in the sex trade. The article reports that police in Taoyuan uncovered a smuggling ring run by a former national Taekwondo athlete, who was trafficking women to Taiwan from China and from unspecified Southeast Asian countries through fraudulent arranged marriages. Once in Taiwan, the women were forced to work in prostitution. The article does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

TAJIKISTAN: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Asian Development Bank. (2006). TAJ: *Sustainable cotton subsector project*. Manila, The Philippines: Author. Retrieved July 30, 2007, from http://www.adb.org/Documents/IPSAs/TAJ/38603-TAJ-IPSA.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Cotton

   This is a report on poverty and the influence of a sustainable cotton industry in reducing poverty in Tajikistan. The report cites the exploitation of children (and women) as evidence that the cotton industry in Tajikistan is currently not sustainable and not pro-poor. One paragraph on child labor gives details on the working conditions of child laborers—poorly equipped and cramped barracks, minimal subsistence allowance, long work hours with prolonged sun exposure, and poor health outcomes. The report indicates that, because child labor has been a long-standing practice, strategies should be directed at reducing child labor. One strategy for reducing child labor is to ensure that farm debt negotiations stipulate and comply with the minimum child labor regulations.

2. Children of Tajikistan harvest cotton for meager wages. (2004, July 19). *Pravda.ru.* Retrieved November 27, 2006, from http://english.pravda.ru/world/ussr/6214-cotton-0

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Cotton

   This news article reports that children in Tajikistan account for 40 percent of the labor force used to harvest cotton despite the prohibition of child labor in Tajik law. Statements from the International Organization for Migration (IOM) quoted in this article estimate that children miss 380 hours of schooling per year to harvest cotton. Child labor is relied upon so heavily in Tajikistan due to the migration of thousands of adult workers every year to neighboring countries for higher paid jobs. Although this report does not specifically state that children are forced to pick cotton, it has been reported in other documents that this form of labor is not voluntary.

3. Environmental Justice Foundation. (2005). *White gold: The true cost of cotton*. London: Author. Retrieved July 30, 2007, from http://www.ejfoundation.org/pdf/white_gold_the_true_cost_of_cotton.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Cotton

Although the majority of this report, written by the Environmental Justice Foundation, focuses on forced child labor in Uzbekistan, the report makes references to other Central Asian countries and notes that Tajikistan has only ratified International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 138, and not Convention 182. Furthermore, the report states that children as young as seven are used in all of the central Asian republics to harvest cotton, with 40 percent of the cotton labor force used in Tajikistan in 2004 being children.

Note: Tajikistan ratified Convention 182 in June 2005, after this document was published.

4. Freedom House. (2006). *Country report: Tajikistan*. Retrieved November 16, 2006, from http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=47&nit=412&year=2006&display=law

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Cotton

   This report notes that cotton is mentioned as the primary industry in which child laborers are found in Tajikistan. According to the document, women and children are used to conduct field work during the cotton harvest. Despite Tajikistan being a signatory to ILO Convention 182, violations in child labor practices still occur due to persistent poverty in the country.

5. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.). *Tajikistan.* New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved December 6, 2006, from http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/tajikistan.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Soldiering, Vending

   This document states that children in Tajikistan serve as vendors in bazaars. During the civil war of Tajikistan, armed opposition groups also recruited young boys into their armed formations. According to some local traditions, upon reaching age 12, boys are considered able to fight. The document also notes that children over the age of seven can perform household chores and work in agriculture for their family. Children above the age of 15 can perform light work. The document states that Tajikistan does not have a history of bonded or forced child labor, though this is contradictory to other reports in this annotated bibliography.

6. Institute for War and Peace Reporting. (n.d.). *Lost children of Central Asia*. Retrieved December 12, 2006, from http://www.essex.ac.uk/armedcon/story_id/000170.doc

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document discusses the trafficking and forced labor of minors in the commercial sex industry in Tajikistan and other central Asian states. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

7. International Bureau for Children's Rights. (n.d.). *Making children's rights work: Country profile on Tajikistan*. Retrieved December 12, 2006, from http://www.ibcr.org/Publications/CRC/Draft_CP_Asia/TajikistanPDF.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Cotton
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This document briefly notes that schools in Tajikistan are closed for the cotton harvest and children forced to participate in picking cotton. It cites an IOM statistic that estimates that 40 percent of Tajikistan's cotton is picked by children. The document states that children miss approximately 380 hours of schooling due to the cotton harvest. Reliance upon child labor in this industry is largely due to the reduction in the adult labor force caused by migration to foreign countries for better work opportunities. The document notes that the government does not have a policy to eliminate child labor, nor has it signed ILO Convention 182. It also notes that human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation is common in Tajikistan.

8. International Crisis Group. (2005). The curse of cotton: Central Asia's destructive monoculture: In *Asia Report N˚93*. Retrieved November 22, 2006, from http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=3294&l=1

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Cotton

   This report discusses the use of child and forced labor in the cotton industry in several central Asian states, including Tajikistan. According to the report, child labor is widely practiced. In one Tajik city, reporters noted women and children picking cotton. Children are often brought to work by their parents who must harvest a particular plot of land. The parents, usually mothers, cannot meet their harvesting quotas by themselves and are forced to bring their children to help. Children's education in Tajikistan has been severely affected by the cotton industry. Schools are often closed because there are too few children to attend or sometimes the school children, accompanied by their teachers, are driven to farms to pick cotton. The cotton industry is further complicated by lack of control by farmers over what they can produce and control by the government and corporate entities that stipulate the amount of cotton a farm must produce and which companies will purchase it.

9. International Labour Organization. (2003). *Child labour in Europe and Central Asia: problem and response*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author.

   Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Unspecified

This report discusses the problems and responses to child labor in selected European and central Asian countries. Tajikistan is mentioned as a nation that, because of extreme poverty and limited access to education, needs child labor to supply and supplement income. Children in certain sub-regions of Tajikistan are at an increased risk for child labor. One example is given of a Tajik youth who works on a family farm milking goats. No further information regarding child labor is mentioned in this report.

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

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Cotton

    This document reports that forced child labor is used in the harvesting of cotton in Tajikistan. According to the report, school children are forced to pick cotton as part of their school curriculum. Unfortunately, the report does not elaborate further on the use of child labor in this industry

11. Rakhimova, S. (2004). Tajikistan. *In Labour laws and employment practices affecting children, in central Asia*. Vienna: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved July 30, 2007, from http://tcc.iom.int/iom/images/uploads/Labour%20Laws%20and%20Employment%20Practices%20Affecting%20Children%20in%20Central%20Asia_1105710320.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Cotton, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Children

    The third section of this report is an analysis of employment and labor practices affecting children in Tajikistan. The report presents information on Tajik children working in the streets, in homes as domestic servants, and in agriculture. Children are also trafficked for prostitution, sexual exploitation, and removal of organs. With regard to agriculture, according to unofficial data, children pick approximately one-fourth of the cotton produced in Tajikistan. This form of labor is considered "family assistance," whereby children work alongside their parents to supplement the family income. Cases of bonded or forced labor were infrequently found; however, the author notes that, in practice, girls are exchanged for goods or they are forced to marry early and thus become domestic servants to their husbands' families.

12. Save the Children Sweden. (2005). *South and central Asia convergence of working children*. Kathmandu, Nepal: Author. Retrieved July 30, 2007, from http://www.daywalka.org/files/Kathmandu.pdf

    Source: NGO

Child Labor: Unspecified

This report about a conference is meant to document and raise awareness of the concerns of working children in south and central Asia. A brief commentary is presented on child labor in Tajikistan. The positive and negative aspects of child labor in Tajikistan are discussed. The negative aspects include lack of payment for children's work, compulsory payment of a non-formal tax, verbal abuse by adults, and harassment from police.

This report discusses child labor, but does not specifically mention child labor in the production of goods in Tajikistan

13. Shenker, S. (2005, February 21). Central Asia struggles to end child labour. *BBC News.* Retrieved December 6, 2006, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/asia-pacific/4267559.stm

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Cotton

    This article discusses the use of child labor in the cotton industry in the central Asian states. Though the bulk of the information focuses on Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, the article does mention that schools in rural Tajikistan are closed by officials from October to December to allow children to assist in the cotton harvest.

14. Tajikistan: Focus on keeping girls in school. (2004, June 18). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved November 16, 2006, from http://www.irinnews.org/report.asp?ReportID=41469&SelectRegion=Central_Asia&SelectCountry=TAJIKISTAN

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Cotton

    This article presents recent findings on education in Tajikistan, indicating that an increasing number of girls are not in school or are leaving school before grade nine. Several reasons are provided for the girls' absence. One reason is that girls assist with agricultural work, primarily cotton-picking, which interferes with school. The report indicates that educating girls is not a priority in Tajikistan. Given limited financial resources and growing poverty, Tajik parents prefer to educate boys. The report also points to Tajik culture that identifies different genders roles for boys and girls, wherein the main sphere for girls is at home, bearing and rearing children.

15. *Trafficking in persons in central Asia: The scope of the problem and the appropriate responses*. (2006, May 18–19). Speech presented for the Regional Central Asia Conference "Combating Trafficking in Human Beings—Regional Response," Astana, Kazakhstan. Retrieved July 30, 2007, from http://www.protectionproject.org/commentary/central_asia06.htm

    Source: NGO

Child Labor, Trafficking: Cotton, Sexual Exploitation

This document presents a speech regarding human trafficking in central Asia. Child labor in Tajikistan is mentioned mostly in relation to child prostitution and sexual exploitation. The speaker cites a quote by an international migration body convened by the United Nations, stating that Tajikistan is "the most important sending country of labor migrants in the CIS [Commonwealth of Independent States]." The speaker goes on to say that, similar to the Kyrgyz Republic, child labor in Tajikistan is extensive in the cotton industry—schools will often shut down during the harvest season to enable children to work the cotton fields.

16. Turkmenistan wrestles with child labor issue as a cotton harvest approaches. (2004, September 1). *EurasiaNet.org*. Retrieved on November 30, 2006, from http://www.eurasianet.org/departments/rights/articles/eav090104.shtml

    Source: News Article

    Forced Child Labor: Cotton

    This news article discusses the forced, uncompensated use of child laborers in the cotton industry in Turkmenistan. It indicates that in 2004, Turkmenistan President Saparmurat Niyazov pledged to discontinue the reliance and use of child laborers in the cotton industry. The article also mentions that if Niyazov follows through on this pledge, it will have an impact on neighboring countries, like Tajikistan, that engage in similar child labor practices in the cotton industry.

17. United Nations Children Fund. (2003). *Employment of women with children and child poverty in the Republic of Tajikistan.* Dushanbe, Tajikistan: Author. Retrieved July 30, 2007, from http://www.unicef-irc.org/cgi-bin/unicef/research/main.sql?file=scheda_products.sql&idprod=515

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Car Washing, Cotton, Filling Station, Messengers, Service Industry, Tobacco

    According to this report, child labor is more common in the rural areas of Tajikistan. The child labor market increased as a result of high rates of poverty after the country's civil war. Tajik children are engaged in various forms of agricultural work, including picking cotton and tobacco, and gathering fruits and vegetables. Child laborers in town are usually engaged in service work as car washers, messengers, and filling station attendants.

18. U.S. Department of State. (2007a). *Tajikistan: Country reports on human rights practices—2006.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved July 30, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78843.htm

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

Child Labor: Unspecified

This report mentions that child labor continues to be a problem in Tajikistan, but it does not specify the industries or sectors in which it is prevalent. The report does note that the government does not enforce child labor laws nor does it have a national plan to prevent or eliminate child labor.

19. U.S. Department of Sate. (2007b). *Trafficking in persons report.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved July 30, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/

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

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

This report lists Tajikistan as a Tier 2 country and states that the country is engaged in best practices to combat human trafficking. It also mentions generally that children are trafficked to the United Arab Emirates, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Iran for sex exploitation. Anti-trafficking units of specially trained police investigators have significantly increased the number of investigations on trafficking. The report notes, however, that the Tajik government is not fully compliant with the minimum standards to eliminate trafficking.

20. Vahobzade, S. (2005, September 24). *Tajikistan: Poverty fuels child labour*. Retrieved December 6, 2006, from http://iwpr.net/?p=rca&s=f&o=255812&apc_state=henirca2005

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Cotton, Construction, Domestic Labor, Service Industry

This article discusses the prevalence of child labor in Tajikistan, noting that children work in various sectors, including cotton, construction, domestic labor, and several service industries. In regards to child labor in the production of goods, the report notes that schools are often closed for 60 to 90 days per year so that children can assist with the cotton harvest. Additionally, the article discusses the employment of teenagers at construction sites where they are responsible for carrying bricks, cement, iron beams, and wooden boards. The document also cites two examples of children who have worked in service sectors, including gas stations and marketplaces, the latter having also worked as a domestic servant.

TAJIKISTAN: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. International Crisis Group. (2005, February 28). The curse of cotton: Central Asia's destructive monoculture. *Asia Report N˚93*. Retrieved November 22, 2006, from http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=3294&l=1

   Source: NGO

   Forced Adult Labor: Cotton

   This report discusses the use of forced labor in the cotton industry in several Central Asian states, including Tajikistan. According to the report, forced labor in the cotton industry is complicated by the lack of control exercised by farmers over what they are able to produce. The agricultural market is controlled by the government and various corporate entities, which stipulate the amount of cotton a farm is responsible for producing and which company will purchase it. Many farmers end up borrowing money from these companies to purchase supplies and then are required to repay the loans through cotton production. The need for meeting quotas places a higher burden on the population to become involved in the cotton harvest often leading to the forced labor of adults and children.

   According to the report, Tajik women comprise 85–90 percent of the cotton harvest's labor pool, but approximately 22 percent never receive payment for their services. Additionally, children are often used in harvesting cotton, although the government has been vocal about reducing the amount of child labor used. Despite this effort, children are still taken out of school to pick cotton. In Danghara, children in the fifth grade and up were taken by their teachers to the cotton fields to work. Other schools were closed for 10 days at the beginning of the harvest so that children could be used in the labor force. The report describes this use of child labor as compulsory, as children are required to participate under direction from their schools. The practice of using students carries over to the university level where thousands of students are required to pick cotton or face expulsion from their universities. In 2004, 3,000 students from Khujand State University as well as 800 students from Qurghonteppa's medical college were forced to pick cotton. Many communities in Tajikistan are required to help during the harvest due to the imposed quota system. For example, in Vose District in 2004, local government officials closed all of the bazaars in order for all available labor to be used in the cotton fields.

   The International Crisis Group recommends that the government of Tajikistan end the state-imposed quota system and monitor the contractual relationships between farmers and companies to eliminate the need for forced labor in the industry. Though a formal methodology section was not included in the report, it appears that information was collected through key informant interviews and a literature review.

2. 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

Forced Adult Labor: Construction

This article reports on the implementation of a study entitled the Social Status of Workers from Tajikistan in the Construction Industry in Russia, by ILO and the Institute for Comparative Labour Relations Research. 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.

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

   Source: International Organization

   Forced Adult Labor: Cotton
   Forced Child Labor: Cotton
   Trafficking: Unspecified

   This document reports that forced adult and child labor is used in the harvesting of cotton in Tajikistan. According to the report, school children are forced to pick cotton as part of their school curriculum. Women are also forced to pick cotton as their communities will often send them to the fields to meet a state mandated quota. Students, especially those in university, who refuse to participate in the cotton harvest face expulsion from school.

   The report also notes the prominence of exploitation of migrant laborers within the region. According to the document, a joint effort between Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Russia has been implemented to work on combating trafficking and labor abuse of migrant workers. This project was initiated by the ILO Informal Working Group on Trafficking, which is attempting to initiate joint anti-trafficking efforts in several countries.

4. International Labour Organization. (n.d.[a]). *Special action programme to combat forced labour*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author.

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Construction

   This document briefly reviews the International Labour Organization's (ILO's) Special Action Programme to Combat Forced Labour by reviewing current initiatives and activities. One facet of the ILO program is to conduct research on contributing factors to

trafficking within countries. No further information regarding forced labor in the production of goods was available and the title of the referred to study was not provided.

5. International Labour Organization. (n.d.[b]). *Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Russian Federation combating human trafficking and forced labour outcomes*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 22, 2006, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.PROJECTDETAILS?var_language=EN&var_ID=220

   Source: International Organization

   Trafficking: Unspecified

   This report reviews the efforts of the ILO subregional office in Moscow toward reducing the problem of illegal migrant worker trafficking and forced labor. This document does not discuss forced labor in Tajikistan, nor does it mention the production of goods.

6. International Organization for Migration. (2001). *Deceived migrants from Tajikistan*. Dushanbe, Tajikistan: Author.

   Source: International Organization

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

   This report released by the Tajikistan branch of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) analyzes the situation of migrant laborers from the country. The report focuses on trafficking in women and children for the purpose of sexual exploitation or domestic servitude. The only other mention of forced labor is in labor servitude, but no further information was available on this topic from the report. There was no discussion of the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

7. Olimova, S., & Bosc, I. (2003). *Labour migration from Tajikistan*. Dushanbe, Tajikistan: International Organization for Migration.

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Servitude: Domestic Labor
   Adult Slavery: Construction, Manufacturing
   Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

   This report states that due to the collapse of the Soviet Union and weakening of state infrastructure, many of these states are unable to enforce labor regulations to protect migrant workers. As a result, Tajik migrant workers become victims of exploitation and slavery at the hands of employers. Surveyed migrant Tajik workers stated that they often received no payment for services rendered or significantly lower pay than local employees. The absence of work contracts, particularly in the construction and manufacturing sectors, makes it possible for employers to not only underpay migrant

laborers, but to restrict their movement by requiring them to live at their employment site or in designated areas. In doing so, employers exercise control over the migrant laborers freedom of movement. As mentioned in the report, some Tajik migrants find themselves in the aforementioned situation after being sold to the employer or "owner" by a labor dealer. Unfortunately, the document did not elaborate on the tasks these laborers perform or the goods produced as a result of their efforts. The report, however, did mention the trafficking and sale of women for the purpose of sexual exploitation and domestic servitude as a major issue within Tajikistan.

8. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Tajikistan*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved November 27, 2006, from http://www.protectionproject.org/tajikistan.doc

   Source: Academic/Research 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 discusses the prevalence of human trafficking and forced labor, especially among women and children, for the purposes of domestic servitude and sexual exploitation. There is no information regarding forced labor in the production of goods.

9. Tajikistan: Conditions "ideal" for female trafficking. (2001, June 28). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved November 27, 2006, from http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=14854

   Source: News Article

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Bonded Adult Labor: Unspecified

   This news article states that Tajik women are highly susceptible to trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation and bonded labor; however, it does not specify what forms of bonded labor women are forced into. The article also notes the efforts of the United Nations Development Fund for Women and local women's NGOs in attempting to combat the trafficking of women. These organizations produced a pamphlet entitled Sincere Talk, which educated women about the dangers of trafficking. There is no information regarding forced labor in the production of goods.

10. Tajikistan: IOM and US praise government's progress on trafficking. (2003, June 20). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved November 27, 2006, from http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=20184

    Source: News Article

    Trafficking: Unspecified

This article highlights the positive reaction of the IOM and the U.S. Department of State at Tajikistan's progress in addressing its human trafficking problem. This progress was illustrated in the 2003 State Department Human Trafficking Report, which removed Tajikistan from its list of countries not doing enough to combat human trafficking. In addition, the report states that the Tajik government was working on a national program to prevent trafficking, although no additional information on that topic was provided. There is no information regarding forced labor in the production of goods.

11. Tajikistan: New campaign by ILO aims to raise awareness amongst labour migrants. (2005, May 26). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved November 27, 2006, from http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=28631

    Source: News Article

    Slavery: Unspecified

    This article reports on efforts by the ILO to raise awareness among Tajik migrant workers about some of the dangers they might face when seeking employment abroad. Thousands of Tajik workers leave Tajikistan every year in search of employment in neighboring countries. Due to their status as migrants and lack of knowledge about the law, many laborers become victims of labor exploitation and end up working in conditions equivalent of slavery.

    To address this issue, ILO began a project to educate migrant workers. At the time of this article, ILO was working on producing manuals to distribute to migrant workers to educate them about how to not be victimized when searching for work abroad. ILO was working with the Labour and Social Protection Ministry, the National Trade Unions Federation, and the Small and Medium Business Association on the project. Additionally, IOM published a pocket pamphlet entitled *Are You Going To Work in Russia? You Should Be Aware of This!* The pamphlet provided accurate information on how to register within the country, and obtain appropriate work permits and labor contracts.

12. Trafficking in persons in Central Asia: The scope of the problem and the appropriate responses. (2006, May 18–19). Paper presented at the Regional Central Asia Conference "Combating Trafficking in Human Beings—Regional Response," Astana, Kazakhstan.

    Source: Other—Speech

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

    This speech presented at a conference jointly sponsored by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Republic of Kazakhstan explores the topic of trafficking and forced labor in the Central Asian States. For Tajikistan, the speech emphasizes the trafficking of women and children for the purposes of forced labor in

commercial sexual exploitation and domestic labor. It also briefly mentions that children are forced to work in Tajikistan's cotton harvest when their schools are closed down.

Though the discussion on forced labor in the production of goods is limited, the speech does mention efforts by the Tajik government to punish those responsible for trafficking and exploitation. Unlike neighboring countries, Tajikistan, through its Law on Combating Trafficking in Persons, has instated harsher punishments, including sentences of 5 to 15 years for trafficking in persons or exploitation, as well as the possible confiscation of property.

13. Tyuryukanova, E. (2005). *Forced labour in the Russian Federation today: Irregular migration and trafficking in human beings*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization.

Source: International Organization

Exploitive Labor: Construction, Public Catering, Road Work, Trade

This document, based on a study of migrant workers in Russia, discusses the reasons behind migrant workers seeking employment in Russia and their current circumstances. The report notes that 10 percent of migrant workers in Russia are from Tajikistan and that the main reason for their search l for employment in Russia is the increased economic opportunity. The report lists several sectors that exploit migrant laborers, including construction, trade, public catering, and roadwork. Unfortunately, no additional information was available on forced labor in the production of goods, nor did any of the case studies listed involve a Tajik citizen.

Information for this report was collected through the completion of a literature review as well as original research. The original research consisted of qualitative and quantitative approaches, including structured interviews with migrants, in-depth interviews with victims of forced labor, and semi-structure interviews with key informants.

14. U.S. Agency for International Development. (2006). *Trafficking in persons: USAID's response*. Washington, DC: Author.

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

Forced Labor: Unspecified
Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document explores the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) response to trafficking in foreign countries, including Tajikistan. Though information in the report on Tajikistan is slim, the report does state that Tajikistan is a source country for the trafficking of persons into sexual exploitation and forced labor.

USAID states that it is supportive of the IOM's efforts to combat trafficking in Tajikistan, but does not elaborate on what those efforts are.

15. U.S. Department of State. (2006a). *Tajikistan: Country reports on human rights practices—2005*. Washington, DC: Author: Retrieved November 27, 2006, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61679.htm

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

Adult Debt Bondage: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
Adult Trafficking: Unspecified
Child Debt Bondage: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Unspecified
Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Factory Work
Prison Labor: Unspecified

This report explores the overall human rights situation in Tajikistan. Regarding forced labor, the report notes that forced labor can be found as a form of punishment in prisons, where convicts can be sentenced to perform forced labor, though it did not state what this punishment entails exactly. The report also states that trafficking is also a problem in the country. Beyond the use of forced labor in prisons, the report states that many women and children fall victims to trafficking from and through Tajikistan. Trafficking victims are not limited to women and children, as men are often trafficked for labor. Men usually work in factories or in agriculture and construction where they can be held without pay.

16. Zokirova, N. (2003, May 27). *Tajikistan: Farm "slavery" exposed*. London: Institute for War and Peace Reporting. Retrieved November 27, 2006, from http://www.iwpr.net/?apc_state=hruirca2003&l=en&s=f&o=176323

Source: NGO

Adult Slavery: Cotton

This article discusses a study conducted by two Tajik NGOs, Zan va Zamin and Sitora, on the working conditions of women in eight cotton growing regions. Five-hundred women were surveyed and 22 percent of them claimed to receive no monetary compensation for the work they performed. Instead, women were paid in-kind and below the minimum wage of 5 somoni a year in Tajikistan. According to the article, women received only irregular payment and were often exploited or enslaved by their male managers, who often did not establish labor contracts with their female employees.

TANZANIA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. African Network for the Prevention and the Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect and Anti-Slavery International. (2005). *Report of the Eastern and Horn of Africa conference on human trafficking and forced labour*. Retrieved October 18, 2007, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/PDF/Eastern%20and%20Horn%20of%20Africa%20Conference%20on%20human%20trafficking%20and%20forced%20labour%20%202005.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Trafficking: Service Industry

   This conference report, coordinated by the African Network for the Prevention and the Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN) and Anti-Slavery International, documents the issues identified and discussed by government agencies, United Nations (UN) agencies and social organizations regarding combating trafficking and forced labor. This conference included the following countries: Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda. The report notes that there are high numbers of children who are exploited in the hospitality and entertainment industry. It also mentions Tanzania as a point of origin, transit, and destination in trafficking of adults and children. Child labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

   This document notes that organizations such as Kivulini and Kiota Women's Health and Development Organization (Kiwohede) work against exploitive conditions in Tanzania. Kiwohede assists children at risk of exploitation, as well as victims of trafficking and forced labor by providing psychological support, shelter, and repatriation and reintegration assistance. Kivulini works to mobilize the community on domestic labor issues and is working to establish a code for employment of domestic workers, as well as provide services to trafficking victims.

2. Danish Institute for Human Rights. (2006). *Executive summary of the Tanzania country risk assessment*. Retrieved October 18, 2007, from http://www.humanrightsbusiness.org/020_project_publications.htm

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

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

   This assessment investigates human rights violations existing in Tanzania for the purpose of evaluating risk for companies operating within the country. This document discusses the continued occurrence of child labor, noting that almost 40 percent of children between age 5 and 12 years are engaged in economic activity and 47 percent of children work in housekeeping activities. The report briefly mentions that child labor in Tanzania

involves work in sectors such as commercial agriculture, mining, domestic service or prostitution, but there are no further details. Trafficking is mentioned only to note that Tanzania is a point of origin, transit, and destination for the trafficking of adults and children for sexual exploitation and forced labor.

3. Financial Assistance, Consultancy, Entrepreneurship, and Training—FACET BV. (2004). *Child labour in scavenging: Country study—Tanzania.* The Netherlands: Author. Retrieved October 21, 2007, from http://www.waste.nl/content/download/791/5746/file/Final%20report%20Tanzania.pdf

   Source: Other—Consulting Company

   Child Labor: Scavenging

   This report was produced by Financial Assistance, Consultancy, Entrepreneurship, and Training or FACET BV for the International Labour Organization's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (ILO-IPEC) to better understand the nature of child labor in waste picking or scavenging and assess ways to combat it. The study notes that boys dominate scavenging activities, making up 88 percent of participants. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

   The report mentions nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) that work to remove children from child labor, including child scavengers, and provide education and vocational training. These NGOs include Child in the Sun, DOGO DOGO Street Children Centre, Youth Information and Culture Centre, Kiwohede, and Tuamoyo Street Children Centre. It notes that the government's establishment of the Child Labour Unit in the Ministry of Labour is a positive step in committing to eliminate child labor.

4. Fleck, F. (2004, May 1). Children are main victims of trafficking in Africa. *British Medical Journal.* Retrieved October 26, 2007, from http://www.bmj.com/cgi/content/full/328/7447/1036-b

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Trafficking: Mining

   This article reports on a United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) report about child trafficking across Africa. The article notes that in Tanzania, trafficked children return to their home communities and are used to recruit new children to work in the mining industry. The article does not specify what the children mine for or what tasks they perform.

5. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.[a]). *Down in the pits…Childhood shattered.* Retrieved October 19, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/events/wdacl.php3

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Tanzanite

This article describes child labor in the mining industry worldwide noting that there are about 1 million children working in quarries or mines. There is a sub-article that further describes "Snake Boys" in Tanzania, who are subjected to crawling in unventilated underground tunnels for up to 18 hours a day to mine for tanzanite. Other risks include potentially high temperatures and the inhalation of graphitic dust. It is reported that child laborers are subjected to this hazardous work environment while receiving little food and earning less than US$1 a day.

6. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.[b]). *Tanzania*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved October 19, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/tanzania.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Coffee, Domestic Labor, Mining, Scavenging, Sexual Exploitation, Tea
   Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Mining

   This country profile reports that Tanzania has ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 182 on the Worst forms of Child Labor and ILO Convention 138 on Minimum Age for work. According to the factsheet, an estimated 30 percent of children between age 10 and 14 are in the workforce. The report also mentions that child trafficking for the purpose of domestic work as well as in the mining industry is common. There is no mention of what type of materials children mine. It is noted that in three major cities there are at least 800 children working in prostitution including girls as young as age 9. Child labor is also used in coffee and tea plantations during the picking season and additionally children were reported to have worked in hazardous conditions in the tea industry in Lushoto and Rungwe districts. Children working in the coffee industry were found in Nitin, Shah, Tinga Tinga, and Kiran. It was noted that children participated in scavenging activities in Dar es Salaam. This factsheet is based on research from national and international organizations.

7. Gonza, M. J., & Moshi, P. (2002). *Tanzania children working in commercial agriculture—Tea: A rapid assessment.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 19, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=2444

   Source: International Organization

   Forced Child Labor: Tea

   This rapid assessment report is based on research on the worst forms of child labor by the Tanzanian Plantation and Agricultural Worker's Union and funded by the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL). This document describes working conditions for child laborers on tea plantations within the Mbeya and Tanga regions. The report notes that children often begin work at plantations by accompanying a parent and they continue to work because parents or heads of households are unable to meet needed costs. In Lushoto and Rungwe, there were about 100 children per village who worked, with no less than

1,000 in the region studied. Child workers are involved in tea plucking and carrying tea from plantations to weighing/selling centers. In chapter five, the report describes working conditions for children detailing that child laborers do not receive protective gear, are not provided appropriate seasonal clothing, are required to carry heavy loads, and are exposed to hazardous chemicals (herbicides), thorns, bad weather, and risk of snakes. It further notes that girls are at increased risk for sexual harassment. The research for this report used rapid assessment methodology, which included interviews, mapping, questionnaires, focus group discussions, and documentary analysis.

8. Guarcello, L., Lyon, S., Rosati, F. C., & Valdivia, C. A. (2004). *The influence of orphanhood on children's schooling and labour: Evidence from sub-Saharan Africa.* Rome: Understanding Children's Work. Retrieved October 26, 2007, from http://www.ucw-project.org/pdf/publications/standard_orphans_and_CL_Oct2006.pdf

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Mining

   This report is part of the Understanding Children's Work Project, an interagency partnership between the ILO, UNICEF, and the World Bank. Regarding Tanzania the study states that orphans are more likely to be working while attending school than non-orphans. Dual orphans are more than 10 times as likely to work for pay as nonorphans. The report notes that children working in mining were between 7 and 17 years old and that 38 percent of children working fulltime were orphans. The report does not mention what products children are mining or what tasks they perform in the mining industry. The information presented in this report was based on document review and cluster surveys.

9. Harsch, E. (2001, October). Child labour rooted in Africa's poverty: Campaigns launched against traffickers and abusive work. *Africa Recovery, 15*(3), 14. Retrieved October 26, 2007, from http://www.un.org/ecosocdev/geninfo/afrec/vol15no3/153chil4.htm

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Mining, Tea, Tobacco, Unspecified

   This article discusses the increasing problem of child labor in Africa. In Tanzania, poverty is so deeply rooted that parents believe it necessary for children to work on their own farms or in the informal sector. Additionally, in mining areas, school dropout rates are at 30 to 40 percent. It is mentioned that in mines, children work in narrow tunnels to assist in placing dynamite for blasting tunnels, but there is no mention of the types of mines children work in. The article notes that Tanzania is part of the ILO-IPEC program and as a result has almost completely eliminated child labor in large mines, although the practice is still found in small mines. Also, the Tanzania Federation of Trade Unions has fought for safer working conditions for children working in tobacco, tea, and other plantations. The article does not discuss the type of work children perform on these plantations.

10. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2006). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Tanzania.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 19, 2007, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/corelabourstandards2006tanzania.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Auto Repair, Carpentry, Car Washing, Cloves, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Garbage Collection, Gemstones, Mining, Sexual Exploitation, Trade, Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Mining, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Unspecified
    Involuntary Child Labor: Domestic Labor

    The document notes that children seek work as domestic laborers and are often subjected to commercial sexual exploitation. The report also briefly mentions that children take employment, sometimes under harsh conditions, for seasonal work on commercial farms, but the document states no further details. In the mining industry, "snake boys" reportedly work with explosives and are expected to crawl through narrow tunnels while mining for gemstones. This document does not specify what types of gemstones are being mined. According to the document, children also work in auto repair, carpentry, car washing, garbage collection, clove picking, fishing, and trade; however, further information regarding these activities is unavailable. Additionally, this document discusses trafficking, reporting that women and children are trafficked to, from, and within the country for forced labor and sexual exploitation. It notes that most trafficking is internal with boys trafficked for work in farms, mines, and the informal sector, while girls are trafficked for involuntary domestic labor. There is no further discussion on the types of activities children are involved in or what types of farms or mines they work in.

    The document notes that Tanzania has ratified ILO's Minimum Age Convention (138) and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (182). Additionally, it mentions that Tanzanian law states that no child under age 18 should be employed in a mine, factory, or other worksite, including nonformal settings and agriculture. The report notes that enforcement against child labor and trafficking is weak and the legislation does not prohibit all forms of trafficking, but the government increased the number of labor inspectors in 2005 to combat these issues.

11. International Education Systems. (n.d.). *Helping children to reclaim their lives: Reducing child labor in Tanzania through education.* Retrieved October 19, 2007, from http://ies.edc.org/news/articles.php?id=44

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Coffee, Domestic Labor, Mining, Sexual Exploitation, Sisal, Sugarcane, Tea, Tobacco

    This article by International Education Systems highlights the situation of child labor in Tanzania to establish the need for the ILO-IPEC Time Bound Programme (TBP) on the

elimination of child labor. It is reported that 1 out of 3 children age 10 to 14 in Tanzania are working as farmers, miners, domestic workers, or prostitutes; however, further details are only provided regarding the agricultural and mining industries. It is noted that in the agricultural industry, which includes the products coffee, tea, sisal, tobacco, and sugarcane, children labor for up to 11 hours a day with inadequate food and lodging. However, the document does not specify the tasks children perform in the agricultural industry. In the mining industry, children are at risk of dust inhalation, mine collapse, explosives, flooding, and illness. The document does not specify what children mine.

In response to the problem of child labor, the Education Development Center (EDC) and the Research Triangle Institute (RTI) have established community learning centers that support education and life skills training. Additionally, EDC and RTI are developing public awareness campaigns and working with local groups to develop a support network for supporting and integrating child laborers into the community.

12. International Labour Organization. (2006a, June). *In their own words…Tanzania: Mirerani Good Hope Programme.* Retrieved October 28, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=4176

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor

    This case study reports on two children who were assisted by the Mirerani Good Hope Programme and through this program found educational opportunities and aid for school fees and supplies. The experiences of the two children discussed included one child who worked as a domestic laborer, but there were no further details of her responsibilities. For the other child, there was no mention of child labor, only that the need for work and income prevented him from being able to go to school. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

13. International Labour Organization. (2006b). *Mining and quarrying—Case stories—Tanzania—Gems.* Retrieved October 28, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=4172

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Tanzanite

    This case study describes child labor through the experience of a boy who began working in tanzanite mines in Mirerani at age 7. This account describes how the boy, David, who sifted through sand in the mines, was not able to receive medical attention when he was ill, and slept outside on the ground. David, like other children working in the mining industry, was helped by ILO-IPEC. This program has benefited from the participation of the NGO, Good Hope Centre for Children and Young People in Mirerani Township, and the Tanzania Mining, Construction and Allied Workers Union who find working children, help them leave the mining industry, provide counseling, and integrate them

into schools or vocational training. There is no mention of who purchases the tanzanite mined through child labor.

14. International Labour Organization. (2007). *Girls in mining: Research findings from Ghana, Niger, Peru, and the United Republic of Tanzania.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 19, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=5304

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Tanzanite, Sexual Exploitation

    This document is a compilation of field studies conducted by and on behalf of ILO-IPEC to investigate the role of girls in mining. Research targeted mining sites in each country and utilized observation, focus group discussions, and interviews to gather data on the topic. The paper highlights that the participation of girls in the mining industry has been overlooked in the past, including their work in extraction, transportation, and the processing stages of mining. It reports that girls age 12 to 17 generally worked around 42 to 70 hours per week in gem trading and were subjected to stricter work hours by men who dictated their work schedule. In mining zones, girls were subjected to sexual exploitation; 85 out of 130 girls surveyed said they took part in commercial sex work, generally to supplement low wages. Research on hazardous working conditions for girls in the Tanzanian mining industry include exposure to fine dust and toxic substances without protective equipment, long hours, high risks for accidents, and also a psychologically hostile environment where they may be subjected to sexual harassment. The document mentions that in Tanzania, mining is usually for tanzanite.

15. Kadonya, C., Mtwana, S., & Madihi, M. (2002). *Tanzania child labour in the informal sector: A rapid assessment.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 20, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=2600

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Fishing, Fish Processing, Garage Work, Quarrying, Scavenging

    This rapid assessment conducted for ILO-IPEC focuses on child labor in the informal sectors of scavenging, working in rock quarries, garage work, and fishing and fish processing. The roles of children in rock quarries include collecting, crushing, and moving stones. Children in the fishing industry are involved in fixing nets, transporting equipment, cleaning boats, and drying fish. A discussion on the specific labor conditions noted that the likelihood of children working long hours and possibly encountering a threat to their physical and mental well-being is high. Half of the children were reportedly verbally abused by employers or adult workers and suffer from body pains or injuries incurred while working without protective gear. The report notes that whether self-initiated or introduced to the industry by family or friends, the informal sector attracts more males; females participate in the domestic services industry. There is no

mention of who purchases the fish or quarry products. The information in this paper is based on the rapid assessment methodology consisting of a literature review, interviews, focus group discussions, and mapping.

The document notes that the government instituted a prohibition on hiring children who are less than age 15. Also, the government established a Child Labour Unit to monitor and evaluate child labor elimination efforts by identifying the cause, nature, and extent of child labor in Tanzania. Additionally, NGOs including Children for Children's Future, Compassion International, Tanzania Limited, Youth Information and Cultural Centre, Child in the Sun, DOGO DOGO Centre, and Kiwohede, are working to build awareness on the need to combat child labor.

16. Kamala, E., Lusinde, E., Millinga, J., & Mwaitula, J. (2001). *Tanzania children in prostitution: A rapid assessment.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 19, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=2445

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This rapid assessment was conducted for ILO-IPEC by the Kiwohede through collaboration with the Ministries of Youth, Employment, Women's Affairs and Children in Zanzibar. It analyzes the causes, circumstances, and trends of children in prostitution in Tanzania. Trafficking included internal trafficking from rural to urban areas. The information for this study was gathered through dialogue, observation, transect, walks, and interviews. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

17. Lobaido, A. C. (2001, December 2). Africa's new bloodstained gems. *WorldNetDaily.com.* Retrieved October 19, 2007, from http://www.worldnetdaily.com/news/article.asp?ARTICLE_ID=25484

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Coltan, Tanzanite
    Child Slavery: Coltan, Tanzanite

    This news article describes the hazardous labor conditions for children in the mining industry that produces tanzanite and coltan in Tanzania. It further describes the situation of children in mining as child slavery, but notes that some parents encourage children to work because the mines are located near villages and there are no schools nearby. The situation for child laborers is described as having to work in deep and unsafe mineshafts where many have drowned. Child workers' lives are risked for incomes as low as US$2 a month or simply food handouts. Further discussion notes that 95 percent of tanzanite that is imported by American jewelers is exported illegally from Tanzanian mines.

18. Madihi, M. C. D. (2003). *Skills training strategies to combat worst forms of child labour in the urban informal sector in Tanzania*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 20, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=1139

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Fishing

    Research for this report was conducted by the Institute of Social Work for ILO-IPEC to address the situation of child labor in the informal sector. The document reports that the majority, 57.8 percent, of all working children in the urban informal sector are engaged in the agriculture/fishing industry. There is no mention of who consumes these products. Additionally, 68.7 percent of children that work in the urban informal sector work no more than 4 hours per day or for less than 30 hours per week. In the case of Tanzania and in this report, the informal sector can be a subset of household enterprises. They may comprise informal account enterprises as well as informal enterprises of informal employers. While rural agriculture is excluded, urban agriculture, livestock keeping, and fishing are included in the definition. There is no mention of the methodology used for this report; however, references throughout the report rely on document review.

    The document reports that the Tanzanian government ratified both ILO Convention 182 and the Minimum Age Convention 138. Moreover, the government worked with the ILO on programs that led to the prevention, withdrawal, and rehabilitation of an estimated 5,000 vulnerable children under age 18. Currently, the government has two programs supported by the ILO; one program involves providing working children with skills training aimed at preventing the worst forms of child labor; and the other program enables women to reduce their reliance on child labor.

19. Makame, V., Mariki, G., & Mwinulla, J. (2001). *Tanzania child labour in the horticulture sector in Arumeru district: A rapid assessment.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 28, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/2002/102B09_27_engl.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Coffee, Garage Work

    This report conducted by the Tanzanian National Social Welfare Training Institute (NSWTI) for the ILO investigates the worst forms of child labor in the horticulture industry. This study looked at flower plantations in the Arumeru District and found that there was no evidence to prove that child labor was practiced. The report did go on to discuss the continuing existence of child labor in other industries such as coffee plantations where children who work in harvesting were exposed to intense heat, rain, or cold, snake and insect bites, and standing for long periods of time. There is no mention of who purchases the coffee. Additionally, child labor is found in garages where children work with adults in activities that include panel beating, welding, lifting and carrying, which leaves children at risk of accidents and hazards such as inhaling polluted air or eye

damage during welding activities. The research for this report was based on the rapid assessment methodology, which included key informant interviews and discussions, mapping, questionnaires and focus group discussions.

20. Masudi, A., Ishumi, A., Mbeo, F., & Sambo, W. (2001). *Tanzania child labour in commercial agriculture—Tobacco: A rapid assessment.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 20, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=2442

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Tobacco

    Research for this report was conducted by the Faculty of Education, University of Dar Es Salaam for ILO-IPEC. The study focuses on the worst forms of child labor in the tobacco industry in the Tabora and Iringa regions. The study notes that in tobacco growing regions there is a significant connection between paying fees for school and working in tobacco fields. Schools near tobacco growing villages had a shortage of teachers and less than half of schools were able to provide meals or first aid to their students. Many children worked in the tobacco industry to meet school and personal costs. Child laborers are reported to carry out planting, tending, and picking tobacco. Boys tend to be appointed to more difficult tasks such as preparing seedlings or curing tobacco. Children work in hazardous conditions, including exposure to excessive heat in the tobacco curing process. Moreover, children were subjected to physical and verbal abuse by employers, and girls especially were at risk of sexual abuse or harassment. Lack of formal contracts between children and employers facilitated exploitation of children and working and living conditions that fail to meet humane standards. There is no mention of who purchases the tobacco or where it is exported. The methodology of this report was based on the rapid assessment approach, which includes a literature review, observation, mapping, and interviews.

21. Ministry of Labour, Youth Development and Sports, & National Bureau of Statistics. (2001). *Child labour in Tanzania: Country report*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 21, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do;?productId=5107

    Source: Government Agency—Ministry of Labour, Youth Development and Sports & National Bureau of Statistics, Tanzania

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Forestry

    This report, based on a national child labor survey by the National Bureau of Statistics, was prepared by the Tanzanian Ministry of Labour, Youth and Sports in collaboration with ILO-IPEC. In their goals to understand the nature and extent of child labor in Tanzania, the survey found that 39.6 percent of children are engaged in economic activities, and 47.8 percent are involved in household activities. Almost 80 percent of working children are involved in the agricultural, foresting, and fishing industry. While the report details the tasks performed in domestic labor such as sweeping and cooking,

there is no further mention of the tasks performed by children in the agricultural, foresting, and fishing industry. The majority of working children are unpaid family agricultural farm workers on family farms. Fifty-five percent of children noted that they preferred schooling as their main activity. This study does not go into detail about the conditions or working environments for child laborers. The survey, which targeted all children between age 5 and 17 living in private households in the mainland, was designed as a questionnaire.

22. Mkombozi Centre for Street Children. (n.d.[a]). *Census 2006: The rhetoric and reality of Tanzania's street children.* Moshi, Tanzania: Author. Retrieved October 26, 2007, from http://www.crin.org/docs/mkombozi_census_2006.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

    This paper documents the findings from a 2006 census conducted by Mkombozi assessing the trends of vulnerable children on the streets of Tanzania's Arusha and Moshi towns. Some notable findings include: 36 percent of children and young people (CYP) surveyed are working; 77 percent of these CYPs work for more than 12 hours a day; activities of street children consist predominantly of working, begging, or obtaining their basic needs. It is reported that in finding a source of income, 16 to 46 percent of street youth became involved in prostitution. The document does not mention other forms of work children engage in. The methodology for this paper included questionnaires that were delivered to people less than age 25 on the streets.

23. Mkombozi Centre for Street Children. (n.d.[b]). *Youth employment n the private sector: Experiences and lessons learned.* Moshi, Tanzania: Author. Retrieved October 19, 2007, from http://www.crin.org/docs/Mkombozi_employment.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Tanzanite

    This document includes two case studies on programs to support youth in finding safe working environments. The Mkombozi Centre for Street Children works with at-risk children and youth in Arusha and Kilimanjaro, Tanzania. It is mentioned that one of the children in the case study worked in harsh conditions in the tanzanite mines. However, there is no further discussion of the industry. The support programs that are implemented by this organization include a work training program to link youth with employable skills.

24. Mwaipopo, R., Mutagwaba, W., & Nyange, D. (2004). *Increasing the contribution of artisanal and small-scale mining to poverty reduction in Tanzania.* Retrieved from http://www.research4development.info/PDF/Outputs/C393.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—Department for International Development, United Kingdom

Child Labor: Diamonds, Gold

This paper was created for and funded by the Department for International Development, United Kingdom. Its focus is to analyze the contribution of artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) in gold and diamonds in poverty reduction. The document discussed ASM as an industry, with a small amount of focus on reducing child labor, including integrating awareness education on the worst forms of child labor and introducing other forms of income within and outside the mining sector that are less harmful physically and psychologically to children. This report was developed through consultations and primary research in the Mwanza region.

25. Mwami, J. A., Sanga A. J., & Nyoni, J. (2002). *Tanzania child labour in mining: A rapid assessment.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 20, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do;jsessionid=0a038009cebeecbd1b066794a26bdcfa1d037e44e35.hkzFngTDp6WImQuUaNaKbND3lN4KxaIah8SxyIn3uKmAiNAnwbQbxaNvzaAmIhuKa30xgx95fjWTa3eIpkzFngTDp6WImQubNuLa3iSbxyM8OexhOaOgzX9i4j38QfznA5Pp7ftolbGmkTy?productId=1259

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Diamonds, Gold

This report was conducted by the Department of Sociology at the University of Dar Es Salaam for ILO-IPEC through a rapid assessment methodology established by the ILO and UNICEF including document analysis, interviews, focus group discussions, and observation. The study includes demographic information of children involved in mining, the work environment, and tools that are used, causes for participation, and recommendations. This report found that 59 percent of children from age 14 to 17 were working in mines, of which approximately 80 percent were males. Child participation in mines decreased during school terms and it is assumed that the reason children worked in mines after age 13 was because there were limited opportunities for joining secondary school or vocational training. Gold and diamonds were specifically mentioned as minerals mined by children; however, the report noted that children mined other unspecified gemstones as well. It was also noted that gold and diamonds made up the largest contribution to Tanzania's mineral exports and that there are local businessmen, mostly Asians and Greeks, whose companies purchase and sell gold. Children as young as age 10 reportedly participated in the mining sector through activities such as the drilling of rocks, washing rock dust, and collecting and carrying pieces of crushed rocks. The tools they used included axes, pickaxes, iron rods, chisels, sacks, and buckets. Children worked under exposure to high temperatures and wind with little time for rest and were sometimes exposed to mercury.

This document notes that Tanzania has the Employment of Children on Machinery regulations, which outlaws the employment of children under the age of 16, but that it is not well enforced. Additionally, it is reported that the laws of Tanzania protect the rights of children in accordance with the UNCRC.

26. National Bureau of Statistics—Tanzania. (2001). *Integrated labour force survey 00/01—Analytical report.* Retrieved October 21, 2007, from http://www.nbs.go.tz/labourforce/pdf/Chapter%2013%20%20Children%20in%20the%20Labour%20Force.pdf

Source: Government Agency—National Bureau of Statistics, Tanzania

Child Labor: Agriculture, Crafts, Fishing, Manufacturing

This report is based on a labor force survey conducted by the Tanzanian National Bureau of Statistics. Among key findings are that 75 percent of child laborers are involved in agricultural activities and fishing. Although the survey report mentions that there are some child laborers involved as craft and related workers in the manufacturing industry, it does not specify what goods are involved. No further information on child labor in the production of goods is available from the report.

27. Nchahaga, G. S. (2002). *Tanzania children working in commercial agriculture—Coffee: A rapid Assessment.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 19, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=2599

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Coffee

This rapid assessment conducted for ILO-IPEC by the NSWTI looks to analyze the worst forms of child labor in one of Tanzania's most profitable exports—coffee. The study notes that about 60 percent of child workers in the coffee industry are girls whose work consists of weeding and picking coffee berries, while boys work on the same tasks as well as spraying insecticides. While working, children use tools such as big scissors, knives, and hand hoes. Also noted was that most child laborers attended school on coffee estates; however, few students had the academic success to continue on to secondary school. Poverty is a major reason driving children into working as laborers. The study notes that 72 percent of child laborers are between age 10 and 13 and work long hours in strenuous activities with risks of skin diseases and wounds or cuts. There is no mention of who purchases the coffee produced by child labor. The methodology for this assessment included document analysis, interviews, observation, and focus group discussions.

Government agencies, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the Ministry of Labour and Youth Development, are participants in efforts to eliminate child labor, which have included programs such as workshops and seminars to build awareness among employers and communities.

28. Njenga, M., & Madihi, M. (2006). *Emerging good practices on action to combat child domestic labour in Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 20, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=2979

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This report was prepared for the ILO and focuses on identifying emerging good practices used for preventing or supporting children at risk or victims of exploitation of domestic labor. This paper notes that the phenomenon of child domestic workers (CDW) is increasing and that the conditions under which CDWs work is exploitive and abusive. The study does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

29. Pearson, E. (2003). *Study on trafficking in women in East Africa.* Eschborn, Germany: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit GmbH. Retrieved October 20, 2007, from http://www.gtz.de/de/dokumente/en-svbf-studie-trafficking-in-women-east-africa-e.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This report, conducted by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit for the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, provides a situational analysis, including current NGO and governmental activities, as well as future opportunities, to address domestic and international trafficking in women and girls in Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, Tanzania, and Uganda. Chapter 6 looks at Tanzania specifically, noting that most research has focused on child trafficking that channels children into the commercial sex industry or domestic service. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

It is noted that Tanzania has signed the UN Trafficking Protocol, but there have been no efforts to incorporate these principles into legislation. There are constitutional protections against forced labor, slavery, and servitude.

30. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Tanzania*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved October 19, 2007, from http://www.protectionproject.org/tanzania.doc

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Mining, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Tea
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Mining, Sexual Exploitation, Tea

This report by The Protection Project states that Tanzania is a country of origin and destination for the trafficking of both women and children, which primarily results in prostitution and other forms of sexual exploitation. Furthermore, trafficking can potentially lead to forced labor of children in tea plantations. There is neither mention of the specific activities that children engage in on tea plantations nor any discussion of who purchases the tea. While the report mentions that trafficking exploits children in domestic, agricultural, fishing, and mining industries, there is no further discussion on the

types of work being done by children. There is some discussion on the recruitment of children as child soldiers from refugee camps in Tanzania.

This report states that Tanzania has enacted laws against the trafficking of children less than age 18, and violators are punished with prison sentences of more than 10 years. In regards to sexual exploitation, there are also laws against prostitution and the defilement of children less than age 14. However, the ability to enforce these laws remains difficult. This report shares that the Tanzanian government began working with the support of the ILO to combat child labor in 2001 and received support from the USDOL to initiate educational programs on child labor in 2002.

31. Semkiwa, H. H., Tweve, J., Mnenge, A., Mwaituka, Y., Mlawa, H. M., & Kawala, E. (2003). *HIV/AIDS and child labour in the United Republic of Tanzania: A rapid assessment.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 20, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=943

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Quarrying, Sexual Exploitation

This report for ILO-IPEC focuses on understanding the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic on the worst forms of child labor, focusing on domestic service, quarrying, self-employment, and prostitution. Findings included that 60 percent of the child workers were single or double orphans. The majority of girl worker respondents were domestic workers or prostitutes, placing them at high risk of hazardous labor and HIV/AIDS infection. It is also reported that children engaged in quarrying crushed stones and carried pebbles and clay. The methodology for compiling this information involved questionnaires and focus group discussions. The report focused on the link between child labor and HIV/AIDS and did not provide further information on child labor in the production of goods.

32. Tanzania: Child labour common in Zanzibar. (2002, June 4). *IRINnews.org.* Retrieved October 19, 2007, from http://www.irinnews.org/report.asp?ReportID=28125

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Cloves, Fishing, Seaweed Farming, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation

This news article is about the findings of the ILO rapid assessment report on hazardous forms of child labor found in many industries in Zanzibar, including commercial sex, fisheries, and seaweed farming. The article also notes that child labor can be found in Zanzibar's hotel and tourism industries. The rapid assessment notes that children between age 6 and 14 were found in dangerous work environments in the seaweed farming industry where they harvested, planted, and dried seaweed. There is no mention of who purchases the seaweed. There is also mention of clove plantations and fisheries, although there is no further discussion of these topics in this article.

33. Tanzania: Focus on child labour. (2003, August 13). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved October 19, 2007, from http://www.irinnews.org/report.asp?ReportID=35950&SelectRegion=Great_Lakes

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Mining, Sexual Exploitation, Tanzanite
    Child Slavery: Domestic Labor
    Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor

    This article describes the trafficking of children into domestic slavery, particularly young girls from rural areas of Tanzania to Dar es Salaam. The article notes that the National Labour Force and Child Survey reported 4.7 million children were somehow involved in economic activities and of these, 1.2 million children were considered to be involved in the worst forms of child labor. This included work in commercial agriculture, domestic work, prostitution, and mining.

    Along with the mention of NGO programs aimed to support and reintegrate children who have escaped domestic servitude and work in tanzanite mines, this article reports that Tanzania is one of the first three countries to participate in a pilot TBP to eliminate child labor. This program is run by the Tanzanian government, supported by ILO-IPEC, and funded by the USDOL. The program's work is focused on building capacity, developing awareness programs, and identifying children in need of rescue for shelter, alternative training, rehabilitation, and education.

34. Tanzania: Gem slaves: Tanzanite's child labour. (2006). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved October 20, 2007, from http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=61004

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Tanzanite

    This news article is a transcript of a documentary film produced by IRINnews.org that focuses on the situation of children working in mines in Tanzania. The documentary details how dynamite accidents, collapsing mines, and floods have caused many deaths throughout the years and are ongoing risks for children who mine for tanzanite. A child laborer says the risks he faces are falling in the mine, the mine collapsing, or chest pains. Another interviewee, a mother, describes how parents do not want their children to work in mines, but poverty leaves them with no other choice.

35. Tanzania: Over 30,500 rescued from child labour. (2005, March 30). *IRINnews.org.* Retrieved October 19, 2007, from http://www.irinnews.org/report.asp?ReportID=46377&SelectRegion=Great_Lakes&SelectCountry=TANZANIA

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Mining, Sexual Exploitation

This article reports on the efforts made to combat the situation of children employed in the worst forms of child labor through the TBP. The TBP reduces the number of children in mining, fishing, commercial sex, plantations, and domestic labor. The article mentions how work in plantations, mining, and commercial sex industries fatigues children both mentally and physically, but does not go into details about these industries. Over 700,000 children between age 5 and 17 were reported to be employed in various forms of labor in 2003. The TBP utilizes NGOs, government officials, family and community members to monitor child labor and encourage children to return to school and their families.

Additionally, the government is continuing to combat child labor by imposing harsh penalties on those who are found to employ children. The news article, however, does not elaborate on what types of penalties would be implemented. This is in concurrence with periodic evaluation of the government's policy regarding child development.

36. Tanzania: Thousands missing school for work, official says. (2006, June 26). *IRINnews.org.* Retrieved October 21, 2007, from http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=59443

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Cloves, Fishing

This news article highlights the concern of the government that more than 8,000 children are missing school as they engage in some form of child labor. The article mentions that children are often encouraged by their parents to take part in fishing or picking cloves as a form of work and it is considered part of a child's education. However, no further details of the specific activities children engage in are provided.

37. Tanzania vows to eliminate child labor. (2006, June 9). *Voice of America.* Retrieved October 20, 2007, from http://www.voanews.com/english/archive/2006-06/2006-06-09-voa41.cfm

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Mining, Sexual Exploitation

This news article reports that between the years 2000 and 2004, child labor has decreased by 11 percent. The article further discusses Tanzania's participation in the ILO-IPEC TBP as an example of the government's commitment to combat child labor. This article neither discusses specific sectors in which child laborers work in the production of goods nor does it detail hazardous forms of labor. It states that the Tanzanian government had programs that targeted children in the sectors of domestic work, mining, commercial agriculture, and commercial sexual exploitation. It is noted in addition to working with trade unions, employers associations, private organizations and communities, the government has passed a new law that prohibits child labor and criminalizes the employment of children in specific forms of labor.

38. United Nations Children's Fund. (n.d.). Tanzania, United Republic of—Statistics. Retrieved October 26, 2007, from http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/tanzania_statistics.html

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This factsheet on UNICEF's website reports general statistics for the country of Tanzania. Regarding child protection, this factsheet reports that between 1999 and 2005, 36 percent of children between age 5 and 14 years were working. Thirty-seven percent of males age 5 to 14 were working, and 34 percent of females in the same age category were working. This factsheet does not elaborate on the specific types of child labor children performed, only that it had to be at least one hour of economic activity or 28 hours of domestic labor. This source does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

39. UNICEF Innocenti Research Center. (2003). *Trafficking in human beings, especially women and children, in Africa.* Florence, Italy: Author. Retrieved October 28, 2007, from http://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/insight9e.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Tanzanite, Tobacco

This report by the UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre reports that Tanzania is a country of origin, transit, and destination for trafficking, although most of it occurs internally. Trafficked children are reported to have returned to their home communities to recruit other children to be trafficked into work in tanzanite mines. Victims have also included Burundian children in refugee camps in Tanzania for internal trafficking to tobacco plantations. However, the report does not mention specific jobs or who these goods are sold to. Children are also reportedly trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The information compiled in this report is based on desk review, country field visits with key stakeholders, and an expert workshop.

40. U.S. Department of State. (2007a). *Tanzania: Country report on human rights practices—2006.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 20, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78761.htm

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

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Gemstones, Mining, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Trade, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Mining, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This report briefly states that child prostitution remains common, despite laws prohibiting it. It also mentions that high rates of HIV/AIDS-related deaths leave many children as heads of households, making them vulnerable to trafficking for forced labor (boys), sexual exploitation (girls), and child labor. It reports that trafficking is mainly internal in

Tanzania. The report notes that boys are often trafficked to work in mines, farms and the informal sector, but that children flee abusive employers and engage in prostitution as a means for survival. It does not specify what is mined, except gemstones, nor does it mention the specific activities of child laborers in the mining, farming, and informal sectors. Additionally, the document states that domestic workers are often subjected to sexual exploitation. Boys also face hazardous conditions in mining as they work with explosives. Children also participate in service-oriented work including barmaids, car washers, and street vendors.

The report states that the Tanzanian government has continued its efforts to raise awareness of the worst forms of child labor; they have conducted seminars around the country and hired additional inspectors to enforce legislation that prohibits the exploitation of children and forced or compulsory labor.

41. U.S. Department of State. (2007b). *Trafficking in persons report.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 21, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/82807.htm

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

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

This report states that Tanzania is a source country for trafficking as well as a possible transit country. Girls are trafficked for sexual exploitation and domestic servitude, while boys are often trafficked for exploitive work on farms and in mining.

The report mentions that Tanzania does not fully comply with the minimum standards for combating trafficking; however, it has been drafting comprehensive anti-trafficking legislation. The government linked trafficking victims with organizations who provide support services, as well as trained and provided medical supplies to help trafficking victims. In 2006, there were no prosecutions or convictions for trafficking, but the Ministry of Public Safety and Security established an anti-trafficking section in the Criminal Investigation Department. It also noted that during the reporting period, the government identified and referred at least 28 trafficking victims to NGOs for care.

TANZANIA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. ANPPCAN, & Anti-Slavery International. (2005). *Report of the Eastern and Horn of Africa conference on human trafficking and forced labour*. Retrieved November 9, 2006, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/PDF/Eastern%20and%20Horn%20of%20Africa%20Conference%20on%20human%20trafficking%20and%20forced%20labour%20%202005.pdf

   Source: NGO

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

   This conference addressed trafficking and forced labor in East Africa and the Horn of Africa and recommended ways to remedy the problems. The brief discussions on Tanzania note that the rate of children trafficked from rural to urban areas for the purpose of sexual exploitation is higher than in other countries. The document also reports that people are trafficked from, through, and to Tanzania for domestic labor, arranged early marriages, and sexual exploitation, mainly in the entertainment and the hospitality industries. The speakers allude to the local organization, Kivulini, which helps victims who were trafficked for domestic servitude, and Kiwohede, which provides psychological support, shelter, repatriation, and reintegration services for victims of trafficking and forced labor. The report also states that, in Tanzania, the International Organization for Migration has focused on awareness raising, capacity building, and offering assistance to victims of trafficking and smuggling. There were no discussions of specific types of forced labor or mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

2. Danish Institute for Human Rights. (2005). *Executive summary of the Tanzania country risk assessment*. Retrieved December 14, 2006, from http://www.humanrightsbusiness.org/020_project_publications.htm

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Forced Labor, Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Forced Labor, Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Labor: Mining
   Prison Labor: Construction, Road Work

   This report evaluates risks to companies considering doing business in Tanzania by assessing the practical implementation of each of the human rights listed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Regarding the right to Freedom from Forced Labour and Servitude (Article 4), the report assesses Tanzania as a medium risk, with both forced labor and servitude being practiced by public and private violators. It states human rights groups have criticized the Tanzanian government for making prisoners work on government projects, such as road repair and construction, even though it is prohibited by law. It also states Tanzania's privatization trend is leading to poorer working conditions

and cites information revealing workers were sometimes forced to work overtime in the mining industry. It also notes that Tanzania is a source, transit, and destination country for women and children trafficked for sexual exploitation.

3. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2006). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Tanzania*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 6, 2006, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/corelabourstandards2006tanzania.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Forced Child Labor: Unspecified
   Prison Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Road Work
   Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Mining

   In a report to the World Trade Organization, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions observed labor standards in Tanzania and found that, despite having ratified important International Labour Organization conventions, there are violations of workers' rights, including child labor and forced labor. The report states that claims of forced child labor were made during 2005, but details about industries involved were not provided. Prisoners are also required to perform labor in agriculture, road works, and construction. Information cited in the report also indicates that employees in the mining industry are forced to work overtime. Information regarding mining did not specify whether the forced labor was adult, child, or both, nor did it mention the product being mined. The report also notes that boys are trafficked to work in mines and agriculture, while girls are trafficked to work as domestic laborers.

4. Kamala, E., Lusinde, E., Millinga, J., & Mwaitula, J. (2001). *Tanzania children in prostitution: A rapid assessment*. Retrieved November 9, 2006, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/simpoc/tanzania/ra/prost.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report discusses trafficking and forced labor of children in Tanzania's commercial sex industry. The document makes no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

5. Lobaido, A. C. (2001, December 2). Africa's new bloodstained gems. *WorldNetDaily.com*. Retrieved November 7, 2006, from http://www.worldnetdaily.com/news/article.asp?ARTICLE_ID=25484

   Source: News Article

   Child Slavery: Coltan Mining, Diamond Mining, Tanzanite Mining

   This article discusses the exploitation of child labor in Tanzania's mining of tanzanite, coltan, and diamonds. It alleges that of the US$300 million worth of tanzanite imported

into the United States, 95 percent is illegally exported from Tanzania. Children paid as informal miners receive as little as US$2 a month or are paid in-kind with food. They also work in hazardous conditions in homemade mine shafts with inadequate or no supports or ventilation. The article states mine owners use the children because they will fit in the narrow shafts. It continues that child labor is encouraged by parents because there is no education available to children near the mining areas. The article reports that, in these situations, alcohol, drug abuse, and prostitution also threaten the children's well-being.

6. Pearson, E. (2003). *Study on trafficking in women in East Africa*. Eschborn, Germany: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit GmbH.

   Source: NGO

   Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

   In this report, the chapter on Tanzania notes that most research has focused on trafficking of children for sexual exploitation or domestic servitude. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

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

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Unspecified
   Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Mining, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Tea
   Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Mining

   This report notes that the trafficking of both women and children is common in Tanzania. According to the report, children are mainly trafficked to urban areas and forced to work in agriculture, domestic services, fishing, and mining. The report also emphasizes that many children are trafficked for sexual exploitation. The document also notes the use of children in armed conflicts and the trafficking of children to Western Tanzania for recruitment into fighting forces in Burundi.

   Information for this document was obtained through a literature review and analysis performed by members of The Protection Project staff. No original research was completed for this report.

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

   Source: International Organization

   Trafficking: Unspecified

This document rates Tanzania medium as a country of origin for trafficking victims and low as both a transit and destination country. No information regarding forced labor in the production of goods is provided.

9. U.S. Department of State. (2006a). *Tanzania: Country reports on human rights practices—2005*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 6, 2006, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61596.htm

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

   Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Mining
   Forced Labor: Mining
   Prison Labor: Construction, Road Work

   This report notes Tanzania is a country of origin, destination, and transit for trafficking. There are reports of boys trafficked within Tanzania for work on farms and in mines, while girls were trafficked for involuntary domestic labor. The report also notes that, despite laws prohibiting forced labor, a 2004 survey revealed that 85 percent of workers at a mining company were forced to work overtime under the threat of termination. The document does not provide information as to the age of these workers or whether they were compensated for their overtime hours. Finally, the document states that prisoners were forced to work on road development and construction as part of their punishment. No further information on forced labor in the production of goods was available.

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

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

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

    Reporting that Tanzania is a source and possible transit country for the trafficking of children, this country profile notes that most victims are trafficked for sexual exploitation or labor in domestic service, mining, agriculture, and the informal sector. However, the report does not provide details on the situation of labor within each industry. While the report notes that children are trafficked for forced labor, it does not directly connect that occurrence to any of the industries listed above. The report mentions that, in efforts to strengthen labor law enforcement, the Tanzanian government helped remove 969 children from commercial sexual exploitation, 1,379 from domestic work, and 420 from mining.

THAILAND: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Abueva, A. (n.d.). *Child trafficking in Southeast Asia*. Paper presented at the Second World Congress against the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children. Retrieved December 11, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/tdh_germany__combating_chil.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Begging, Drug Smuggling, Criminal Activity, Unspecified
   Child Trafficking: Begging, Unspecified

   This factsheet presents general data about child trafficking in the Mekong region of Southeast Asia, including Thailand. It discusses economic and social factors contributing to trafficking, routes of trafficking, and the main sectors employing child laborers. Thailand is described as a destination country for children who are trafficked from Burma, Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam. For Thailand, only two specific incidents of child labor were reported: a Vietnamese boy taught to beg in Bangkok and a Lao boy involved in drug smuggling, stealing, and manual labor. The document did not discuss the methodology used to gather information.

2. Abused Lao child workers rescued. (2006, September 26). *Bangkok Post.* Retrieved December 11, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Gloves

   This article reports on the rescue and rehabilitation of 13 child workers from a glove factory in Bangkok. The workers slept in two small (2×3 m) rooms , sharing one toilet, and received an insufficient amount of food and a poor salary. Police were informed about the factory by three girls who escaped. Following court negotiations, the factory owners agreed to pay a total of 1 million baht to the victims. The article states that the owners will still face criminal charges for employing alien workers and children.

3. Advisory Council of Jurists. (2002). *Consideration of the issue of trafficking.* New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved December 11, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/asia_pacific_forum_2002__ba.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshop

   This background paper focuses on the international legal frameworks pertaining to trafficking, particularly international humanitarian and criminal law. The paper indicates that Thailand is a country of destination, origin, and transit for trafficked persons. Children from Burma, Cambodia, and Laos are frequently trafficked into Thailand to

work in begging gangs and in sweatshops making unspecified goods. Girls are also trafficked for sexual exploitation. This paper does not explicitly discuss child labor in relation to the production of goods.

According to the document, the government of Thailand approved the Measures in the Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Women and Children Act in 1997. This act prohibits the sale, procurement, and detention of women and children for sexual exploitation. The penalty for violating the law is 5 years in prison and a fine. The government also instituted a National Plan of Action to Combat Human Trafficking (1997–2006), which aimed to prevent trafficking, assist victims, and implement effective and organized policy decisions. The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) among Government Agencies Concerned in Handling the Cases of Trafficking in Women and Children who are Victimized (1999) recognizes trafficked women and children as victims and calls on the government to treat them as such. In response, the government provides shelter as well as unspecified assistance programs for trafficking victims.

4. Anderson, B., & Davidson, J. O. (2003). *Is trafficking in human beings demand driven? A multi-country pilot study.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved December 11, 2007, from http://www.compas.ox.ac.uk/about/publications/Bridget/Anderson04.pdf?event=detail&id=2932

   Source: International Organization

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

   This document discusses the prevalence of human trafficking and forced labor, especially among women and children, for the purposes of domestic servitude and prostitution. Although the document mentions Thailand, there is no information regarding child labor in the production of goods or the destination and transit routes of trafficking victims.

5. Angsuthanasombat, K., et al. (2003). *Rapid assessment on child labour employment in the border area between Thailand and Cambodia Srakaew, Chantaburi and Trad Province.* Bangkok, Thailand: Institute of Asian Studies and United Nations Children's Fund. Retrieved December 12, 2007, from http://www.arcm.ias.chula.ac.th/Downloads/Abstract/B7-A.pdf

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Cassava, Corn, Fishing, Garbage Collection, Longgan Fruit, Rice, Service Industry, Shrimp, Sugarcane, Trade

   The aim of this needs assessment study, conducted by the Asian Research Center for Migration in 2002–2003 with support from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), was to identify sectors that were employing Cambodian child laborers in three Thai provinces along the Thai-Cambodian border (Chantaburi, Srakaew, and Trad). Based on interviews and field visits with key informants, the study found that most Cambodian child laborers under the age of 18 were working in the service and

agricultural sectors. Cambodian children were working in services (e.g., in restaurants, as umbrella carriers, and as dog watchers) and in the trade sector (e.g., selling goods). In the agricultural sector children were working seasonally in the production of rice, sugarcane, cassava, longgan fruit, and corn. Tasks included cutting, gathering, field preparation, and planting of crops. Children in the Trad province were also working in the fish industry, peeling shrimp, sorting fish, and making preserved and dried fish. Some children were also reported to be garbage collectors and dealers. The study found that most of the children migrated to Thailand between 1992 and 1995 due to poverty and landlessness. Some children crossed the border to work in Thailand on a daily basis. There was no further description about the working conditions of child workers. The youngest child worker in Srakaew was age 4 or 5 years, and in Chantaburi and Trad the youngest worker was between age 8 and10 years. The study also notes that the working conditions and quality of life for workers was generally better in Chantaburi and Trad than in Srakaew. The estimated number of Cambodian children working in all three of the provinces ranges between 600 and 1,100 per day.

Only the executive summary of this document was available publically. A full version of the document can be obtained directly from the Asian Research Center for Migration at Chulalongkorn University in Thailand.

6. Anti-Slavery International. (2002). *Human traffic, human rights: Redefining victim protection.* London: Author. Retrieved December 11, 2007, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/humantraffichumanrights.htm

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Garments, Fish Processing, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Garments, Fish Processing, Sexual Exploitation

This report by Anti-Slavery International examines the rights of trafficked persons in Belgium, Colombia, Italy, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Poland, Thailand, Ukraine, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The chapter on Thailand includes a discussion of current legislation that is combating trafficking, such as the 1997 Trafficking Act, which criminalizes trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation, and the 1996 Prostitution Prevention Act. The 1999 MOU on Common Guidelines of Practices among Concerned Agencies for Operation in Case Women and Children are Victims of Human Trafficking is also discussed. The MOU is a legally nonbinding agreement which defines trafficking more broadly to include slavery-like labor practices, forced begging, and other inhumane acts, and it calls upon police and public welfare officials to cooperate in trafficking cases. The report also includes case studies focused primarily on trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation and briefly mentions two cases of women and girls trafficked from Burma and Laos to work in a garment factory and fish factory. The women and girls in the garment factory were forced to work every day for long hours. They were locked in the building and beaten if their work was not satisfactory. In these cases, the traffickers were not prosecuted for trafficking or related human rights abuses; they were prosecuted under the Immigration Act (harboring illegal immigrants) and the Labor Act (hiring illegal labor\child labor).

7. Arnold, D., & Hewison, K. (2005). Exploitation in global supply chains: Burmese workers in Mae Sot. *Journal of Contemporary Asia, 35*(3), 319–340.

Source: Academic/Research

Child Labor: Agriculture, Cement, Ceramics, Construction, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Food Processing, Garments, Rice Milling, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Textiles

This article offers a detailed description and analysis of workplace conditions for Burmese migrant workers, including children, in Thailand. The workplace conditions are often very exploitive. Migrant workers from Myanmar accept long work hours, unsafe working conditions, and wages below Thailand's minimum, and they often live in cramped dormitories with few rights and the threat of sexual abuse. Although demographic data on migrants is limited, the article states that an estimated 70 percent of migrants are female, mostly in their teens and mid-twenties. The article states that Burmese migrants frequently take jobs in sectors that are shunned by the Thai, including fisheries and seafood processing, agriculture and plantations, domestic work, and factories producing textiles, garments, cement, food, and ceramics. The Burmese migrants also work in restaurants and small businesses, as well in construction and commercial sex work. Though a formal methodology section was not included in the report, information may have been collected through key informant interviews and a literature review.

8. Asia Regional Cooperation to Prevent People Trafficking. (2003). *Gender, human trafficking, and the criminal justice system in Cambodia.* Retrieved December 10, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/asia_regional_cooperation_to_prevent_people_trafficking_2004_4.pdf

Source: NGO

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

This report discusses human trafficking, gender, and the criminal justice system in the Cambodian provinces of Banteay Meanchey and Kandal. Cambodian women, men, and children are trafficked into begging or selling flowers in Thailand's cities and are exploited by organized crime gangs. People are also trafficked for unspecified forms of forced or exploited labor. The three regions in Cambodia that are considered main trafficking routes are the northwestern Banteay Meanchey province and southwestern province of Koh Kong, which border Thailand, and the Svay Rieng province, which borders Vietnam.

The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

9. Ashayagachat, A. (2006, May 5). Child labour situation here improving…but young migrants pose new challenge. *Bangkok Post.* Retrieved December 6, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Construction, Factory Work, Fishing, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging, Construction, Factory Work, Fishing, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation

This article reports on the release and findings of a global International Labour Organization (ILO) report on child labor and trafficking, which includes data on Thailand. The 2006 ILO global report, which is also included in this bibliography, states that Thailand effectively reduced the percentage of children in the Thai labor force from 5 percent in 1992 to 1 percent in 2006. It also states that the percentage of ethnic children in the workforce was reduced from 40 percent to 10 percent. Government-supported education and a low birth rate were the main factors contributing to the reduced child labor rates. In addition to these positive developments, the report also noted a significant increase in the number of migrant child laborers from neighboring countries (Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR), and Myanmar) found in the Thai workforce, particularly in the agriculture and fisheries sectors. The report notes that migrant child labor was tied to trafficking in 10 percent of the cases. Children were working in factories, construction, agriculture, service sectors, and in the commercial sex industry, and begging. Although figures on the number of migrant children in the workforce are not presented, the article notes that the Thai Labour of Ministry launched a national survey of migrant child workers due to be completed in 2007. The article also notes that the Thai Ministry of Labour was conducting a survey on migrant child labor, scheduled for completion in 2006.

10. Belak, B. (2002). Migration and trafficking of women and girls. In *Gathering strength: Women from Burma and their rights* (pp. 194–225). Thailand: Images Asia.

Source: Other—Media Production Group

Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Drug Production, Drug Sales, Factory Work, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Drug Production, Drug Sales, Factory Work, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report concerns the trafficking, smuggling, and migration of Burmese women and girls to Thailand. It examines the push factors in Myanmar contributing to the high incidence of migration and trafficking, including flight from forced labor, internal displacement, and lack of educational opportunities and jobs. Trafficking victims come primarily from ethnic regions of Myanmar, including Karen, Mon, Shan States, and Tenasserim. Women and girls from these regions are primarily trafficked into prostitution, domestic service, and factory work, but they are also found working on orchards and farms, construction sites, and in the production and sale of drugs. The report emphasizes that even in cases of economic migration, migrants from Myanmar are likely to face exploitation, abuse, and deplorable working conditions because they lack legal

status. For example, female migrants working in agricultural production reported exposure to hazardous chemicals that gave them skin lesions and hair loss. The report mentions that Burmese women and girls were forced to have sex with 8 to 10 men each night and were not allowed to leave the brothels. The report states that in the late 1990s, the Thai government estimated that the number of workers from Myanmar was between 500,000 and 1.2 million. In Mae Sot alone, the number of migrants working in factories was 50,000. No data was provided regarding child labor or trafficked labor in the production of specific goods.

11. Bhumiprabhas, S. (2007, May 14). The misery of male slavery. *The Nation.* Retrieved December 19, 2007, from http://www.nationmultimedia.com/search/page.arcview.php?clid=2&id=30034148&date=2007-05-14

    Source: News Article

    Child Slavery: Fishing
    Forced Child Labor: Fishing

    This article reports on the plight of male migrants and victims of trafficking, who are often overlooked in the battle against trafficking. Drawing on the findings of the National Human Rights Commission, the article mentions the case of 6 fishing trawlers that were employing 100 crewmembers, most of whom were migrants and 4 of whom were younger than 16. Of the 62 crewmembers who returned alive after 3 years at sea, all reported extremely exploitive working conditions and none were paid by their employers. Under Thai law, these workers were not considered victims of trafficking. The article discusses the MOU on Common Guidelines for Concerned Agencies Engaged in Human Trafficking and the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Bill, new legal measures that have been instituted to address male trafficking victims. The Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Bill would amend the 1997 Prevention and Suppression of Women and Children Trafficking Act to include protections for men. The bill was being presented to the National Assembly at the time of this article's publication.

12. Cambodia. (n.d.). *HumanTrafficking.org.* Retrieved December 10, 2007, from http://www.humantrafficking.org/countries/cambodia

    Source: NGO

    Child Trafficking: Begging, Street Vending

    This webpage notes that children from Cambodia are trafficked to Thailand to work as beggars and street vendors. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

13. Campaign for hazard-free, child labour-free agriculture in Thailand. (2007, June 12). *ILO News.* Retrieved December 9, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/public/releases/yr2007/pr07_25.htm

    Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture

This press release reports on the events of the 2007 World Day Against Child Labor, whose theme was to establish an agricultural sector in Thailand that is hazard-free and does not have child workers. The event, which was attended by workers, employers, government officials, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), teachers, ILO, and private sector representatives, featured a number of performances and activities to raise awareness. The press release notes that in Thailand, children in the agriculture sector are involved in producing vegetables, flowers, fruits, and other crops and that some child workers are as young as age 10. The article also notes that in 2005, the Ministry of Labour reported that approximately 300,000 children between age 15 and 17 were legally employed in registered establishments, with 76 percent working outside the agricultural sector and 24 percent working in the agricultural sector. These figures do not include children under the age of 15 or migrant child workers.

14. Caoutte, T. (2001). *Small dreams beyond reach: The lives of migrant children and youth along the borders of China, Myanmar and Thailand.* Retrieved October 23, 2006, from http://www.burmalibrary.org/docs4/small%20dreams%20beyond%20reach.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation
Child Labor: Construction, Domestic Labor, Entertainment, Factory Work, Fishery, Manual Labor, Retail, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report by Save the Children UK employed qualitative research methods, including in-depth interviews and focus group discussions, to generate data on the situation of Burmese labor migrants in Thailand and China. The study endeavors to cover all facets of the child labor issue, including the push factors that are driving children to seek cross-border employment, sectors of employment, educational opportunities (or the lack thereof), migrant labor laws, and working conditions. Drawing on earlier studies of labor migration from Burma into Thailand, the study estimates that more than 1 million undocumented migrants (predominantly from Burma) are employed in eight sectors in more than half of the provinces in Thailand.

This report does not provide reliable estimates on the actual numbers of Burmese child laborers in Thailand or China, nor does it offer a disaggregation of findings by sector, age, or gender. The report provides a valuable collection of first-hand accounts of the migrant experience. Girls reported working in factories, shops, restaurants, the sex industry, domestic labor, and entertainment, while boys reported working in factories, fisheries, manual day labor, and construction. The first-hand accounts also included descriptions of debt bondage, sexual abuse, confinement, arrest and extortion, forced overtime work hours, poor living conditions, and drug addiction, triggered by employers who gave child laborers amphetamines so that they would work longer hours. The majority of incidences of debt bondage and trafficking of children were for work in the

commercial sex industry. Although the target population of the study was child laborers, many of the first-hand accounts given were by persons older than age 18.

The report mentions that Save the Children UK and Save the Children's Southeast Asian and Pacific Regional Office has implemented a project for Participatory Action Research (PAR) with migrant children and youth in cross-border areas in Burma, China, and Thailand from April 1999 to March 2001 with funding from the United Kingdom's Department for International Development.

15. Charoensuthipan, P. (2006, August 16). Child workers taught to lie about their age. *Bangkok Post.* Retrieved December 11, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Factory Work, Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Factory Work, Unspecified

    This article reports on a seminar on human trafficking in the Greater Mekong Region (GMR). One of the issues discussed at the seminar was the occurrence of employers in Thai factories instructing immigrant child workers to lie to labor inspectors about their age. The Chief of the Labour Protection and Welfare Department in Thailand said that child workers had been told by their employers that they would be arrested and jailed if they admitted being underage. He said most shop house factories using child labor had hidden rooms, making search and rescue operations very difficult. There was no specific mention of child labor in the production of goods.

16. Charoenthaitawee, P. (2004, August 13). Trafficking, a stain on humanity. *The Nation.* Retrieved December 19, 2007, from http://www.nationmultimedia.com/search/page.arcview.php?clid=11&id=104064&date=2004-08-13

    Source: News Article

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

    This article, written by Thailand's national human rights commissioner, provides an overview of global trafficking, including a discussion of Thailand's status as a source, transit, and destination country for persons trafficked for the purposes of forced labor and sexual exploitation. The article notes that Thailand is a destination for women, men, and children who are trafficked from Burma, Cambodia, China, Laos, Russia, and Uzbekistan, and that most of these victims are found in bonded or forced labor and prostitution. There is also significant internal trafficking in Thailand, with victims coming from the north. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

17. Child labor in Thailand. (2006, June 12). *Matichon*. Retrieved December 10, 2007, from http://www.humantrafficking.org/updates/371

Source: News Article

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

This article, which is a translation of an article originally printed in a Thai newspaper, reports on several studies about the "worst forms of child labor" in Thailand. The studies, which were conducted by Thai universities, received support from ILO. In Thailand's northern province of Chiang Rai, the research, which included 603 children of Thai and non-Thai nationality, focused on three sectors: domestic workers, service sector/sexual exploitation (e.g., karaoke bars and restaurants), and child beggars. In the domestic sector, research found that 28 percent of respondents were less than age 15 and that most of them worked more than 8 hours per day and received less than 4,000 baht per month. In the begging sector, children reported physical and mental abuse in addition to a salary of less than 4,000 baht. Children in the service sector reported sexual harassment. Another research project conducted by the Prince of Songkla University focused on the fishing industry. Through interviews with 300 children under the age of 18, the research found that some children experienced unhygienic working conditions and abuse. Additionally, some of the children were sold to another fishing boat after their initial contract ended. The titles of the research studies were not provided in the article.

18. Child labourers toil in Thai seafood factories. (2007, April 26). *Reuters*. Retrieved December 11, 2007, from http://asia.news.yahoo.com/070425/3/30vr5.html

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Shrimp
Child Trafficking: Shrimp
Forced Child Labor: Shrimp

According to this article, both child labor and forced child labor are used in Thailand's shrimp industry. Thailand's seafood industry is worth an estimated US$2 billion a year in exports. Retailers in the United States, such as Wal-Mart and Costco, and retailers in Japan and Europe purchase products from these factories. Of the 200 people that Reuters found working in one shrimp factory, half of them appeared to be minors. At the Ranya Paew factory in Samut Sakhon, 800 men, women, and children from Myanmar were held in the factory and forced to work. Workers lived behind concrete walls, razor wire, and armed guards, and were forced to spend their monthly earning of approximately 400 baht purchasing food from the factory owner. It was recorded that one shipment of seafood from the Ranya Paew factory went to the United States several years ago. The article also claims that many seafood factory workers are illegal migrants and victims of human trafficking, though specific details are not presented. Information for this article was gathered through interviews and information from NGOs monitoring the situation of workers' rights in Thailand.

19. Child labour problem persists. (2006, August 23). *The Nation.* Retrieved December 11, 2007, from http://www.nationmultimedia.com/2006/08/23/national/national_30011752.php

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Domestic Labor, Drug Sales, Entertainment, Fishing, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshop
Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This article reports on findings from a 4-month research project on child labor presented at a conference titled, "Human Trafficking in the Mekong River Basin." (The findings are not located in a separate report.) The research project found child laborers working as beggars, domestic servants, fishing boat crews, agricultural laborers, shop workers, and karaoke bar workers. Child workers were also engaged in illicit drug sales, as well as working in sweatshops and the sex trade. The research project identified 1,200 cases of child labor in five provinces. There is no explicit mention of forced child labor in the production of goods.

20. Children 'exploited.' (2006, July 8). *The Nation.* Retrieved December 19, 2007, from http://www.nationmultimedia.com/search/page.arcview.php?clid=3&id=30008290&date=2006-07-08

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Racehorse Jockeying, Unspecified

This article reports on the proceedings of a seminar at the Thai Ministry of Labour, where it was reported that a large percentage of the 70,000 children of illegal immigrants were being exploited for cheap labor. The director-general of the Department of Labour Protection and Welfare acknowledged that the children of illegal immigrants are particularly vulnerable to exploitation because they lack educational opportunities and legal status. Regarding children being employed as horse jockeys, the director-general agreed to follow up on the issue to determine its legality. A seminar participant called for the establishment of a labor inspection system to protect children's rights. There was no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

21. Collins, N. (2005, May 26). Child trafficking prevalent throughout Southeast Asia. *VOA News.* Retrieved December 7, 2007, from http://www.voanews.com/english/archive/2005-05/Child-Trafficking-Prevalent-Throughout-Southeast-Asia.cfm

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This article, which focuses on trafficking in the Philippines, mentions that, according to UNICEF, Thailand is a trafficking destination for nearly 200,000 children from Burma, Cambodia, Laos, and Southern China. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

22. Combating trafficking and child labour in Northern Thailand: A showcase of effective models and new initiatives. (2007, April 18). *ILO News.* Retrieved December 9, 2007, from http://www.ilo.ch/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/public/releases/yr2007/pr07_11.htm

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Begging, Service Industry, Trade

    This article reports on a series of joint initiatives to combat child labor and human trafficking launched by ILO and the government of Thailand. The initiatives include a technical assistance and reintegration program for Thai female victims of trafficking and a program to strengthen responses to child labor in Thailand's northern provinces. The article also reports on a 3-year program to combat child labor supported by the U.S. Department of Labor and launched by the ILO International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (ILO-IPEC). The program targets vulnerable migrant children who are replacing Thai nationals at an increasing rate in the following sectors: organized begging, street selling, and work in karaoke clubs and bars. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

23. Coomaraswamy, R., & Satkunanathan, A. (2006). *Anti-child trafficking legislation in Asia: A six-country review. (Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand & Indonesia).* Bangkok, Thailand: International Labour Organization. Retrieved August 21, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/ilo2006.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Garments, Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Garments, Sexual Exploitation

    This report offers a comprehensive overview of the international-, regional-, and national-level legislative efforts of six Asian countries: Bangladesh, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Thailand. The report states that Thailand is a source, transit, and destination country of child trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor. It notes that in spite of the Thai government's efforts to address trafficking through various measures, including legislation and public awareness campaigns, progress has been undermined by the government's tacit support for the sex industry, an indirect source of tourism revenue. Children are commonly trafficked into Thailand from Cambodia, China, Laos, and Myanmar.

    The report also includes a discussion and analysis of existing legislation that is intended to combat trafficking in Thailand, noting several major loopholes. The Thai Constitution protects against forced labor, but because most trafficking victims are not Thai citizens, they cannot appeal to the same fundamental rights. A second loophole is found in the Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Women and Children Act of 1997, which criminalizes trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation but not for the purposes of forced labor. Regardless of how employers treat trafficked laborers, employers who are found to be using trafficked laborers are prosecuted under the Immigration Act, for

harboring illegal migrants, or under the Labor Act, for hiring illegal labor or child labor. The report notes one instance where garment factory employers of trafficked Burmese women and girls were not prosecuted because of these legal loopholes.

24. *Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative Against Trafficking senior officials meeting 1.* (2004). Retrieved December 11, 2007, http://www.no-trafficking.org/content/Reading_Rooms/lao_pdr.htm

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Fishery
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Construction, Fishery

This report, spearheaded by the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking (COMMIT), documents cooperative efforts by governments and organizations in the GMR to combat human trafficking from the Lao PDR to neighboring countries, particularly Thailand. The report discusses achievements and deficiencies in the management, monitoring, and prevention of trafficking following the signing of the MOU on Labour Migration by Thailand and Laos in 2002.

The report states that most Lao people working in Thailand, including those who have been trafficked, are between age 15 and 24 years. The report notes that a significant proportion of migrants and trafficking victims are less than age 18 and must be treated as children under the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children to the UN Convention on Transnational Organized Crime, as well as the UNICEF Convention on the Rights of the Child. The report discusses efforts to repatriate Lao children who are victims of trafficking It also calls attention to the incidence of male child victims of trafficking in various sectors—including fisheries, farm labor, and construction—noting that male victims are often overlooked in the research. No further details are offered about the kinds of agricultural goods being produced with child labor.

25. Corben, R. (2004a, December 15). Thailand looks to neighbors for better management of illegal labor. *VOA News.* Retrieved December 6, 2007, from http://www.voanews.com/english/archive/2004-12/2004-12-15-voa8.cfm

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This article discusses efforts to improve coordination between Thailand and neighboring countries to manage undocumented migrant labor and prevent exploitation of undocumented workers. The article notes that countries in the region signed agreements to control migration flows and considered options for special documentation for migrant workers. The article also refers to a case in 2002, in which dozens of Burmese—including children—were murdered in Thailand; it notes that the murders were linked to

illegal labor in plantations and factories located near the Burmese border. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

26. Corben, R. (2004b, May 17). Rights group: Human trafficking on the rise in Asia. *VOA News.* Retrieved December 7, 2007, from http://www.voanews.com/english/archive/200405/a2004051771.cfm?renderforprint=1&textonly=1&&TEXTMODE=1&CFID=162855361&CFTOKEN=55707614

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

    This article discusses the rise of incidences of human trafficking in Asia, noting that Thailand is both a transit and destination country for thousands of child trafficking victims from Burma, Laos, and China's southern Yunnan province. Citing the executive director of the Bangkok rights group, End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography, and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes, the article notes that Thailand has an estimated 200,000 child laborers. The article also notes that the problem is getting worse, in spite of the enactment of tougher legislation to combat trafficking by countries in the region, including Thailand. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

27. Corben, R. (2004c, October 13). Agencies hope children add voice to government policy on human trafficking. *VOA News.* Retrieved December 20, 2007, from http://www.voanews.com/english/archive/2004-10/a-2004-10-13-33-1.cfm

    Source: News Article

    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

    This article reports on the proceedings of a forum organized by ILO and Save the Children UK that brought together 25 children from the Mekong region (Cambodia, China, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam) to present their views on combating trafficking. The report of the proceedings titled, *First Hand Knowledge: Voices Across the Mekong,* is also included in this bibliography. There is no explicit mention of child labor in the production of goods.

28. Ekachai, S. (2007, June 26). School provides oasis for migrant children thirsty for education. *Bangkok Post.* Retrieved December 10, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

    This newspaper article reports on the situation of children of migrants living and working in Thailand's border provinces, particularly the border with Burma. Citing estimates provided by an activist and researcher, the article states that in 2004 there were

approximately 50,000 registered dependents of migrant laborers. When the number of dependents of unregistered migrants is included, the actual number of migrant children is estimated to be between two to four times greater than this figure. Although eligible to enroll in Thai schools following the 2005 Cabinet Resolution, which mandated that Thai and non-Thai children be provided free education up to year 12 in school, most migrant children face barriers to enrolment. The article notes that instead of attending school, an unknown number of child migrants are working, often in exploitive, slavery-like conditions. The article reports that these children are also particularly vulnerable to trafficking. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

29. Federation of Trade Unions—Burma Migrants Section. (2006). *The Mekong challenge—Working day and night: The plight of migrant child workers in Mae Sot, Thailand.* Bangkok, Thailand: International Labour Organization. Retrieved February 5, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/child/trafficking/downloads/workingdayandnight-english.pdf

Source: International Organization

Bonded Child Labor: Unspecified
Child Labor: Ceramics, Food Processing, Motors, Textiles
Child Trafficking: Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This study of child labor in Thailand's Tak province was conducted with the support of ILO's Mekong Project to Combat Trafficking in Children and Women (ILO-TICW). Drawing on interviews with 313 Burmese migrant child workers in the textile (knitting and garment), ceramics, food processing (canning), and small motor assembly sectors, the study found that most of the children were working in hazardous, exploitive conditions, including lack of time off, excessive working hours, exposure to hazardous chemicals and machines, restricted mobility, unfair pay, and debt bondage. Based on the study's findings, the report authors conclude that many of the children interviewed can be classified as working in "the worst forms of child labor," a violation of the Thai government's commitment to ILO Convention 182, which it ratified in 2001.

In a 2004 survey of factories in Mae Sot, Federation of Trade Unions—Burma researchers identified 124 legally registered factories and at least 200 unregistered factories. To ensure a representative sample, the six researchers divided Mae Sot into six geographical zones. Of the 313 interviewees, all of whom were under age 18, 77 percent were girls and 23 percent were boys. Forty-seven percent of respondents were age 17, and the youngest respondent was age 12. Most of the respondents were employed in the textile sector, with 42 percent in knitting and 38 percent in garments. Many of the children reported operating potentially hazardous machines, including sewing, linking, and knitting machines.

While 73.3 percent of the respondents indicated they were registered to work, 57 percent added that their Ministry of Labour-issued work permits and/or migrant worker identification cards were retained by the employer, making them vulnerable to

exploitation by immigration officials, police, and other local officials. The children reported working long hours, with 83 percent working between 11 and 12 hours per day, 7 days per week. The children did not receive paid days off, despite the Labour Protection Act of 1998, which requires 1 day off per work week. Nearly 50 percent reported that their workplace was unhealthy and unsafe. Respondents also reported that they were paid well below the legal minimum wage and that various costs (e.g., food, shelter, and work permit fees) were deducted from their salaries. Ten of the migrant workers (3 percent of all respondents) said that they had no choice regarding their workplace when they arrived in Mae Sot. Five children noted that they were forced to work, and another 7 children said that they were bonded laborers.

The study concludes with a list of recommendations for the Ministry of Labour and other partners, including the following: 1) improving the collaboration between the Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Education, and other ministries to ensure that children under the legal working age are withdrawn from factories and enrolled in school; 2) developing an advocacy strategy to support the enforcement of the Labour Protection Act of 1998; 3) seeking political commitment from the Royal Thai Police to address the problem of the seizure of identity cards; 4) raising awareness among employers about "worst forms of child labor"; 5) developing a hotline system; and 5) providing training for MOL inspectors in Mae Sot and the MOL Tak provincial office.

30. Feingold, D. (Director/Writer). (2003). *Trading women.* [Motion Picture]. Ophidian Films.

Source: Other—Documentary Film

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This documentary film addresses the trafficking of minority hill tribe women and girls from Burma, China, and Laos into Thailand's sex industry. There is no explicit mention of child labor in the production of goods.

31. Fish factory raided on labour complaint. (2001, March 19). *Bangkok Post.* Retrieved December 11, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Fish Processing
Child Trafficking: Fish Processing

This article reports on a police raid of a fish processing factory in the Samut Sakhon province following complaints of child and illegal immigrant labor. Thirty-three Lao workers between age 16 and 17 were found at the factory, 28 of whom were female. The factory owner admitted hiring immigrant workers but claimed that all had been registered with a local labor office. Parents of several of the Lao female workers alleged that their daughters had been lured to the factory and had not been paid a salary. All allegations were denied.

32. Frith, M. (2005, February 21). Slavery and drudgery: The reality of childhood. *The Independent.* Retrieved December 7, 2007, from http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_qn4158/is_20050221/ai_n9772877/print

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor
    Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor

    This article, which reports on incidences of child labor worldwide, includes a case study of a Lao girl who was trafficked into Thailand to work as a domestic servant at age 13 and physically abused by her employer. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

33. Gang linked to child traffickers. (2003, July 25*). The Nation.* Retrieved December 9, 2007, from http://www.nationmultimedia.com/search/page.arcview.php?clid=3&id=82673&date=2003-07-25

    Source: News Article

    Child Trafficking: Trade
    Forced Child Labor: Trade

    This article reports on the arrest of 10 members of a trafficking gang who were charged with trafficking 32 children from Cambodia and Laos to work as flower sellers in Bangkok. The article notes that the gang was linked to a regional trafficking network with agents in Thailand, as well as other countries. Police said that some of the children were abducted and that others were sold by their families. Some of the parents could be subject to legal action if investigations substantiated that their actions supported human trafficking. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

34. Ginzburg, O. (2003). *TRACE trafficking from community to exploitation.* Retrieved December 11, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/ginzburg_trace_2003__traffi.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

    This document is a research and implementation framework for a program to trace trafficked children in the GMR from their home communities to their destinations. At the time of publication, the author was a research officer with the UNICEF/UN Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (UNIAP). No specific information about child labor in the production of goods or trafficking routes is mentioned in the document.

35. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.[a]). *Worst forms of child labor report 2005: Laos child labor data sheet.* New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved October 27, 2006, from http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/laos.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Trafficking: Construction, Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshop

    Though somewhat dated, this data sheet provides a concise summary of child labor statistics from reliable sources, including ILO and the U.S. Department of State. It notes that Lao children trafficked to Thailand for work is common particularly on construction sites, in the commercial sex industry, and in sweatshops.

36. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.[b]). *Thailand—Meet a child.* New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved December 11, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/THAILAND.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Bonded Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Service Industry
    Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Construction, Domestic Labor, Drug Production, Drug Trade, Fishing, Manufacturing, Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshop
    Child Slavery: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshop
    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Service Industry

    Drawing on a range of sources, including ILO, the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the U.S. Department of Labor, and the U.S. Department of State, this factsheet presents a comprehensive summary of child labor and trafficking issues in Thailand. According to ILO's figures for 2001, approximately 11.5 percent of children between age 10 and 14 were laborers in the following sectors: agriculture, construction, manufacturing, and fishing industries, and domestic services. Children were also found in the worst forms of child labor, including commercial sex work, the production and sale of drugs, and begging gangs. The factsheet also indicates that, although there has been a decrease in internal trafficking, Thailand has become a destination country for children trafficked from Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Myanmar. Many of these children are employed in the worst forms of child labor, including sweatshops and prostitution.

37. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.[c]). *Worst forms of child labor report 2005: Thailand child labor data sheet.* New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved December 11, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/thailand.pdf

    Source: NGO

Bonded Child Labor: Unspecified
Child Labor: Begging, Construction, Drug Trade, Fishery, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Sweatshop
Child Slavery: Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Begging, Construction, Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshop
Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This factsheet, compiled by Global March, includes data from a range of reliable sources. The factsheet states that the forced and bonded labor of children is a serious problem in Thailand, although it does not indicate the distribution of child laborers by sector. It also states that girls between age 12 and 18 years are trafficked from neighboring countries (e.g., Cambodia, Myanmar, and Lao PDR) to work in the sex industry and that criminal gangs recruit and kidnap children for begging rings. In 1996 there were approximately 200,000 children from neighboring countries trafficked to work in prostitution, construction, and sweatshops. The factsheet mentions that there is a growing involvement of children in the drug trade. It also mentions child labor in the fishing industry and child soldering in southern Thailand.

38. Government joins ILO fight against child labour. (2007, June 13). *Bangkok Post.* Retrieved December 7, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry

This article discusses World Day Against Child Labour 2007 activities in Thailand, which focused on the agricultural sector. According to the Ministry of Labour, 300,000 children between age 15 and 17 were legally employed, of whom 24 percent were in the agricultural sector, including crop and livestock production. These figures do not include children under the age of 15 or migrant child workers. The article notes that Thailand's Minister of Labour was committed to fighting child labor in agriculture. However, the minister acknowledged that children helping their families in farm labor is a tradition in Thai culture. The aim of the ministry was not to eliminate child labor in agriculture completely but to prohibit hazardous agricultural labor and the full-time employment of children under the age of 15. Towards this end, the ministry adopted a regulation prohibiting the full-time employment of children under the age of 15. The article mentions child labor in agricultural production, but it does not mention specific crops.

39. Huguet, J., & Sureeporn, P. (2005). *International migration in Thailand.* Bangkok, Thailand: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved February 5, 2008, from http://www.iom-seasia.org/resource/pdf/SituationReport.PDF

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Criminal Activity, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Trade
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Criminal Activity, Domestic Labor, Fishery, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Trade

This comprehensive report, based primarily on existing literature and statistics from international organizations and the Ministry of Labour, addresses the issue of international migration to and from Thailand, covering human trafficking (adult and child), as well as economic and political migration (e.g., refugees and asylum seekers). Given the strength of its economy, Thailand has become a major destination country for economic migrants and trafficked children from neighboring countries, particularly Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Myanmar.

In an effort to curb trafficking and manage the increasing flows of migrants, the Thai government has endeavored to regularize unauthorized migration by registering foreign workers. In 2004, more than 93,000 people under the age of 15 registered with the Ministry of Interior. The report notes that only a small proportion of these children attend school, and many of them are believed to be working in exploitive conditions. Citing a study of child workers along the Thai-Cambodian border, the report states that children from Cambodia work in agriculture, seafood processing, markets and shops, prostitution, and service industry jobs, as well as engage in criminal activities. It further reports that children earn between 50 and 70 baht per day in the agriculture sector, but earn only 30 to50 baht per day in the market and service industries. Some children are able to attend school for half a day in Cambodia and work in Thailand for half a day. The report does not provide further details regarding the kinds of goods produced by trafficked children or child laborers.

Although the report does not outline specific trafficking routes, it does note that trafficking between Thailand and Cambodia is a problem. The report concludes with specific policy recommendations as well as suggestions for further research.

40. Huijsmans, R. (2006). *Children, childhood and migration* (Working Paper Series No. 427). The Hague, The Netherlands: Institute of Social Studies. Retrieved March 12, 2008, from http://biblio.iss.nl/opac/uploads/wp/wp427.pdf

Source: Academic Institution

Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Factory Work, Fishing, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Factory Work, Fishing, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation

Drawing on secondary resources as well as informal interviews with youths, NGO workers, and local residents in Lao PDR and Thailand, this academic paper offers a critique of development discourses pertaining to child trafficking. The paper argues that although the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child has determined that persons under the age of 18 are children, local cultural perceptions and attitudes do not

correspond with this legal demarcation between childhood and adulthood. The paper goes on to argue that child migrant labor is often incorrectly classified as human trafficking and suggests that there is a need for more subtle analytical frameworks that take into consideration local cultural contexts and individual motivations.

The paper includes a case study of historical and contemporary patterns of child migration from Lao PDR to Thailand that is based largely on secondary sources. Citing data from the 2003 Lao Labour Migration Survey, the paper notes that the out-migration rate in three Lao provinces bordering Thailand was 6.9 percent. Twenty one percent of the total migrating population was under 18, and 25 percent of the female migrating population was under 18. The same survey also showed that the younger migrants were more likely to be female. Analysis of the data showed that contrary to prevailing assumptions, young migrants were not the poorest nor among the least educated sector of the population.

Child labor was reported in construction, domestic labor, agriculture, factory work, fishing boats, sex industry, and restaurants and bars, and girls were more likely to be found in bars, restaurants, domestic labor, and the sex industry. No further details were provided about the goods produced by children in these sectors. Although movement was generally free and voluntary, working conditions were reported to be exploitive in some respects. Forms of workplace exploitation included sexual or physical abuse, delayed or denied payment, discriminatory treatment by employers, and poor working environments. In conclusion the paper states that while Lao migrant children may experience exploitive conditions in the workplace, policies to rescue, rehabilitate, and reintegrate victims of trafficking are unlikely to succeed because they fail to take into consideration the primary motivation of young Lao migrants.

41. Human trafficking reaches “critical level” in Thai northern border provinces. (2003, January 29). *BBC News.* Retrieved December 7, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

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

This article reports on the increase of human trafficking cases in three of Thailand’s northern provinces:, Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, and Tak. The article notes that Thailand had become a major hub and transit point for the trafficking of women and children into prostitution and forced labor. The Friends of Women Foundation called upon governments and NGOs to cooperate in combating trafficking to avoid trade sanctions by the United States, which enacted the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act in 2000.

42. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2003). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Thailand.* Geneva, Switzerland: Retrieved December 11, 2007, from http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991218613&Language=EN

Source: International Organization

Bonded Child Labor: Garments, Unspecified
Child Labor: Agriculture, Unspecified
Child Slavery: Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Begging, Construction, Domestic Labor, Factory Work, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshop
Forced Child Labor: Garments, Unspecified
Indentured Child Servitude: Garments

This report on Thailand's labor standards submitted to the World Trade Organization includes a discussion of trafficking and forced labor, including child labor. There are reports of sweatshops where laborers (primarily migrant laborers) are prohibited from leaving the premises. There is no estimate of the number of such sweatshops, but the growing number of illegal workers from Burma, Cambodia, and Laos increases the opportunities for such abuse. There are an estimated 1 million children working on family farms; some NGOs estimate that 2 to 4 percent of children between age 6 and 16 work illegally. The report also states that bonded labor exists in Thailand. In September, the country's central labor court awarded back wages amounting to US$46,600 (2 million baht) to a group of 33 Burmese migrant women and girls who were held in indentured servitude. The group, which included 21 minors, had been brought from Myanmar to work in a garment factory in Bangkok, where they were physically confined and subjected to forced labor. Their wages were withheld for the first year of working 14-hour days, 6 days per week.

Trafficking is also a problem in Thailand, which is a destination, transit, and source country for trafficking victims. The 1997 Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Women and Children Act increased the penalties for trafficking in women and children for the purposes of prostitution and slave labor, but law enforcement remains low. According to domestic NGOs, girls between age 12 and 18 are trafficked from Burma, southern China, and Lao PDR to work in the sex industry. Women are often lured into the country with promises of restaurant or domestic work and then pressured or physically forced into prostitution. A large number of prostitutes are allegedly involved in debt bondage.

The report mentions an ILO study on the trafficking of women and children in the Mekong region that shows that the main reason for trafficking is prostitution and that the primary victims are women and children from Burma and China's Yunnan province. (The name of the ILO report and its year of publication are not provided.) A second reason for trafficking is for begging and soliciting. Most of these trafficking victims are young boys, primarily from Cambodia. Additional reasons for trafficking include exploitive work in construction, domestic labor, small shops, and factories. Child laborers are often confined in the workplace in slavery-like conditions and exposed to drugs, HIV/AIDS, and other sexually transmitted diseases. In some cases, including cases of debt bondage, entire families are trafficked for the aforementioned types of work.

The report notes that Thailand ratified both the Forced Labour Convention 29 (1969), and the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention 105 (1957). The Constitution prohibits forced or bonded labor except in the case of a national emergency, war, or martial law. While these provisions are generally enforced in the formal sector, forced labor in the informal economy remains an issue. Although the law specifically prohibits forced or bonded labor by children, forced labor among children occurs.

43. International Labour Organization. (2001a). *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.

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This evaluation includes a discussion of the successes and shortcomings of ILO's efforts to combat trafficking and sexual exploitation (TSE) in Thailand. It reviews the factors contributing to children's vulnerability to TSE (e.g., lack of education, broken families, sexual abuse, poverty, pressure from acquaintances in the sex industry) and enumerates the existing measures to combat TSE, including a National Plan of Action. There is no specific mention of child labor in the production of goods.

44. International Labour Organization. (2001b). *Good practices in action against child labour—A synthesis report of seven country studies, 1997–1998 by independent researchers: Brazil, Indonesia, Kenya, Philippines, Tanzania, Thailand and Turkey.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved May 15, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=603

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This ILO report represents a compilation and synthesis of good practices in combating child labor in seven countries. The studies were launched in 1997 with the objective of formulating guidelines for policymakers. This report does not refer to any instances of child labor in the production of goods.

45. International Labour Organization. (2003a). *Forced labour: Time for action.* Retrieved December 11, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=1870

    Source: International Organization

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

This publication assesses the global situation of forced labor. It includes a brief mention of Thailand as a destination country for children who are trafficked for forced labor in various industries, including domestic work. There is no specific mention of child labor in the production of goods.

46. International Labour Organization. (2003b). *Legal labour migration and labour markets: Alternatives to substitute for trafficking in children and women.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 12, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/child/trafficking/downloads/tia-1.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This is a summary report of a policy paper on trafficking in the GMR by Dr. Ronald Skeldon. The summary discusses various initiatives to regularize migrant flows, with the long-term aim of curtailing human trafficking in the GMR. The key argument of the policy paper is that creating legal labor migration channels can substitute for the trafficking of women and children into exploitive situations. The paper notes that governments in the GMR have made strides in legalizing migration. For example, the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare of Lao PDR and the Ministry of Labour of Thailand signed an MOU in October 2002 that allowed more than 50,000 Lao workers to seek legal employment in certain sectors of the Thai economy. There is no specific mention of child labor in the production of goods.

47. International Labour Organization. (2003c). *Trafficking in human beings.* Retrieved December 12, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=1871

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Construction, Domestic Labor, Fishery, Service Industry, Shrimp
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Fishery, Garments, Service Industry, Shrimp

This ILO publication contains a section on the issue of trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS), a region covering Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, and the Yunnan province of China. In the GMS, Thailand is the major destination country for migrants from neighboring countries, particularly from Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Myanmar.

This document summarizes findings from ILO research reports on migration from Lao PDR into Thailand (Wille, 2001). It states that between January and July 2000, the Immigration Police of Thailand repatriated 10,000 illegal laborers to Lao PDR. Most of these laborers were between age 15 and 24, and were working in Bangkok and the eastern provinces of Thailand. Sixty percent were women working illegally in service businesses, the entertainment sector, and garment factories and as domestic help. While girls were found to be working in the domestic entertainment sectors, as well as in restaurants and

shops, boys were found to be working in construction sites, on fishing boats or prawn farms, and in orchards. In August 2000, the Thai authorities estimated that there were at least 50,000 workers from Lao PDR working illegally in Bangkok, with another 45,000 working in agriculture and construction sites along the Thai-Lao border. No specific data is provided on child labor in the production of goods.

48. International Labour Organization. (2003d). *Combating child trafficking. Project overview: Thailand*. Bangkok, Thailand: Author. Retrieved March 12, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/library/download/ticsa7.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Construction, Domestic Labor, Drugs, Drug Sales, Factory Work, Fishing, Manufacturing, Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging, Construction, Domestic Labor, Drugs, Drug Sales, Factory Work, Fishing, Manufacturing, Sexual Exploitation

This country briefing sheet provides an overview of the ILO-IPEC Regional Project to Combat Trafficking in Children for Labour and Sexual Exploitation. It notes that Thailand is a country of transit and destination for labor migration and human trafficking, particularly from poorer neighboring states in the region (Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Myanmar). While there are no official statistics on the number of children trafficked into and out of Thailand, evidence suggests that many underage migrant workers have been trafficked. Stateless and migrant children are particularly likely to be working in the worst forms of child labor. Child labor was reported in such sectors as agriculture, begging, domestic labor, construction, illicit drug production and sales, sexual exploitation, fishing, manufacturing, and factories. The document does not provide any further details about goods produced in the sectors mentioned. Child laborers and victims of trafficking in Thailand frequently endure physical and sexual abuse and are denied basic workers' rights guaranteed by Thai law.

In its efforts to combat trafficking, the National Commission on Child Protection launched a National Action Plan Against the Trafficking in Women and Children (2002–2006), followed by domestic and bilateral MOUs. Other measures include the Labour Protection Act (1998), Measures in Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Women and Children Act (1997), Child Protection Act (2003), and Prostitution Prevention and Suppression Act (1996). Thailand also ratified the UN Convention for the Rights of the Child (CRC) (1989), Convention 182 (1999), Convention 29 (1930), and Convention 138 (1973).

49. International Labour Organization. (2004). *Assessing the situation of children in the production, sales and trafficking of drugs in Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand—A final project evaluation by an independent evaluation team.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 22, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct. do?productId=502

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Drugs

This evaluation, conducted by an independent research team, assesses the effectiveness of a three-country, action-oriented research project on the use of child labor in drug production, sales, and distribution. In addition to gaining a deeper understanding of the problem, the project, which was supported by ILO-IPEC, aimed to apply appropriate prevention strategies, such as community mobilization, training, and counseling. Citing earlier research, the evaluation mentions that children involved in drugs in Thailand are often from disadvantaged households (i.e., challenged by poverty, conflict, and substance abuse). There was no specific mention of children involved in the production of drugs.

50. International Labour Organization. (2005a). *A global alliance against forced labour.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved May 15, 2008, from http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/display.article?id=5715

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This global report on forced labor includes a brief mention of trafficking issues, including child trafficking, in the GMS. It notes that economic disparities in the GMS contribute to the trafficking and cross-border migration of women and children from Cambodia, Laos, and Myanmar into neighboring Thailand. The report also summarizes ILO research on trafficking that suggests that the victims of trafficking usually leave home voluntarily in search of employment opportunities, only to be trafficked into exploitive and/or forced labor situations and "worst forms of child labor."

ILO-IPEC's TICW is currently addressing trafficking issues within the larger regional labor migration framework, developing bilateral and multilateral MOUs on trafficking between countries in the region. The report does not specifically mention child labor in the production of goods.

51. International Labour Organization. (2005b). *Combating child labour in Asia and the Pacific: Progress and challenges.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author.

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshop

According to this report on the progress of implementing the ILO mandate to combat child labor in the Asia Pacific region, Laos has high rates of children trafficked to Thailand for domestic labor, prostitution, and sweatshop work. Laos has also signed an MOU with the government of Thailand to curb the flow of human trafficking between the two countries.

52. International Labour Organization. (2005b). *First hand knowledge: Voices across the Mekong-Community action against trafficking of children and women.* Bangkok, Thailand: Author. Retrieved May 15, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/child/trafficking/downloads/voicesacrossthemekong.pdf

Source: International Organization

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

This publication centers on first-hand accounts by women, children, and community leaders who participated in ILO's pilot projects against trafficking for sexual and labor exploitation in the GMS. There was no specific mention of the production of goods.

53. International Labour Organization. (2005c). *The Mekong challenge: Destination Thailand—A cross-border labour migration survey in Banteay Meanchey province, Cambodia.* Bangkok, Thailand: Author. Retrieved May 15, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/child/trafficking/downloads/bmsurvey.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Domestic Labor, Service Industry, Sewing, Trade

This survey of cross-border migrants in Cambodia found a high incidence of child laborers (age 10–14) among the Cambodian migrants seeking work in Thailand, with the majority of child laborers working in the agricultural sector. The findings of the ILO-IPEC survey, which was conducted in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs, Labour, Vocational Training and Youth and local NGO partners, are based on a random sampling of 239 households, 80 returning laborers, 163 children age 10–17, and 83 youth age 18–25 living in 31 villages within four targeted districts. Of the total cross-border migrants, 24 percent were found to be children between age 10 and 14. Respondents reported working in the following sectors: agriculture, animal husbandry, domestic labor, trade, sewing, and service. Half of the returning migrants (both adults and children) reported exploitive working conditions, such as verbal abuse, long working hours, sexual abuse, and hazardous work. Apart from the mention of the use of child labor in agriculture (no specific crops were mentioned), there was no further discussion of child labor in the production of goods.

54. International Labour Organization. (2006a). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning worst forms of child labour convention, 1999 (No.182) Thailand (ratification: 2001).* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 25, 2007, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

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

The focus of this Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR) Individual Observation is on the trafficking of children into the commercial sex industry. CEACR acknowledges the Thai government's first detailed report on Convention 182, Worst Forms of Child Labour, and requests further information and clarification on many topics pertaining to Thailand's legal framework, particularly vis-à-vis trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation. CEACR acknowledged the implementation of various programs to eliminate the worst forms of child labor, including the ILO/IPEC program to combat trafficking in children and women in the Mekong Subregion (TICW), and requested more information on measures and results achieved. The committee also requested more information regarding measures under the National Action Plan to eliminate child prostitution and notes that enforcement of penalties for trafficking cases has been weak thus far. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

55. International Labour Organization. (2006b). *CEACR: Individual direct request concerning worst forms of child labour convention 1999 (No.182) Thailand (ratification: 2001).* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 25, 2007, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Chemical Manufacturing, Drugs, Drug Trafficking, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Furniture, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Trade

In this Individual Direct Request, CEACR sought further clarification regarding the penal code and legal framework pertaining to the recruitment of children for armed conflicts, pornographic performances, drug production and trafficking, and hazardous work. The committee noted that children working in the informal sector are not covered by the Labour Protection Act of 1998, which includes domestic work and work in the fishing industries, trade, and restaurants, and adds that a large number of migrant children can be found in these sectors. CEACR also requested information on the efforts to establish a National Committee for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor.

The record relates that the Thai government has implemented a wide range of programs to eliminate the worst forms of child labor and is placing a priority on the following sectors and groups: children used for the production of pornography; children used for illicit activities, particularly the production and trafficking of drugs; children working in chemical, fishing, and furniture manufacturing industries; children in domestic services; children in the agricultural sector, as well as other informal sectors such as street begging and vending; and vulnerable children (e.g., immigrant children, children without birth certificates or official identification documents, children from ethnic minorities, children living in poverty, runaway children, and children who have dropped out of school).

CEACR requested further information on measures to reach these groups and sectors. While the document discusses measures to prevent the use of child labor in the production of drugs, pornographic material, and other hazardous, "worst" forms of child labor, it does not provide information about specific incidences of these forms of child labor.

56. International Labour Organization. (2006c). *Labour and social trends in Asia and the Pacific.* Bangkok, Thailand: Author. Retrieved May 15, 2008, http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/14arm/download/labour.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This ILO report includes a range of data on labor conditions in Thailand, but there is no specific mention of child labor in the production of goods.

57. International Labour Organization. (2006d). *The end of child labor—Within reach.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved May 15, 2008, from http://www.oit.org/public/english/standards/relm/ilc/ilc95/pdf/rep-i-b.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Drugs, Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

    This global report on child labor includes several references to Thailand, which was one of the first countries in 1992 to sign on to the ILO-IPEC program. The report states that IPEC had a significant impact on policy and legislation in Thailand during the first years of its operations and led to the passing of the Prevention and Suppression of Prostitution Act (1996), the Labour Protection Act (1998), which increased the minimum age for work from 13 to 15 years, and the National Education Act (1999). The drop in child labor rates from 5 percent in 1989 to 1 percent in 2000 is mentioned and is attributed to economic and educational progress as well as the government's commitment to ending child labor. The report further discusses that since 2001, Thailand has focused on certain worst forms of child labor, including commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking, and there is a growing concern over children's engagement in illegal activities related to the production and trade of narcotics. Apart from narcotics, there is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

58. International Labour Organization. (2006e). *Out of work and into school: Our development challenge—Publication of project experiences.* Bangkok, Thailand: Author. Retrieved May 15, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/apec/download/book.pdf

    Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Factory Work, Fishing, Service Industry
Child Trafficking: Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This document reports on initiatives supported by ILO-IPEC and USDOL to promote education as a means to eliminate child labor in six Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) countries, including Thailand. The report notes that in 1988, 40 percent of children age 13 to 14 were working, a figure which dropped to less than 10 percent by 1999. This reduction in the incidence of child labor is attributed to the decline in poverty, as well as government-promoted education and a low birth rate. In spite of these successes, child labor persists. A nationwide survey (not included in this bibliography) of 300,000 children between age 15 and 17 who were working in registered establishments found that half of the child workers received less than the minimum daily wage and nearly three-quarters worked more than 40 hours per week. The problem also persists outside the regulated sectors, with the most vulnerable children (e.g., migrants, ethnic minorities, runaways, children from broken homes, children without identification, and drop-outs) working in small-scale factories, the fishing industry, construction, agriculture (no specific crops mentioned), and the service and domestic sectors, where they are frequently subjected to the "worst forms of labor."

The report also discusses how Thailand's comparative wealth has made it the key destination country for both irregular and regular labor migrants from neighboring countries, including Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Myanmar. An unknown number of labor migrants working in Thailand are victims of trafficking. Although Thailand has improved its legislative framework for combating trafficking, enforcement of the law continues to be a problem. As of 2006, Thailand had not ratified the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000).

59. International Labour Organization. (2006f). *The Mekong challenge—Underpaid, overworked and overlooked: The realities of young migrant workers in Thailand (Volume 2)—Agricultural sector.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 22, 2007, from http://www.no-trafficking.org/content/pdf/ilo-agriculture-vol2-eng.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Animal Husbandry, Bananas, Coconuts, Guavas, Pomelo, Tangerines

This report on migrant labor in the agricultural sector is one of four annexes which accompany the ILO series titled, *The Mekong Challenge: Underpaid, Overworked, and Overlooked—The Realities of Young Migrant Workers in Thailand (Volume I),* by Pearson et al., which is also included in this bibliography. Research was conducted in central Thailand's Nakhon Pathom province by a collaborative team from ILO-IPEC and Mahidol University's Institute for Population and Social Research (IPSR). The survey of the agricultural sector included 129 migrant workers and 92 employers. Five workers

interviewed (4 percent) were under age 15, and one-fourth of the sample were between age 15 and 17 years. A multistage sampling technique was utilized.

The report notes that Thailand's agricultural sector has become increasingly reliant on migrant labor from Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Myanmar as better-educated Thais have sought higher paying jobs. According to Ministry of Labour figures, in 2004 there were requests for 380,500 work permits for migrant workers in the agricultural sector, accounting for one fifth of the total number of permit requests.

The report notes a difference in the work performed by children and adults. Children in the livestock sector (pigs, ducks, and chickens) were involved in feeding, cleaning, and slaughtering animals, while on crop farms (pomelos, guavas, tangerines, bananas, and coconuts), children were responsible for weeding, watering, harvesting, and spraying chemicals. Children were more likely to work on crop farms.

None of the children under 15 who were surveyed had any identification cards. The report relates that under Thai law, children under age of 15 are not permitted to work. However, the report found that employers preferred children between age 15 and 17 because they were regarded as being more obedient.

Regarding working conditions, children were often paid less than adults, and the children under 15 years of age reported more instances of verbal abuse than other age groups. In addition, because children of this age group are undocumented, they were more vulnerable to exploitation by officials. None of the children reported being trafficked, and the report mentioned that there is little data about the extent of trafficking and forced labor among children in this sector.

60. International Labour Organization. (2006g). *The Mekong challenge—Underpaid, overworked and overlooked: The realities of young migrant workers in Thailand (Volume 2)—Domestic sector.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 22, 2007, from http://www.no-trafficking.org/content/pdf/ilo-domestic-vol2-eng.pdf

Source: International Organization

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

This report on migrant labor in the domestic sector is one of four annexes which accompany the ILO series titled, *The Mekong Challenge: Underpaid, Overworked, and Overlooked—The Realities of Young Migrant Workers in Thailand (Volume I),* by Pearson et al., which is also included in this bibliography. Research was conducted in Bangkok and neighboring provinces by a collaborative team from ILO-IPEC and Mahidol University's IPSR. Sixty-two employers and 19 domestic workers between age 10 and 24 were interviewed. In addition, the study used data from a 2002–2003 IPSR research project on domestic workers in two Northern provinces (Tak and Chiang Mai), which surveyed 320 domestic workers age 13–24. The research found that 3 percent of

the migrant sample consisted of children younger than age 15, all of whom lacked work permits, while 19 percent were between 15 and 17 years of age. Only 36 percent of children ages 15–17 had registered, compared to 62 percent of the migrants over 18.

Many of the respondents reported exploitive working conditions, such as being forced to work, being indebted to their recruiters, and working without days off for low wages. (No exact figures were given.) Several respondents reported being trafficked from neighboring countries, such as Myanmar. Others reported that their documents were retained and that they were subject to verbal, physical, and sexual abuse by their employers. Younger workers faced a higher incidence of abuse and were more likely to work longer hours without days off. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

The report concludes with specific recommendations for curtailing child labor in this sector, particularly regarding the inclusion of domestic work as a category of the formal sector so that it is recognized under the 1998 Labour Protection Act.

61. International Labour Organization. (2006h). *The Mekong challenge—Underpaid, overworked and overlooked: The realities of young migrant workers in Thailand (Volume 2)—Fishing sector*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 22, 2007, from http://www.no-trafficking.org/content/pdf/ilo-fishing-vol2-eng.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Fish Processing, Shrimp, Squid
Debt Bondage: Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This report on migrant labor in the fisheries sector (fishing and seafood processing) is one of four annexes which accompany the ILO series titled, *The Mekong Challenge: Underpaid, Overworked, and Overlooked—The Realities of Young Migrant Workers in Thailand (Volume I),* by Pearson et al., which is also included in this bibliography. Apart from shrimp, the report notes that squid is also processed. Research was conducted in central Thailand's Samut Sakhon province by a collaborative team from ILO-IPEC and Mahidol University's IPSR. The study estimated that 30,000 migrants were working in the fisheries sector in Samut Sakhon. Of the 117 migrants surveyed, 21 were working on fishing boats and 96 were working in processing. Almost all the respondents were from Myanmar, half were under 18, and one-fifth were under 15. Most migrants on fishing boats were children between age 15 and 17, and all of the children fewer than age 15 who were surveyed worked in seafood processing (shrimp and fish).

Children were working in exploitive conditions, including long hours with insufficient days off and lower wages than their adult counterparts. Children under 18 worked an average of 12.9 hours per day, and only 11 percent of migrants under age 15 worked 8 hours or less. Ninety-four percent of children under age 15 surveyed started work before 6:00 a.m., which constitutes a "worst form of child labor" because it requires working at night. One-fifth of those surveyed reported being forced to work in their

current or prior job, and migrants less than age 15 reported being forced to work more than those age 15 and older. There were also reports of debt bondage (25 percent of total workers surveyed), verbal abuse, physical abuse (6 percent of workers age 15–17), payment delays and deductions, and constrained movement. Work aboard fishing vessels was far more exploitive than work in the seafood processing sector.

Eighty-two employers were also surveyed. While few employers openly admitted a preference for children, the study found that employers implicitly expressed a preference for children because they are considered faster workers, cheaper, and more obedient than adults.

The report underscores the urgent need to address the worst forms of child labor in the fishing sector. In particular, it was found that migrants under age 15 accounted for 15 percent of the sample despite the fact that this violates Thai labor law (and ILO Convention 138 on Minimum Age, which Thailand has ratified).

62. International Labour Organization. (2006i). *The Mekong challenge—Underpaid, overworked and overlooked: The realities of young migrant workers in Thailand (Volume 2)—Manufacturing sector*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 22, 2007, from http://www.no-trafficking.org/content/pdf/ilo-manufacturing-vol2-eng.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Garments, Textiles

This report on migrant labor in the manufacturing sector is one of four annexes which accompany the ILO series titled, *The Mekong Challenge: Underpaid, Overworked, and Overlooked—The Realities of Young Migrant Workers in Thailand (Volume I),* by Pearson et al., which is also included in this bibliography. Research was conducted in Bangkok and its vicinities (Nakhon Pathom, Nonthaburi, Pathumthani, Samut Prakarn, and Samut Sakhorn) by a collaborative team from ILO-IPEC and Mahidol University's IPSR. Researchers interviewed a total of 130 garment workers and 80 employers in small-to medium-sized textile (garment) factories. Fourteen percent of respondents were under age 18 years, and 79 percent of the workers, mostly adult migrants, were legally registered.

Child workers were found to be working in exploitive conditions, with two-thirds of children working for more than 8 hours per day. Respondents also reported verbal and physical abuse (7 percent), below minimum wages, and a workday between 10 and 14 hours. While there were no cases of forced labor, 10 percent of migrant workers said that their employer imposed constraints on their mobility by holding their documents. There were no reports of child trafficking.

The study noted that migrant workers employed in the manufacturing sector are protected under the Labour Protection Act of 1998.

63. International Labour Organization. (2007a). *Thailand observes World Day Against Child Labour—2007.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 22, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/download/background/decla/factcl07.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Fishing, Roses, Seafood Processing, Sugar, Vegetables

This ILO factsheet prepared for the 2007 World Day Against Child Labour focuses on the issue of child labor in agriculture. It reports that in 2005, the Ministry of Labour found that out of 300,000 children between 15 and 17 years of age who were legally employed, 24 percent (80,000) were working in the agricultural sector. However, this figure does not include children under age 15, nor does it include unregistered or falsely registered migrant children, for whom there are no reliable statistics. ILO-supported research on the agricultural sector in Thailand found that children and youth were employed on large commercial farms and plantations (i.e., roses and vegetables), where they were frequently involved in hazardous work, being exposed to chemicals (e.g., fertilizers and pesticides) and lifting heavy loads. Moreover, unregistered children were found working in commercial sugar plantations with their parents as part of the contract farming system, which pays a lump sum to the family for their labor.

The document also reports on child labor in the fishing and seafood processing industry in Samut Sakhon province. According to the Ministry of Labour, there are 125,000 migrant workers from neighboring Myanmar in this sector—a figure which does not include unregistered workers between age 15 and 18. Research by the Asian Research Center for Migration found that 4,700 Thai children and youth (age 15–18) were working legally in this sector, while an additional estimated 20,000 unregistered children of Thai and other nationalities were working illegally. Children in this sector were found in worst forms of labor, including irregular hours, lack of appropriate equipment, and heavy lifting. Yet another study of the situation of child labor in Pattani and Songkhla found that 6.7 percent of children in the fishing and seafood processing industry were under the age of 15.

The document makes note of the Ministry of Labour's Regulation on Protection of Labour in Agricultural Sector 2004, which prohibits children under age 15 from working full-time in the agricultural sector, and concludes with a list of recommendations for preventing child labor in agriculture and a review of ILO's work to combat child labor in the GMS.

64. International Labour Organization. (2007b). *Harvest for the future: Agriculture without child labor—Thailand.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 22, 2007, from http://66.102.9.104/search?q=cache:fF0fFhjOSggJ:www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/download.do%3Bjsessionid%3D0a038009cf2c18b592d0f51475bb2a3a3ce25c35614.hkzFngTDp6WImQuUaNaLb3D3lN4KxaIah8SxyIn3uKmAiNAnwbQbxaNvzaAmIhuKa30xgx95fjWTa3eIpkzFngTDp6WImQuxahyTc34TcheL8OexhOaOgzX9i4j38QfznA5Pp7ftolbGmkTy%3Ftype%3Ddocument%26id%3D4294+Harvest+for+the+Future:+Agriculture+without+Child+Labor%E2%80%94Thailand&hl=en&ct=clnk&cd=1

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture

This document presents a summary of the activities and outcomes of World Day Against Child Labor, which occurred on June 12, 2007. The event, which focused on eliminating child labor in agriculture, was attended by 600 people, including 350 students from rural areas in Bangkok and the vicinity. The summary noted that Thailand plans to link its promotion of "green," chemical-free agricultural production to the campaign to combat hazardous child labor in this sector. It added that youth should still be able to participate in work on the family farm; however, this work should not present health or safety hazards.

65. International Labour Organization. (2007c). *Labour and social trends in ASEAN 2007: Integration, challenges, and opportunities.* Bangkok, Thailand: Author. Retrieved February 12, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/library/download/pub07-04.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This report includes a section on youth employment and potential links between dropping out of school and youth and child labor. ILO statistics show a 12 percent decrease in youth employment in Thailand from 1996 to 2006. There is no specific mention about child labor in the production of goods.

66. International Labour Organization, & Save the Children UK. (2005). *Making history: People, process and participation.* Bangkok, Thailand: Author. Retrieved February 7, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/child/trafficking/downloads/makinghistory.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This report presents an overview of the findings from an innovative project to combat child trafficking in the GMS. Supported by the TICW and Save the Children UK, the report describes methods of involving trafficked children in the effort to combat

trafficking. The project culminated in a subregional children's forum in Bangkok attended by children from five countries in the GMS (Cambodia, China's Guangxi and Yunnan Provinces, Lao PDR, Northern Thailand, and Vietnam), where recommendations were made to combat child trafficking. There is no specific mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

67. International Labour Organization & UN Inter-agency Project on Human Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-region. (2001). *Labour migration and trafficking within the Greater Mekong Sub-region.* Bangkok, Thailand: Author. Retrieved May 15, 2008, from http://www.notrafficking.org/content/web/05reading_rooms/labour_migration_and_trafficking_within_the_gms.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Begging, Domestic Labor, Drug Sales, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending
Child Trafficking: Begging, Domestic Labor, Drug Sales, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending

This publication discusses a joint initiative by the TICW project and UNIAP to explore legal labor migration alternatives to trafficking. Part I of this publication provides the background of the joint initiative; part II records the proceedings of the subregional meeting; and part III contains the exploratory policy paper by Dr. Ronald Skeldon. Dr. Skeldon's policy paper includes recommendations for regularizing migration flows within the GMS and attracting return migrants to stimulate development. The report mentions that in addition to sexual exploitation, women and children are trafficked into begging, drug selling, street vending, and domestic service. Although the document discusses migration flow, it does not provide details on trafficking routes. There is also no specific data about child labor in the production of goods.

68. International Trade Union Confederation blasts Thai labor conditions. (2003, November 12). *Associated Press Worldstream.* Retrieved December 7, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

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

This newspaper article relates the findings of a report by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions released in 2003, which concluded that child labor and other labor rights violations were widespread in Thailand. Citing the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions report (also included in this annotated bibliography), the article notes that children work as domestic servants and prostitutes and that many of the children are trafficked from neighboring countries. It also notes that children are sometimes held in indentured servitude along with their families; however, no further specifics are offered. There was no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

69. Irby, C. (2004, April 13). In a bakery in Northern Thailand, young girls are being taught to make cakes. *BBC News.* Retrieved December 12, 2007, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/2/hi/asia-pacific/3623091.stm

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Factory Work, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending
    Child Trafficking: Factory Work, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending

    Despite the title, this article does not elaborate on any details of the bakery initiative for young girls to prevent them from being trafficked into prostitution. This article primarily discusses the challenges of breaking the cycle of human trafficking in the GMR. It mentions the use of child and adult trafficked labor from Cambodia and Myanmar in the following sectors: prostitution, factories, and street selling. There was no specific mention of the kinds of goods being produced in factories.

70. Kane, J. (2005). *Combating child labour in Asia and the Pacific.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved May 15, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/14arm/download/combating.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Construction, Drug Trafficking, Factory Work, Fishery, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshop
    Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshop

    This report on the progress toward the ILO mandate to combat child labor in the Asia Pacific includes information on child labor in Thailand. The report notes a significant drop in the number of Thai children entering the labor force, from 40 percent of children between age 13 and 14 years in 1988 to less than 10 percent in 1999. The report indicates that, in spite of this overall improvement, children were working in some of the worst forms of child labor, including the commercial sex industry and drug trafficking sectors. The focus of the country profile is on the growing problem of trafficking children from neighboring countries into domestic labor, prostitution, and sweatshop work. Other sectors where child labor was reported were: factories, agriculture, and construction, service sector, fishing, and begging. No further details were provided about goods produced or working conditions in these sectors. To combat the problem of human trafficking, the government of Thailand has signed several MOUs with civil society groups, as well as neighboring countries, and has developed a National Action Plan.

71. Krairiksh, S. (2004, February 13). Thailand's effort against human trafficking. *The Washington Post.* Retrieved December 19, 2007, from LexisNexis.

    Source: News Article

    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This editorial affirms Thailand's commitment to the prevention of human trafficking and outlines measures that the government has taken to combat trafficking in recent years. It notes that the Office for the Protection of Women and Children was established in 2007, and that the government has been working closely with civil society organizations and NGOs as well as countries in the region. It also relates that Thailand has signed numerous MOUs to combat trafficking, such as the MOU on Common Guidelines of Practices among Concerned Agencies Dealing with Women and Children Who Become Victims of Human Trafficking. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

72. Laotian slaves freed after raid on factory. (2004, September 16). *The Nation.* Retrieved December 12, 2007, from http://www.thailabour.org/news/04091601.html

Source: News Article

Child Slavery: Garments, Sweatshop
Child Trafficking: Garments, Sweatshop
Forced Child Labor: Garments, Sweatshop

This newspaper article reports on a police raid of a Bangkok sweatshop to rescue 18 Lao girls who were being held there as slave laborers. The raid occurred after two girls escaped from the factory on June 22 and informed police that they were being forced to work, were poorly fed, and had been beaten. One of the girls told the police that she had been working at the factory for 6 months without pay and that they were forced to work from 6:00 a.m. to midnight. The 4-story shop house where police found the victims had been converted into a makeshift jeans factory. Police discovered the girls, whose ages ranged between 11 and 14, hidden in a cramped, poorly ventilated 3x4 m chamber under the floor. The article also notes that during the prior week, police raided the same factory and found 17 girls under the age of 18. The factory owners were arrested for human trafficking, illegal detention, and the hiring of illegal aliens. The factory owners claimed that they had paid the girls' parents.

73. Levett, C. (2005, August 13). Child beggars exploited, beaten and making a small fortune—for others. *The Sydney Morning Herald.* Retrieved December 7, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Child Slavery: Begging, Trade
Child Trafficking: Begging, Trade
Forced Child Labor: Begging, Trade

This newspaper article discusses the findings of a 3-month survey of child beggars and street vendors in the Thai capital of Bangkok. The study showed that begging is a lucrative business for brokers, who force children to work long hours for little or no remuneration. Children are often beaten. Most of the children are trafficked from neighboring countries, particularly Cambodia and Myanmar. The findings of the survey, undertaken with support of ILO, are published in a report titled, *Child Beggar Business—Investigating Children in the Beggar Business,* which is also included in this

bibliography. The article notes that there is a law prohibiting forced begging. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

74. Living in hope. (2006, July 4). *The Statesman.* Retrieved December 9, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Fishing

Drawing on the 2006 ILO report, *Out of Work and Into School*, this article reports on successful initiatives to combat child labor in several countries in Asia and the Pacific, including Thailand. It mentions the case of a migrant age 11 from Myanmar working in the fishing industry in Thailand's Samut Sakhon province, who was given the opportunity to enroll in a school run by the Labour Rights Promotion Network. It notes that while Thailand has ratified UN Conventions 138 and 182, one of the remaining challenges is reaching children between age 15 and 18, for whom no separate statistics are available. It also mentions that migrant children pose a challenge because of their limited educational opportunities, in spite of the Thai government's measures to extend free education to all children regardless of citizenship.

75. Lom, C. (2005). Thailand grapples with costs and benefits of migration. *Migration*, 20–21. Retrieved March 8, 2008, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/cache/offonce/pid/1674?entryId=8474

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Fishing, Unspecified

This article from the International Organization for Migration (IOM) discusses recent initiatives by governments and international organizations to regularize the migration of 1.28 million migrants from neighboring countries into Thailand. It briefly mentions the sectors in which migrant workers are involved (domestic labor and seafood processing). It also summarizes findings from the report by Huguet and Sureeporn (2005), which is included in this annotated bibliography. Though the document does not specifically list source and transit countries for trafficking, it does note that migrants from Cambodia, Laos, and Myanmar are most common in Thailand. There is no specific data about child labor in the production of goods.

76. Macan-Markar, M. (2004a, October 15). Rights: Mekong children want action against sex trafficking. *Inter Press Service.* Retrieved December 7, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

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

This article reports on a one-week workshop organized by ILO and Save the Children aimed at influencing government policy on trafficking in the GMS. The event brought together children from the GMS to present their perspectives on trafficking. Children identified karaoke bars as one of the key targets for anti-trafficking initiatives, as the bars employ a high number of children forced into commercial sexual exploitation. The article also discusses trafficking routes in the region, noting the movement of women and children from southern Vietnam to Cambodia, from northern Vietnam to southern China, and from Burma to Thailand. There was no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

77. Macan-Markar, M. (2004b, November 8). Rights: Thai police alert for sex trafficking from Burma. *Inter Press Service.* Retrieved December 7, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

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

This article discusses measures by the Thai police to apprehend suspected traffickers at border checkpoints along the Thailand-Burma border. As part of the country's anti-trafficking operations, 13 of the 160 checkpoints had been manned with a specially-trained police force. In September 2004 police arrested four suspected traffickers in Mae Sai and rescued four trafficking victims from Burma. The article mentions that enforcement efforts were expected to intensify following the signing of an MOU between Burma, Cambodia, China, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam in October that aimed to create a regional anti-trafficking network. Northern Thailand is identified as a source and transit point for the trafficking of women and girls. The articles include an interview with the program coordinator of an anti-trafficking body, TRAFCORD, who relates that, in addition to commercial sex work, victims are trafficked for agricultural and domestic labor. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

78. Macan-Markar, M. (2007, March 8). Thailand: Schooling sought for exploited migrant children. *Inter Press Service.* Retrieved December 7, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Garments
Child Trafficking: Garments

This article reports on an initiative by the Migrant Action Programme, a local NGO, to provide education to child laborers and victims of trafficking. The program, which targets child workers in factories in the border province of Tak, was launched after the release of an ILO report documenting the abuse of child workers in the province's garment factories. (The report is also included in this annotated bibliography.) Tak became a hub for migrant workers from Burma in the 1990s when it was promoted as a center for garment factories, which now number around 200. The report concludes that factory owners seek to hire young women from Burma between age 15 and 17 because they are

regarded as pliable labor. Child workers in Mae Sot are found in the "worst forms of child labor," suffering long working hours, exposure to chemicals, and a proximity to hazardous machinery. According to the report, more than 80 percent of the 313 Burmese children surveyed (between age 12 and 17 years) were forced to work between 11 and 12 hours a day without any days off, and 30 percent of the children reported that they were required to live on the factory premises. The report also noted a lack of effective mechanisms for victims to report exploitive work conditions.

Thailand ratified ILO Convention 182 in 2001, which prohibits worst forms of child labor.

79. Marshall, P. (2001). *Globalization, migration and trafficking: Some thoughts from the Southeast Asian Region.* Bangkok, Thailand: UN Office for Project Services. Retrieved February 7, 2008, from http://www.no-trafficking.org/content/web/07publication/globalization_migration_and_trafficking.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Begging

This academic paper, which was first presented at the Workshop on the Impact of Globalization on the Full Enjoyment of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in Kuala Lumpur, examines the issue of trafficking in Southeast Asia through the lens of globalization and critiques many of the assumptions that underlie international responses to trafficking. In particular, the paper questions the government policies that would further restrict rather than seek to facilitate and manage migration (Restrictions would create more opportunities and incentives for the involvement of organized crime in cross-border trafficking.) The report mentions Thailand as a major destination for migrants and trafficked persons. The report specifically mentions children being trafficked from Cambodia to beg in the streets of Bangkok. There was no specific mention of child labor in the production of goods.

80. Martin, P. (2007). *The contribution of migrant workers to Thailand: Towards policy development.* Bangkok, Thailand: International Labour Organization. Retrieved March 12, 2008, from http://www.phamit.org/download/Migrants%20economic%20contribution.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This policy paper on the macroeconomic and noneconomic (education and crime) impacts of labor migration in Thailand is based on secondary sources as well as interviews with Thai experts in research institutes, government agencies, and research organizations. Data cited shows that in 2007, migrants comprised 5 percent (1.8 million) of the total labor force of 36 million and that migrants were concentrated in low-skilled sectors, including agriculture and fisheries, construction, manufacturing, and domestic

services. While there was no explicit discussion of migrant child labor in any of these sectors, the report mentions that parents might be inclined to have their children work alongside them if labor laws were not strictly enforced. The paper also briefly mentions that the trafficking of children into Thailand for the purposes of commercial sexual exploitation and other unspecified sectors has been widely studied and reported. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

81. Matilac, R., & Florendo, R. (2002, February). *International campaign against child trafficking: Child trafficking in Southeast Asia.* Retrieved December 11, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/icact_2002__child_trafficki.pdf

Source: NGO

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

This study, funded by *Terre des Hommes* Germany and the International Federation of *Terre des Hommes*, is primarily a review of the existing literature available on child trafficking from international organizations, NGOs, governments, and academic institutions. It also includes data from interviews with key informants. One of the limitations of the study is that most statistics on trafficking merge data on women and children. The study includes an overview of the trafficking issues in Southeast Asia, including Thailand, looking at economic and social "push and pull" factors. It mentions child trafficking for the purposes of begging, day laboring, drug trade, and sexual exploitation. There is no specific data about child labor in the production of goods.

The document available online from www.childtrafficking.com was incomplete; only the first 30 pages of the study were available. The researcher did not receive a reply from *Terre des Hommes* regarding her request for an additional copy of the full study.

82. Matsuno, A., & Blagbrough, J. (2006). *Child domestic labour in South-East and East Asia: Emerging good practices to combat it.* Bangkok, Thailand: International Labour Organization. Retrieved March 8, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/child/trafficking/downloads/cdw.pdf

Source: International Organization

Bonded Child Labor: Domestic Labor
Child Labor: Domestic Labor
Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor

This document reports on the latest efforts to survey, monitor, and prevent child labor in the domestic labor sector of Southeast Asia and East Asia. Although domestic labor is not mentioned in Convention 182, the authors of this report maintain that the domestic labor sector can, in many cases, be classified as a "worst form of labor," particularly because children found in the sector are often trafficked, bonded, and/or abused. ILO is committed to the elimination of child domestic labor among children younger than the minimum legal age of employment, and this report on "best practices" is aimed at sharing

knowledge and prevention strategies. The report includes a range of data about child workers, including educational attainment, age, and relation to employers. No information regarding trafficking routes or child labor in the production of goods is provided.

83. Mekong countries pledge to combat human trafficking. (2006, May 13). *BBC News*. Retrieved December 7, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This article reports on the fourth senior officials meeting of COMMIT held in Phnom Penh during May 2006. Meeting participants—including delegates from Cambodia, China, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam as well as donors and international organizations—reviewed the Action Plan and renewed their commitment to fight human trafficking in the GMS, including child labor. Representatives from the COMMIT Secretariat noted that the COMMIT process improved the fight against trafficking and could be used as a model for other regions. The next meeting will be held in China in 2007.

84. Memorandum of understanding on cooperation against trafficking in persons in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region. (2004). Retrieved December 12, 2007, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/traffic%20news/MOU.pdf

Source: Government Agency—Governments of the Kingdom of Cambodia, the People's Republic of China, the Lao PDR, the Union of Myanmar, and the Kingdom of Thailand

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This MOU, drafted and signed by the governments of the Kingdom of Cambodia, the People's Republic of China, the Lao PDR, the Union of Myanmar, and the Kingdom of Thailand, outlines the regional mandate to combat trafficking and covers international instruments in place to facilitate the protection of men, women, and children. This document does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

85. Migrant children suffering. (2007, June 13). *The Nation*. Retrieved December 19, 2007, from http://www.nationmultimedia.com/search/page.arcview.php?clid=3&id=30036726&date=2007-06-13

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Fishing, Food Processing

This article reports on statements made during the World Day Against Child Labor on June 12, 2007. The deputy regional director of the ILO's Office for Asia and the Pacific stated that migrant children from neighboring countries were replacing Thai children in

the labor market. He added that there were more than 20,000 children employed in the food processing industries and fisheries in the province of Samut Sakhon. The Thai Labour Minister issued a statement that the Labour Protection and Welfare Department had been instructed to enforce child labor laws, noting that offenders would face fines as well as imprisonment. By law, children under the age of 15 are not allowed to work, while children between the age 15 and 18 can work in nonhazardous, light jobs with parental consent.

86. Ministry of Social Affairs and International Organization for Migration. (2005). *The return and reintegration of victims of trafficking from Cambodia to Thailand.* Retrieved December 12, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/preece_2005_the_return_and_reintegration_of_victims_of_trafficking_from_cambodia_to_thailand_20060223.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Construction, Domestic Labor, Factory Work, Fishery, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging, Construction, Domestic Labor, Factory Work, Fishery, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Unspecified

This report is based on interviews with 137 Cambodian children trafficked to Thailand who were subsequently deported or repatriated back to Cambodia. The study found that most of the children left their homes voluntarily to seek an income and were accompanied by a family member, while a small percentage were deceived and/or abducted. The report includes a table that lists the sectors in which the children were employed, including agricultural work, babysitting, begging, construction, day labor, domestic labor, factory work, fisheries, kitchen assistance, sex work, shop assistance, street vending, tailoring, and traditional massage. There were no further details provided about the kinds of goods produced in the agricultural and manufacturing sectors.

Since 1996, the IOM in the Mekong Sub-region has been working to establish orderly systems of return, recovery, and reintegration for victims of cross-border trafficking.

87. Montlake, S. (2005, March 23). Rare success against trafficking. *The Christian Science Monitor.* Retrieved December 7, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

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

This article reports on the precedent-setting conviction and sentencing of a Cambodian woman to 50 years in prison for trafficking eight Cambodian women. The women, whose ages were not given, were promised service industry jobs in Thailand and were instead trafficked into commercial sexual exploitation. The conviction was facilitated by regional cooperation between governments and international organizations. The article also relates that Thailand has become a hub of illegal human trafficking and “modern-day slavery,”

with victims trafficked into sexual exploitation and domestic and manual labor. There was no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

88. Montlake, S. (2007, September 18). In Asia, MTV turns camera on trafficking. *The Christian Science Monitor.* Retrieved December 7, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

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

This article reports on a documentary about human trafficking to be aired throughout Asia on MTV. The U.S.-funded documentary aims to educate youth in the region about the realities and threats of human trafficking. The article notes that Southeast Asia is a major hub for the illegal trafficking of women and children. The MTV documentary profiles the experiences of three trafficking victims: one sold into commercial sexual exploitation, the second into domestic labor, and the third into manufacturing.

89. More companies using child labor. (2006, December 15). *Bangkok Post.* Retrieved December 7, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Fishing, Manufacturing

This newspaper article reports on the findings of a study on child labor issues by Mahidol University's IPSR. The study found that Thai employers preferred to hire non-Thai child workers because they were a pliant and low-paid workforce. Child migrant workers who were interviewed were working as domestic laborers and in the fishing and manufacturing industries. The name of the study was not given in the article, and no information was given regarding the study's methodology, apart from a reference to interviews

90. Morris, K. (2004, August 6). Thais to curb human trafficking. *BBC News.* Retrieved December 12, 2007, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/2/hi/asia-pacific/3542346.stm

Source: News Article

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

This article addresses the issue of trafficking in Thailand, underscoring that regional economic disparities make Thailand a destination country for trafficked persons, including children. The article mentions that men, women, and children are trafficked from Burma, Cambodia, China, and Laos to work in forced or bonded labor, begging, and prostitution, in either Thailand or another country. There is no specific mention of child labor in the production of goods.

91. Move to protect foreign maids. (2004, June 21). *The Nation.* Retrieved December 19, 2007, from http://www.nationmultimedia.com/search/page.arcview.php?clid=3&id=101030&date=2004-06-21

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This article discusses the appeal made by two children's foundations for the Thai government to provide legal protection to young, foreign domestic workers in Thailand, who number approximately 300,000. The Foundation for Children's Development and Child Labour Network Asia Foundation assert that the rights, welfare, wages, and holidays of domestic workers should be guaranteed by law. The foundations have sponsored campaigns to eliminate the worst forms of child labor, including sexual exploitation, slavery, forced labor, and work in hazardous conditions, in accordance with Convention 182, which Thailand ratified in 1999. The foundations called upon the Labour Ministry to conduct detailed surveys to gather information about the profiles and working conditions of domestic workers in Thailand. The article cited one example of a Lao domestic laborer age 17 who worked from 6:00 a.m. until 1:00 a.m. There was no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

92. Muntarbhorn, V. (2005). *The Mekong challenge—Employment and protection of migrant workers in Thailand: National laws/practices versus International Labour Standards?* Bangkok, Thailand: International Labour Organization. Retrieved March 8, 2008, from http://www.no-trafficking.org/content/Reading_Rooms/reading_rooms_pdf/mekong%20challenge_employment%20and%20protection%20of%20migrant%20workers%20in%20thailand_ilo%202005%20(english%20and%20thai).pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This document offers a comprehensive analysis of the legal apparatus in place to protect migrant workers' rights in Thailand, including the rights of children. It notes that there has been a marked increase in migration to Thailand from neighboring countries (Cambodia, Laos, and Myanmar) and that the overwhelming majority of these migrants are unregistered. These migrants are vulnerable to various forms of exploitation. The study shows that in many respects, the Thai legal framework for protecting migrant labor complies with international standards (i.e., the Labour Protection Act of 1998, which offers protection to all, including nondocumented workers). However, there are national laws related to freedom of association and collective bargaining which discriminate against foreign nationals. The study does not have any specific data on child labor in the production of goods.

93. Oleksyn, V. (2006, April 24). World's governments must do more to stop human trafficking, U.N. report says. *Associated Press Worldstream*. Retrieved December 7, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This article presents a summary of the findings of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) global report on trafficking. The report cites Thailand as one of the most popular transit countries for trafficking victims, including children. Thailand is also reported to be one of the most popular sites for the recruitment of trafficking victims. There are no further details about child trafficking routes or child labor in the production of goods.

94. Parents warned to be wary of kidnappers. (2007, April 19). *The Nation.* Retrieved December 9, 2007, from http://www.nationmultimedia.com/search/page.arcview.php?clid=3&id=30032155&date=2007-04-19

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Fishing
Forced Child Labor: Fishing

This article reports on the disappearances of over 775 children under age 18 during the past 3 years, many of which were attributed to kidnapping gangs who abducted children to work in exploitive conditions. The article presents the case of two teenage boys who were drugged at a bus station and taken to work on an offshore fishing boat for 7 months without payment. Citing the Labour Protection Act, the article notes that employers cannot hire children less than age 15 and that the hiring of children less than age 18 must be reported to labor officials.

95. Pearson, E. (2005). *The Mekong challenge—Human trafficking: Redefining demand.* Bangkok, Thailand: International Labour Organization.

Source: International Organization

Child Slavery: Sweatshop
Child Trafficking: Sweatshop, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Sweatshop

This report is one component of the 8-year TICW project (2000–2008). The report focuses on the destination factors in the trafficking of children and women in the Mekong region, particularly the legal context and the issue of labor demands in destination countries such as Thailand.

Much of the report concerns the Thai government's effort to register migrant workers in accordance with the MOU signed with neighboring countries (including Laos) in 2002. After the MOU was signed, Thailand began registering Burmese, Khmer, and Lao migrant workers with the Ministry of Labour. As of July 2004, more than 1.2 million migrants had been registered. Forty-six percent of these were women, and 15 percent were from Lao PDR. Migrants who register are permitted to work in fisheries and related

industries, manufacturing, domestic and agricultural sectors, plantations, rice mills, shipping, and construction, if there is a shortage of Thai laborers to fill the positions.

There was no disaggregation of the data on registered migrants by age. However, the report mentions the case of 18 Lao girls who were rescued from a sweatshop in Bangkok after being held there as slave laborers. (See citation for "Laotian slaves freed after raid on factory," an article published by The Nation on September 16, 2004.) It also mentions efforts to repatriate Lao child workers.

96. Pearson, E., Punpuing, S., Jampaklay, A., Kittisuksathit, S., & Prohmmo, A. (2006). *The Mekong challenge: Underpaid, overworked, and overlooked: The realities of young migrant workers in Thailand (Volume I).* Bangkok, Thailand: International Labour Organization. Retrieved December 12, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/child/trafficking/downloads/underpaid-eng-volume1.pdf

Source: International Organization

Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Manufacturing

Research conducted for this study revealed that children and young migrant laborers in Thailand faced forced labor conditions and exploitive work practices in the four industries studied: agriculture, domestic labor, fishing, and manufacturing. Child labor (under 18 years) was more prevalent in the fishing industry and the domestic sector than in agriculture and manufacturing. Regarding forced child labor, 13 percent of the children under age 15 and 6 percent of children between age 15 and 17 reported being forced to work across all sectors. Children working in these sectors reported working long hours, were constrained from leaving their worksite, and were more likely to be unregistered than adult workers in these sectors. In particular, boys between age 15 and 17 working in the fishing industry were subjected to some of the worst forms of child labor.

Specific indicators studied showed that children worked in exploitive and abusive conditions. Eight percent of domestic workers reported being confined by their employer, and 60 percent reported being unable to leave the home to meet with visitors. Ten percent of workers in agriculture, fishing, and manufacturing reported that they lacked freedom of movement, and 7 to 9 percent of respondents in fishing, domestic labor, and manufacturing reportedly faced violence from their employers. Ninety percent of surveyed workers in all industries did not have a work contract.

Overall, the study showed that few employers preferred to employ children, with the exception of the domestic labor sector, in which 19 percent of employers expressed a preference for children under age 18 because they were considered more "obedient." By comparison, 10 percent of employers in the manufacturing sector, 9 percent of employers in agriculture, and 4 percent of employers in fishing expressed a preference for employing children. Reasons given by employers were that children were unable to do the work and that it was illegal to employ them.

The objective of the research was to examine labor exploitation in the four sectors and determine the levels of forced labor and trafficking. Findings from the study are based on

primary research and interviews with 376 migrant workers and recruiters and employers in Bangkok and the vicinity, the agricultural areas of Nakhom Pathom, and the fishing center of Samut Sakhon. Of the sample, 5 percent of the migrant workers were less than 15 years old, 20 percent were age 15–17, and 75 percent were age 18–25 years. The majority of migrants were legally registered. In total, 376 young migrants were surveyed in the agriculture, fishing, and manufacturing sectors. Information for domestic labor was gleaned from a previous study of 320 migrants. Researchers conducted in-depth interviews with 97 migrant workers, 44 employers, and 10 recruiters.

According to the document, the Labour Protection Act of 1998 is not applicable to the agricultural, domestic labor, and fishing industries, which makes young workers in these sectors highly susceptible to labor exploitation.

97. Phetsiriseng, I. (2003). *Lao PDR preliminary assessment on trafficking of children and women for labour exploitation in Lao PDR.* Retrieved October 22, 2006, from http://www.no-trafficking.org/content/Reading_Rooms/lao_pdr.htm

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Construction, Domestic Labor, Drug Trafficking, Entertainment, Fishery, Garments, Manufacturing, Prawn Farming, Sexual Exploitation

This report is based on a rapid assessment investigation conducted in 2000 by the ILO's Asia Pacific office and the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare as part of ILO's efforts to combat trafficking in the region. The study looked at the incidence of trafficking and labor migration in the three border provinces that had the highest concentration of migrant laborers to Thailand: Campassak, Khammoune, and Savannakhet. Fieldwork and data collection was conducted in 13 villages in seven districts and involved a total of 1,614 families and 21 child returnees.

The study found that factors contributing to migration and trafficking include Laos' poor economy and the scarcity of employment opportunities beyond the agricultural sector, as well as limited access to quality vocational education. Given the dearth of opportunities at home, young people are more easily lured across the border to work in Thailand, where there is a high demand for cheap labor in various sectors, including fisheries, prawn farming, manufacturing, construction, fruit orchards, entertainment, domestic household work, drug trafficking, and prostitution. While many of the cases represented coercion by brokers into the worst forms of child labor, the study also found that a significant proportion of child laborers migrated willingly to escape a life of subsistence farming.

Though the study specified the sectors and geographic locations where laborers are likely to be employed in Thailand (i.e., commercial sex workers and domestic workers in Bangkok, garment factories in Bangkok, poultry and pig farms in Phuket province, orchards in Chantaburi province, and prawn farms in Surat Thani province), it did not provide any details about working conditions apart from a brief discussion of salaries for workers on prawn farms and construction sites.

98. PhonNgern, S. (2006, August 30). *Laos admits substandard implementation of counter-human trafficking measures.* Retrieved November 1, 2006, from http://www.unodc.org/laopdr/laos_admits.html

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This article reports on the Lao government's recognition of its failure to implement adequate measures for the prevention and prosecution of trafficking. The article states that one of the measures to prevent child trafficking has been the legal registration of Lao workers in Thailand. Thus far, the Lao government has registered only 1,400 Lao workers for legal employment in Thai factories, creating a gap in demand that makes children vulnerable to traffickers.

99. Physicians for Human Rights. (2004). *No status: Migration, trafficking & exploitation of women in Thailand.* Boston: Author. Retrieved March 8, 2008, from http://physiciansforhumanrights.org/library/report-nostatus-2004.html

Source: NGO

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

This study reports on the human rights situation of Burmese and hill tribe women and girls in Thailand. It provides valuable insights into the links between migrant and hill tribe women's lack of fundamental rights and their vulnerability to trafficking, unsafe migration, exploitive labor, and sexual exploitation and HIV/AIDS. This report describes the policy failures of the government of Thailand, despite a program widely hailed as a model of HIV prevention for the region. There is no specific mention of child labor in the production of goods.

100. Pinaduang, S., & Assavanonda, A. (2007, April 21). Group warns abduction of kids rampant. *Bangkok Post.* Retrieved December 7, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Begging, Fishing
Child Trafficking: Begging, Fishing
Forced Child Labor: Begging, Fishing

This article reports on the abduction and trafficking of children by gangs in Phayao province. According to the article, gangs target children between age 3 and 14. Once captured, the children are sold to fishing trawler operators who force the children to work. The article also states that gangs are known to sever the limbs of abducted children and force them to beg on the streets. According to an organization working on the issue of missing persons, only 19 of the 400–500 missing children had been abducted by gangs over the past 5 years.

101. Pongvutitham, A., & Pratruangkrai, P. (2007, June 18). *The Nation.* Retrieved December 9, 2007, from http://www.nationmultimedia.com/search/page.arcview.php?clid=6&id=30037118&date=2007-06-18

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Fishing, Food Processing, Shrimp

This article reports on Thai shrimp exporters' request to the Commerce Ministry to file complaints with the United States and World Trade Organization regarding U.S. duties on Thai shrimp exports. The article also mentions the release of an ILO study that reported the use of migrant child labor on fish farms and in food processing factories, leading Louisiana shrimp farmers to call upon the U.S. government to ban shrimp from Thailand. The article notes that the president of the Thai Frozen Foods Association was preparing to dispute the charges.

102. Poo, M. (2003, July 23). Child trafficking: 32 street peddlers freed, 10 captors held. *The Nation.* Retrieved December 9, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Street Vending, Trade
Forced Child Labor: Street Vending, Trade

This article reports on the rescue of 32 children between age 6 and 15 who were forced to work as flower sellers on the streets of Bangkok. The children, who were trafficked from Cambodia and Laos, reported being physically abused by their gang leaders. Eight men and two women were detained and charged with trafficking. The article also notes that the children were to be sent to rehabilitation homes and repatriated with the assistance of the Lao and Cambodian embassies. The article does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

103. Porio, E., & Crisol, C. (2004, September). *The use of children in the production, sales and trafficking of drugs: A synthesis of participatory action-oriented research programs in Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization—International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. Retrieved August 20, 2007, from http://www.oit.org/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/library/download/pub04-23.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Drug Sales, Drug Trafficking

This document reviews the participatory, action-oriented research conducted by ILO regarding children's involvement with drugs in Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand. A large portion of the report documents the results of anti-drug campaigns implemented in schools in the aforementioned countries. Regarding child labor, the report mentions

that children in Thailand are used as sellers and couriers of drugs, but the article does not mention their involvement in the production of these substances.

104. Raid finds under-age migrant workers. (2005, February 18). *The Nation.* Retrieved December 12, 2007, from http://www.nationmultimedia.com/

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Garments
Child Trafficking: Garments

This article reports on a police raid of a garment factory in Bangkok Noi that employed 12 underage migrant workers from Burma and Laos. All the workers were girls between age 13 and 17, and they were working for 100 baht per day, which is below the minimum wage. None of the girls had proper documentation, and they were sent to the Ban Kret Trakan detention home prior to being deported to Lao PDR. The employer was charged with using child labor and harboring illegal immigrants.

105. Rally in Chiang Mai to focus on child labour. (2007, May 1). *The Nation.* Retrieved December 20, 2007, from http://www.nationmultimedia.com/search/page.arcview.php?clid= 3&id=30033092&date=2007-05-01

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This article reports on a march to raise awareness about child labor organized by 100 Thai companies and youth councils. The march, which took place on National Labour Day, was held in advance of the signing of an Action Programme for Prevention and Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor. The article notes that Thailand ratified the ILO's Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention in 2001 and the Minimum Age Convention in 2004. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

106. Research found private sectors exploit alien child labor in Thailand. (2006, July 16). *Matichon*. Retrieved December 7, 2006, from http://www.humantrafficking.org/updates/383

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Fishing, Jockeying, Sugarcane

This article references several studies on "worst forms of child labor," conducted by regional universities with support from ILO. Data collected in the Udonthani province in the northeast found that child laborers were engaged in the agricultural sector, including commercial sugarcane and other unspecified crops. The study also found that children as young as age 9 were employed as jockeys. In addition to receiving low wages, these children were restricted from eating complete meals in order to maintain their weight. Over 600 child workers were interviewed for a study in the Samutsakorn province, which

found that the children were primarily ethnic Mon from Burma and were between age 9 and 17. These children were employed in the agriculture and fisheries sectors, and many reported having no education. Additionally, the article states that children as young as 9 were employed as jockeys and received 2,000 baht. A third study of 598 child laborers in the north found that 90 percent were Burmese nationals.

107. Rojanaphruk, P. (2003, November 18). Int'l workers' body to seek child-labour ban. *The Nation.* Retrieved December 9, 2007, from http://www.nationmultimedia.com/search/page.arcview.php?clid=4&id=89110&date=2003-11-18

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Textiles

This article reports on efforts by the Belgium-based, international workers' federation, the International Textile, Garment and Leather Workers' Federation (ITGLWF), to ban child labor in Thailand. In collaboration with the Textile Workers Federation of Thailand, ITGLWF planned to launch a labor awareness campaign in the country. The article notes that the Thai government regards workers under the age of 15 as child workers. ITGLWF argues that in accordance with Convention 138, the age of child laborers should be raised to 18, particularly in the case of hazardous labor, which includes the textile industry.

108. Rojanaphruk, P. (2004a, September 2). Children appeal for safety from human traffickers. *The Nation.* Retrieved December 19, 2007, from http://www.nationmultimedia.com/search/page.arcview.php?clid=3&id=105259&date=2004-09-02

Source: News Article

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

This news article reports on the proceedings of a 3-day Thai Children's Forum supported by ILO and Save the Children UK. The forum brought together 50 high-risk children under the age of 18 to elicit their views about how to combat trafficking in the region. The children stated that the most at-risk children are those without nationality. They urged the Thai government to grant citizenship to all children born in the kingdom, irrespective of their parents' nationalities. They also cited the need for educational support and appropriate youth employment.

The article relates that even though Thailand ratified ILO Convention 182, aimed at eliminating the worst forms of child labor, many children reported being employed in conditions of servitude and sexual exploitation. The children called upon the Thai government to end human trafficking and offer assistance to victims in the region. There was no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

109. Rojanaphruk, P. (2004b, May 28). Information on child abuse lacking—UN. *The Nation*. Retrieved December 19, 2007, from http://www.nationmultimedia.com/search/page.arcview.php?clid=4&id=99657&date=2004-05-28

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified

This article reports on the statement by Paulo Sergio Pinheiro, the UN's independent child abuse expert, that systematic information about violence against children in the Asia-Pacific region is urgently needed in order to combat abuse. A Bangkok-based UNICEF adviser added that while there are ample reports about the incidence of child labor in Thailand, there is limited information about violence against children in the workplace. There was no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

110. Save the Children UK. (2001). *Breaking through the clouds*. London: Author. Retrieved November 29, 2006, from http://www.childtrafficking.org/pdf/user/stc_breakingthrough clouds.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This report describes the processes and findings of PAR with migrant children and youth on the borders of China, Myanmar, and Thailand. It discusses participatory methods of conducting research with children, including many practical and ethical issues involved in working with young migrants. It also examines some of the pilot interventions and activities undertaken by Save the Children, including those geared toward strengthening social structures, raising awareness, capacity building, life skills development, provision of outreach services, and networking and advocacy. The report does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

111. Sitthirath, V. (2004, May 18). Cambodia-Thailand: Open borders spur exploitation of the children. *Inter Press Service*. Retrieved December 7, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Begging, Construction, Domestic Labor, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshop, Trade
Forced Child Labor: Begging, Domestic Labor, Trade

This article presents the findings from an ILO-commissioned study by the IPSR of Mahidol University in Thailand on child labor and trafficking issues along the Thailand-Cambodia border. Drawing on the study, whose authors and title are not provided, the article presents two case studies of Cambodian children who were repeatedly trafficked into Thailand to work under exploitive conditions in the service industry and as domestic laborers, beggars, and in trade. Both of the children were from Poipet, a town in Cambodia located across the border from Thailand's Srakaew province.

The article notes that while there are no reliable figures for the number of children trafficked in the Mekong region, the Bangkok-based group Child Workers in Asia estimated that approximately 200,000 foreign children from Burma, Cambodia, and Laos were trafficked to Thailand to work in prostitution, construction, and sweatshops in 2004. In March 2004, Thai police deported 236 Cambodians, more than half of whom were children. Although the article mentioned sweatshops, there was no further information provided about child labor in the production of goods.

112. Six Burmese girls taken to Thailand for child labour return home. (2004, January 5). *BBC Monitoring Asia-Pacific.* Retrieved December 6, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This article reports on the repatriation of six Burmese girls between the age 6 and 12 who were trafficked into Thailand for child labor. Their repatriation was facilitated by the cooperation of the governments of Thailand and Myanmar. The article did not provide any further details about working conditions or work sectors. There was no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

113. Sloan, L. (2004). Thailand. In E. K. Traver, C. Schmitz, & D. Larson (Eds.), *Child labor: A global view* (pp. 175–184). Westport, CT: Greenwood.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Bonded Child Labor: Unspecified
Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Construction, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Garbage Collection, Manufacturing, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Textiles, Trade

This chapter offers a comprehensive background on the legal, historical, cultural, and political context of child labor in Thailand. It begins with an overview of child labor, noting that Thai law prohibits children younger than age 13 from working and that children between age 13 and 15 are legally entitled to work as long as there are no moral, physical, or mental dangers. All children under age 18 are prohibited from working in the "worst forms of child labor." The chapter, which draws on relatively dated secondary sources, states that an estimated 3.5 million children are working in Thailand and that 44 percent of children age 15 to 19 and 11 percent of children age 13 to 14 are employed. Most of these children are employed in agriculture, manufacturing, service industries, and construction.

The article cites bonded labor as one of the most dangerous work scenarios for children. Other sectors where child labor is prevalent are domestic labor, manufacturing, fishing industry, construction, garbage collection, begging, and trade. The chapter notes that migrant children are particularly vulnerable to exploitation and abuse.

The chapter relates that in spite of the legal frameworks intended to prevent child labor, children are expected to contribute to the family income according to Thai social structures and cultural beliefs. However, one notable exception is work in the commercial sex industry. The piece also discusses enforcement initiatives, such as ILO-IPEC's program to mobilize police in the Bangkok area and surrounding provinces, and the Child Protection Unit hotline service, which encourages the community to report child labor cases. It also notes the role of the Department of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs in child labor projects in the country, including a US$703,000 grant to combat child trafficking and the sexual exploitation of girls. The article concludes with recommendations to promote raising awareness among communities about the risks and dangers of child labor and to support high-quality education for children.

114. Stamping out human trafficking. (2007, June 14). *The Nation.* Retrieved December 20, 2007, from http://www.nationmultimedia.com/search/page.arcview.php?clid=11&id=30036817&date=2007-06-14

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Construction, Factory Work, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Factory Work, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation

This article reports on the release of the 2007 *Trafficking in Persons Report* by the U.S. Department of State. It notes that Thailand is identified as a source, transit point, and destination country for men, women, and children trafficked for the purposes of forced labor and sexual exploitation, and that much of the trafficking is run by organized criminal gangs. Drawing on the report, the article lists the sectors in which child and forced labor are found, including agriculture, the fishing industry, sexual exploitation, factories, and construction. No specifics about the types of agricultural or factory work are mentioned. The article highlights the need to educate the Thai populace about human trafficking. There was no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

115. Statement of Holly Burkhalter, U.S. Policy Director Physicians for Human Rights. (2004, June 24). Federal Document Clearing House Congressional Testimony. Retrieved December 20, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This statement by Holly Burkhalter of Physicians for Human Rights before the U.S. Congress concerns the trafficking of girls and women from Myanmar and Thailand's hill tribe communities for the purposes of sexual exploitation. The statement draws on the U.S. Department of State's Trafficking in Persons Report as well as the Physicians for Human Rights' findings from an investigative mission on the health impacts of trafficking for Burmese refugees and upland minorities in Thailand. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

116. Sukin, K. (2006, July 9). Abuse shifting from locals to migrants. *The Nation.* Retrieved December 19, 2007, from http://www.nationmultimedia.com/search/page.arcview.php?clid=2&id=30008332&date=2006-07-09

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Service Industry
Forced Child Labor: Begging

This article reports on the findings of a joint study by the Thai Labour Ministry and ILO, which conducted research on the worst forms of child labor in six provinces—Chiang Rai, Pattani, Samut Sakhon, Tak, and Udon Thani—and in six sectors—domestic labor, fishing, fishing-related industries, service jobs (waitresses and karaoke bars), agriculture, and forced begging. In an interview with the head of the research team, the article notes that over the past decade, child labor (age 11–15) among Thai children has dropped from 5 percent to 1 percent of the total workforce. However, the demand for cheap, pliable labor is now being met by child migrants, particularly from neighboring Myanmar.

The study found that across all six sectors researched, a portion of children representing 8 percent of the sample endured the worst forms of child labor, working more than 8 hours per day for less than the minimum wage in hazardous or inappropriate environments. Those most at risk were girls, children less than age 15, children with no or minimal education, and undocumented migrants.

The study reported that one of the major problems in the agricultural sector was children's exposure to hazardous chemicals. In the Udon Thani province, children comprised 65 percent of the total agricultural workforce of the areas surveyed.

In the fishing industry in the southern provinces of Pattani and Songkhla, a survey of 300 child workers found that 93 percent were less than age 15 and working more than 8 hours per day.

Regarding efforts to curtail child labor, the article notes that the results of the research will be integrated into a national strategy on child labor in Thailand. In addition, it notes that the Labour Ministry has agreed to lead a national committee on child labor and that the Thai-U.S. Free Trade Agreement will use labor factors as a condition of trade.

According to the article, the findings of the aforementioned study were reported in the 2006 ILO report, *The End of Child Labour—Within Reach.* However, it should be noted that a review of this source, which is also included in this bibliography, did not include the findings discussed in this news article.

117. Sunthornkajit, V., Kaiyanunta, T., Varavarn, P., & Varatechakongka, S. (2002). *Thailand child labour in illicit drug activities: A rapid assessment.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved August 21, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/2002/102B09_609_engl.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Drug Sales

Through a rapid assessment of sample groups of minors in Bangkok, researchers found that children are involved in the sale and distribution of drugs. However, the findings do not indicate that children are involved in the production of drugs.

118. Taylor, L. R. (2005). Dangerous trade-offs: The behavioral ecology of child labor and prostitution in rural Northern Thailand. *Current Anthropology 46*(3), 411–431. Retrieved May 15, 2008, from the EBSCOhost database.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article provides an anthropological perspective of child labor in Thailand, particularly prostitution. Using applied anthropological and behavioral ecological approaches, the author argues that children's entry into hazardous forms of labor are not caused simply by economic need or low educational attainment; rather, children (especially girls) enter the workforce to fulfill familial expectations by generating wealth and status for the matriline. There is no specific mention of child labor in the production of goods.

119. Thai authorities rescue 260 victims of trafficking. (2006, May 22). *Malaysia General News.* Retrieved November 22, 2006, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This article reports on the Thai government's recent efforts to institute more stringent measures to address trafficking. In 2006, 260 victims of trafficking from Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Vietnam were rescued. Deputy Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security Kanda Vajrabyaya Kanda said that in addition to stiffer punishment for trafficking and enforcement, the Thai government has allocated 500 million baht to assist trafficked persons, and 93 temporary shelters and 6 welfare homes have been set up for both Thai and foreign victims. There was no specific mention of child labor in the production of goods.

120. Thailand: BMA attempts to solve child labor issues. (2007, February 24). *Thai Press Reports.* Retrieved December 9, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified

This article reports on the efforts of Thailand's Bangkok Metropolitan Administration to solve the problem of child labor through public participation in four projects. Details of the projects are not discussed. The government's self-sufficiency economic policies are

cited as strategies for combating child labor because they are aimed at decreasing materialism and enhancing moral norms. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

121. Thailand: Government urged to enact new laws against human trafficking. (2005, September 27). *Thai Press Reports*. Retrieved December 7, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This article reports on the proceedings of a seminar on Human Rights and Trafficking in Persons in Thailand. Top officials agreed that new legislation was needed to prevent human trafficking, as Thailand's existing legal measures were outdated and not aligned with international measures to suppress and prevent trafficking. There was no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

122. Thailand: ILO reports that about one million children in Thailand suffer from labour abuse. (2006, August 24). *Financial Times Information.* Retrieved November 17, 2006, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Domestic Labor, Drug Trafficking, Fishing, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshop

This article reports on findings on child labor presented by ILO Bangkok. The article states that ILO Coordinator Thaneeya Runcharoen said that approximately 1 million children are working in exploitive conditions in Thailand, including in agriculture, begging, domestic labor, drug smuggling, fisheries, sweatshops, prostitution, and service sectors. The article does not provide any further details about child labor in the production of goods.

123. Thailand: International Labour Organization urges Thailand to improve legal protection for migrant workers. (2006, December 15). *Thai Press Reports.* Retrieved December 9, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This article reports on the findings of a joint study by ILO and Mahidol University on labor conditions among migrant workers. The study, authored by Elaine Pearson et al and included in this bibliography, estimated that 20 percent of the 1 million migrant workers in Thailand are children between age 15 and 17. Children are reported to be preferred by employers because they are a pliable workforce. The study also reported cases of physical

and psychological abuse as well as hazardous working conditions. The report underscores the need for urgent implementation of labor inspection. There was no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

124. Thailand: Mekong Sub-regional project to combat trafficking in children and women (Part two). (2005, November 1). *Thai Press Reports.* Retrieved December 7, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This article discusses the launch of an anti-trafficking project at Mae Faa Luang School in Northern Thailand, an area near the Thailand-Burma border that is particularly prone to trafficking. The project, which is supported by ILO, raises awareness about the threats of trafficking and provides training in income-generating activities for vulnerable youth and ethnic minorities who are more likely to be lured into commercial sexual exploitation. There was no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

125. Thailand must improve legal protection for migrants: ILO. (2006, December 13). *Agence France-Presse.* Retrieved December 7, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified

This newspaper article reports on the findings of a study on migration and labor issues in Thailand by ILO and Mahidol University. The cited study titled, *The Mekong Challenge: Underpaid, Overworked, and Overlooked (Volume I),* is also included in this annotated bibliography. The study, which was based on a sample survey of 700 migrants in Bangkok, notes that 20 percent of the estimated 1 million migrants from Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Myanmar are children between age 15 and 17, many of whom are working in hazardous and exploitive conditions. Specific work sectors are not mentioned. The study underscores the need to draft and implement effective labor laws and inspection policies and calls for action on the part of the Thai government as well as local and international organizations. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

126. Thailand rejects child labour allegation from US shrimp farmers. (2007, June 26). *Thai Press Reports.* Retrieved December 9, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Shrimp

This article reports on the Thai shrimp industry's response to the Louisiana Shrimp Association's accusation that it employs child laborers. The article notes that during a visit to Samut Sakhon (a center of the shrimp industry), Thai labor officials did not find

any instances of child labor. Thailand's Labour Ministry plans to issue an official letter stating its position on the rights of workers, which are protected in the Labour Protection Act of 1998. The act ensures the basic welfare and necessities of workers, including children and migrants.

127. Thailand to pass laws against transnational organized crime and human trafficking. (2007, May 21). *Thai Press Reports.* Retrieved December 9, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

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

This article reports on the drafting of a bill to prevent and suppress human trafficking in Thailand. The bill, which was created by the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, is intended to combat all forms of trafficking, including slavery, forced labor, oppression, forced begging, and prostitution. Once it passes the National Legislative Assembly, the bill will replace the 1997 Prevention and Suppression of Women and Children Trafficking Act, which does not protect male victims. The new bill, which requires the establishment of a national committee to oversee trafficking prevention, empowers state officials to take action against alleged traffickers. The bill also stipulates an assistance and protection program for victims in custody of the state. The article notes that perpetrators of child trafficking face 6 to 12 years of imprisonment in addition to fines of up to 240,000 baht. There is concern among experts that the bill's definition of trafficking is not sufficiently clear and could lead to possible confusion among police and state officials. The article notes that Thailand is a major country of origin, transit, and destination for victims of trafficking.

128. Thailand working on law against human trafficking. (2007, October 2). *Thai Press Reports.* Retrieved December 9, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

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

This article reports on the new trafficking bill that will replace the 1997 Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Women and Children Act, which does not cover male victims or victims of labor trafficking. The article notes that men, women, and children are often trafficked to Thailand from neighboring countries for forced labor, begging, and sexual exploitation. Some children are also smuggled into the country and forced to sell flowers, candy, and tissue paper at night. As the article notes, the bill was drafted partly in response to the U.S. Department of State's *Trafficking in Persons Report*, which ranked Thailand as a Tier 2 country for its failure to comply with minimum standards, emphasizing its lack of comprehensive anti-labor trafficking legislation. Though the new legislation will do more to protect trafficked persons, the head of the Centre for Missing

Persons and Anti-trafficking, a local NGO interviewed for the this article, noted that preventing trafficking will depend on the Thai state's ability to tackle the endemic corruption that allows trafficking to continue in spite of the law.

129. Thatun, S. (n.d.). Mekong Sub-region committed to ending trafficking. *Forced Migration Review, 25*. Retrieved December 12, 2007, fromhttp://www.fmreview.org/FMRpdfs/FMR25/FMR2509.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

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

This article, written by UNIAP Program Manager Susu Thatun, discusses the fight against human trafficking by stakeholders and governments in the GMS, including Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam. Acknowledging the need for a coordinated approach to the problem, governments signed the MOU that established COMMIT in 2003. The 34 articles in the MOU COMMIT agenda address the need for coordinated action between governments, international organizations, and NGOs. The article mentions girls and women being trafficked for the purposes of adoption, begging, forced marriage, and sexual exploitation. There is no specific data on child labor in the production of goods.

130. Todd, B. (2005, January 5). Child exploitation not new to stricken region. *CNN.com.* Retrieved December 19, 2007, from http://edition.cnn.com/2005/US/01/05/child.exploitation/index.html

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article reports on incidences of child trafficking into Southeast Asia's sex industry following the 2005 tsunami, which left many children orphaned and vulnerable to exploitation. The article references a 2004 report by the U.S. Department of State that lists India, Indonesia, and Thailand as source, transit, and destination countries for persons trafficked for sexual exploitation. This article does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

131. Television Trust for the Environment (Producer). (2002). *Stop the traffick* [Motion Picture]. Oley, PA: Bullfrog Films.

Source: Other—Documentary Film

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

This documentary film addresses the lives of children trafficked from Cambodia to Thailand to work as prostitutes, beggars, domestic laborers, and construction workers.

There is no specific mention of child labor in the production of goods. The researcher was unable to obtain a copy of the DVD.

132. United Nations Children's Fund and Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare Lao PDR. (2004). *Broken promises, shattered dreams.* Retrieved October 20, 2006, from http://www.unicef.org/media/files/BrokenPromisesFULLREPORT.pdf

Source: Government Agency—Lao PDR Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare; International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Factory Work, Fishery, Garments, Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshop
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Factory Work, Fishery, Garments, Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshop
Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Factory Work, Sexual Exploitation

This report is the first comprehensive national study of child trafficking in Lao PDR. The study's findings indicate that children are trafficked across borders, particularly with neighboring Thailand, and that most of the victims (60 percent) were females between age 12 and 18. While a high percentage of the victims (35 percent of females) work in the service sector (e.g., domestic work and the sex industry), the study also provides evidence of child labor in fisheries, construction, the garment industry, and agriculture. Disaggregated by gender, most female victims work in the services sector and garment industries, while male victims work primarily in agriculture, construction, and fisheries.

An important contribution to this report are the first-hand accounts given by victims. One of the testimonials given by two Lao boys describes their experience of being lured to work in the commercial fisheries sector in Thailand. The boys endured deplorable working conditions and were threatened with violence if they attempted to escape. Another case study describes the trafficking and exploitation of a group of Lao boys in a Thai egg warehouse. The report also mentions other accounts of Lao girls who were forced to provide sexual services to clients and beaten if they refused to work long hours in the factories in Thailand. Other incidents include Lao girls being confined in houses in Thailand to work as domestic laborers without pay and tortured if the employers were not satisfied with their work.

Based on semi-structured interviews with 253 victims and their families as well as local officials from 48 districts across Lao PDR's 17 provinces, the study is the first to offer detailed insights into the problem of trafficking largely from the point of view of its victims. Of the 253 trafficked persons interviewed, there were 182 females and 71 males. Sixty-three percent of the informants were less than18 years old, and 33 percent were between age 19 and 29.

133. UN Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2005, December 29). *Written replies by the government of Thailand concerning the list of issues (CRC/C/THA/Q/2) received by the Committee on the Rights of the Child relation to the consideration of the second periodic report of Thailand* (CRC/C/83/ADD.15). Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 12, 2007, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/(Symbol)/CRC.C.THA.Q.2.Add.1.En?OpenDocumenthttp://209.85.165.104/search?q=cache:DNuXXP9PjFQJ:www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/7cec89369c43a6dfc1256a2a0027ba2a/c7b3a479e855e0e0c1257100004fcb53/%24FILE/G0545644.DOC+Written+Replies+by+the+Government+of+Thailand+Concerning+the+List+of+Issues+(CRC/C/THA/Q/2)+Received+by+the+Committee+on+the+Rights+of+the+Child+Relation+to+the+Consideration+of+the+Second+Periodic+Report+of+Thailand.+(CRC/C/83/ADD.15)&hl=en&ct=clnk&cd=2&gl=us

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This document, submitted to UNCRC by the government of Thailand, contains data on child labor cases reported in Thailand, including data on reported cases of maltreatment. According to a Child Labor Inspection in 2004, 35 children had been maltreated, but there was no further information regarding the nature of this maltreatment. The document also includes data on employed child workers (age 15–18) and non-Thai child workers (age 11–18). There is no specific data about child labor in the production of goods.

The document relates the government's efforts to enforce the Child Protection Act of 2003, including awareness training for government officials and the establishment of the National Child Protection Committee and the Child Protection Fund. The Child Protection Fund has an annual budget of 30 million baht, which is used to provide welfare assistance to children and support various child-focused projects.

134. UN Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2006, March 17). *Consideration of reports submitted by states parties under article 44 of the Convention—Concluding observations: Thailand.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 12, 2007, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/(Symbol)/c2d5cae31ffc2e0bc125715e0048a8cd?Opendocument

Source: International Organization

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

This document was written in response to Thailand's submission of a second periodic report to UNCRC. It begins by thanking the Thai government for its open reporting and willingness to engage in constructive dialogue regarding areas of concern with respect to children's rights. The document lists the conventions and laws that Thailand has ratified with respect to children's rights.

The document states that despite the Thai government's intensified efforts to combat trafficking in children through the establishment of the National Committee on Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking (March 2005), the adoption of a six-

year national policy and plan of action to address the issue of trafficking in children and women (2003), and the signing of an MOU with neighboring countries, UNCRC was yet very concerned that Thailand continued to be a source, transit, and destination country for trafficking in children for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor. UNCRC noted with concern the reported cases of internal trafficking, such as the trafficking of girls belonging to indigenous and tribal peoples from the north to the south. It further noted the increased risk of trafficking and exploitation faced by children of vulnerable groups, as well as the deportation of trafficked children. Furthermore, weak law enforcement and implementation of anti-trafficking measures were causes for serious concern. There is no specific mention about child labor in the production of goods, nor does the document provide a list of trafficking routes.

135. United Nations Interagency Project and Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare. (2001). *Trafficking in women and children in the Lao PDR—Initial observations.* Retrieved October 20, 2006, from http://www.no-trafficking.org/content/Reading_Rooms/lao_pdr.htm

Source: Government Agency—Laotian Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare; International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Brush Making, Carpentry, Chicken Processing, Construction, Domestic Labor, Factory Work, Fishery, Garments, Leather Processing, Seafood Processing, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Tailoring
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Brush Making, Carpentry, Chicken Processing, Construction, Domestic Labor, Factory Work, Fishery, Garments, Leather Processing, Seafood Processing, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Tailoring
Forced Child Labor: Seafood Processing

This report, produced by the United Nations Interagency Project in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, investigates child trafficking in two provinces of Lao PDR that are known to have trafficking problems, Saravan in the south and Xaygnaboury in the north. The study found that 17 percent of the total population of the targeted villages in Saravan and 11 percent of those in Xaygnaboury were working in Thailand. Of these, 47 percent of the migrants in Saravan were less than age 20, while 72 percent in Xaygnaboury were 20 years old or under. Based on interviews with workers and their families, the study found that child laborers were employed in a wide range of sectors. Girls and their families reported that they work in small factories, stitching socks, making brushes, shelling crustaceans, processing leather, and sewing garments. They also reported working as domestic servants, waitresses, dishwashers, chicken processors, and shopkeepers. In most of these cases, girls made 1,500–2,000 baht per month. The author of the study adds the caveat that key informants were not forthcoming about work in prostitution. Boys were found to work in construction, fisheries, the service industry (e.g., restaurants), carpentry, tailoring, and agriculture.

Appendix 3 provides 19 brief case histories illustrating the types of jobs in which child laborers worked, as well as the conditions of their employment. The case studies include a girl brought to work in a shellfish factory, where she was confined and forced to work

long hours for 2,000 baht per month. Other cases in the appendix include laborers working in restaurants, garment factories, poultry factories, construction, beauty salons, and as a domestic servants. The report concludes that while much of the migration of child laborers into Thailand was voluntary, the circumstances of their employment made them extremely vulnerable to exploitation, including sexual abuse and repeated trafficking.

136. UN Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-region. (2005). *Needs assessment and analysis of the situation of Cambodian migrant workers in Klong Yai District, Trad, Thailand.* Retrieved December 12, 2007, from http://www.no-trafficking.org/content/pdf/copy%20of%20situation%20analysis%20lscw.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Construction, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Ice Factory, Sawmill, Seafood Processing, Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Construction, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Ice Factory, Sawmill, Seafood Processing, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This study was undertaken by an NGO, Legal Support for Children and Women, with the aim of identifying the legal and social welfare needs of Cambodian migrant workers in Thailand. Roughly 50 interviews were conducted in the Klong Yai district, a southern district bordering Cambodia where there is a high concentration of Cambodian migrant workers in various sectors, including sex work, fishing and seafood processing, sawmills, and ice factories. With the help of CARE International, focus groups were conducted with 13 sex workers. Although most of the workers were paid, many of them (both children and adults) reported exploitive conditions, including health problems, poor working conditions, and long hours. The report found that some child workers were forced into the sex industry. The report relates cases of trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation in the commercial sex industry as well as the sexual abuse of domestic workers. According to the study, girls working in karaoke establishments were reported to be between age 16 and 30; however, all those who participated in the focus group were over 21 years of age.

137. UNICEF and UNODC join forces to fight human trafficking. (2003, June 18). *M2 Presswire.* Retrieved December 6, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

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

This article focuses on a Joint Plan by UNICEF and UNODC to combat trafficking in Vietnam, which increased sharply in the past decade. The article mentions that thousands of Vietnamese women and children were trafficked in Asia and elsewhere, including Thailand, and forced to work in commercial sex work or as bonded laborers or forced into marriage. The article did not specify the sectors where Vietnamese victims of

trafficking in Thailand are found. It also did not mention child labor in the production of goods.

138. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006). *Trafficking in persons: Global patterns.* Retrieved November 12, 2006, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/traffickingin persons_report_2006ver2.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

Based on a comprehensive survey of literature and reports, this global report covers human trafficking trends and patterns worldwide. Thailand ranks very high as an origin, transit, and destination country. The document does not list trafficking routes, nor does it discuss child labor in the production of goods.

139. U.S. Department of State. (2007a). *Thailand: Country reports for human rights practices—2006.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved December 12, 2007, from http:// www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78792.htm

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

Child Debt Bondage: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending
Child Labor: Agriculture, Fishing, Garments, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Fishing, Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshop, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Indentured Child Servitude: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Issues of child labor, child trafficking, and various forms of forced labor continue to be problems in Thailand, according to this human rights report released by the U.S. Department of State in 2007. The report states that both women and children were trafficked to Thailand for work in the commercial sex industry. Women and children also entered forced labor, debt bondage, and indentured servitude through work in the commercial sex industry. In addition, children were trafficked to work in sweatshops, as well as the fishing and other unspecified sectors. According to the report, children were also involved in debt bondage through begging and street vending as well as sexual exploitation. Reported source countries for trafficking to Thailand include Cambodia, China, Laos, and Myanmar. General child labor was also common in agriculture, fishing, and the garment, service, and commercial sex industries.

The Thai government has established several laws to address issues of trafficking and labor. Laws related to trafficking impose a punishment of 1 year to life in prison depending on the offense, as well as fines ranging from US$50 to $1,000. Individuals convicted of trafficking children age 15 to 18 face 3 to 15 years in prison and a fine of $150 to $1,000. Those convicted of trafficking children under age 15 can be sentenced to 5 to 20 years in prison in addition to a fine of $250 to $1,000. The Constitution of Thailand forbids forced labor except in cases of national emergency, war, and martial law. Children age 15 to 18 are permitted to work light jobs and are forbidden from

working at night or in places that distribute alcohol. The report also notes that the government has signed bilateral MOUs with Cambodia and Laos in an effort to combat regional trafficking. The Ministry of Labour is responsible for enforcing child labor laws, but the report states that its efforts were not thorough during 2006. Of the available 2,354 labor inspectors, only 736 made routine inspections of businesses.

140. U.S. Department of State. (2007b). *Trafficking in persons report.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved August 23, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/

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

Child Labor: Begging, Fishing, Street Vending
Child Trafficking: Begging, Domestic Labor, Factory Work, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Shrimp
Involuntary Child Servitude: Agriculture, Begging, Construction, Domestic Labor, Factory Work, Fishing, Shrimp

In this report from the U.S. Department of State, Thailand is identified as a Tier 2 source, transit, and destination country for victims of trafficking and forms of forced labor. According to the report, women and children trafficked into Thailand come from Cambodia, China, Laos, Myanmar, Russia, and Uzbekistan primarily for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Children from Cambodia, Laos, and Myanmar are trafficked to work as beggars, in factories, and as street vendors. Involuntary servitude of children is found in agriculture, begging, construction, domestic labor, factory work, and the fishing industry. Women and children are trafficked internally in Thailand for sexual exploitation.

According to the report, the Thai government has made substantial efforts to combat the trafficking of women and children for sexual exploitation. However, anti-trafficking legislation only applies to the commercial sex industry and does not cover male trafficking victims or criminalize bonded labor. Though the government of Thailand has written legislation that would address both these areas, it has yet to be enacted. The government has made some efforts to address labor abuse in other industries. In September 2006, a police raid on a shrimp processing factory released approximately 800 Burmese men, women, and children from involuntary servitude. Factory owners were arrested, charged with both criminal and civil offenses, and fined. The government actively collaborates with NGOs and international organizations on supporting victims and raising public awareness. For example, it works with IOM on supplying transit facilities and referral processes for trafficking victims.

141. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Thailand: Country reports for human rights practices—2007.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved May 20, 2008, from http://www.state. gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100539.htm

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

Child Debt Bondage: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending
Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Domestic Labor, Entertainment, Fishing
Child Trafficking: Begging, Drugs, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Sweatshop
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Involuntary Child Servitude: Sexual Exploitation

According to this report provided by the U.S. Department of State in 2008, Thailand continues to have serious problems with various types of child labor and child trafficking, particularly in such areas as agriculture, fishing, domestic labor, begging, and the entertainment industry. Thailand has also had cases involving the "worst forms of child labor" where some children (mostly foreign) were exploited in prostitution, begging, and street vending, sometimes in a system of debt bondage. The report identifies Thailand as a source, transit route, and destination for human trafficking. Women and children are often trafficked into Thailand from neighboring countries such as Burma, Cambodia, and Laos and forced to work in the commercial sex industry, begging gangs, street vending, and sweatshops, while some children are forced to deliver drugs. The report estimates that 200,000–300,000 sex industry workers are underage and work in some form of involuntary servitude or debt bondage.

In Thailand, the Ministry of Labour is the primary agency in charge of enforcing child labor laws and policies. According to the report, the ministry inspected 656 establishments employing children under the age of 18 in 2006 and found seven of those establishments employed children under age 15, which is illegal under the Labour Protection Act. Those found guilty of trafficking children face 1 year to life imprisonment and fines of US$60 to US$1,200, depending on the age of the victims and the method of the offense.

142. Van de Glind, H. (2002). *A process-based approach to combat trafficking in children and women: Sharing preliminary experiences of an ILO-Project in the Mekong Sub-region.* Bangkok, Thailand: International Labour Organization. Retrieved February 12, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/child/trafficking/downloads/yokohama.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This report gives an overview of the first phase of the ILO-IPEC TICW, which was conducted in the GMS (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, Vietnam, and the Yunnan province). It highlights the achievements of TICW in institutional capacity-building in the participating countries. No country-specific data on child labor or child trafficking is provided.

143. Wille, C. (2001). *Thailand-Lao People's Democratic Republic and Thailand-Myanmar border areas, trafficking in children into the worst forms of child labour: A rapid assessment.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization.

Source: International Organization

Child Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation
Child Labor: Agriculture, Bottling, Chicken Processing, Construction, Domestic Labor, Factory Work, Fishing, Garments, Jewelry, Sexual Exploitation
Child Slavery: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Bottling, Chicken Processing, Construction, Domestic Labor, Factory Work, Fishing, Garments, Jewelry, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Based on field research and qualitative interviews with a total of 238 informants (103 child workers and 135 other key informants) at four research sites along Thailand's border (two in the Thailand-Lao border region and two in the Thailand-Burma border region), this study offers a detailed comparative analysis of trafficking into the worst forms of child labor in Thailand. The study goes into considerable depth regarding the motivations for seeking cross-border employment, transport and recruitment processes, conditions of labor, and future prospects of child workers. It does not, however, provide reliable statistical data regarding the numbers of Lao child workers employed in the worst forms of labor in Thailand. With respect to specific sectors, the report covers the following forms of "worst labor," listed in order of prevalence out of 103 minors interviewed: sex industry (45/103), factories (22/103), construction (17/103), fisheries (10/103), domestic labor (4/103), and other sectors (5/103). It is important to note that while the report indicates that agriculture is a major sector employing child laborers, this sector was not included in the study because the conditions of work in this sector do not meet the criteria of "worst forms of child labor" as outlined in the Convention Against Worst Forms of Child Labor. In the case of sexual exploitation, the report indicates that in many cases the children were working under slavery or debt-bondage conditions.

Regarding the production of goods, fisheries were reported to be extremely hazardous, as minors (predominantly male) were required to operate pulleys and carry heavy loads of 50 kg or more. Minors were also required to work for 2.5-hour shifts around the clock, with a 1-hour break at the end of each shift, and were confined to small spaces for extended durations on the fishing boats (20–25 days) for low wages (1,500–6,000 baht per month). Hazards were also reported in the bottling industry, where minors developed sores on their hands from the chemicals used to clean the plastic bottles before they are refilled. Salaries were also very low in this industry, averaging 900 baht per month. In the jewelry and cloth-weaving industries, it was reported that low levels of light were damaging to the eyesight and that workplaces were often extremely dusty. Salaries were also very low in these industries, which generally paid by the piece rate system (600–3,000 baht). Another industry that qualified as a worst form of labor was chicken processing, which was reported to require minors to work all night slaughtering chickens for the market early the next morning.

144. Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children. (2006). *Abuse without end: Burmese refugee women and children at risk of trafficking.* New York: Author. Retrieved from http://www.womenscommission.org/pdf/mm_traff.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Factory Work, Sexual Exploitation

This report emphasizes that the vulnerability of women and children to trafficking is exacerbated by the Thai government's lack of adequate legislative and monitoring measures to protect refugees. The Thai government is not party to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, which defines refugees as persons who have a well-founded fear of persecution on the basis of race, religion, nationality political opinion, or membership in a social group. Instead, Thailand defines a refugee as one who is fleeing active fighting, which effectively excludes the great majority of refugees from Myanmar, who are nonetheless fleeing human rights abuses and persecution. Thailand also has not ratified the 2000 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish the Trafficking in Persons, put forth by the UN Convention on Transnational Organized Crime. In the absence of an effective legal framework, children and women become vulnerable to trafficking on both sides of the Thailand-Myanmar border. Drawing on interviews with NGOs, UN agencies, and trafficked persons, the study provides evidence of women trafficked into different exploitive forms of labor, including prostitution, domestic labor, and unspecified factory work.

In terms of protective measures and initiatives, the report covers measures taken by the Thai government as well as by regional and international bodies to prevent trafficking. Thailand was still classified as a Tier 2 country in 2005 for failing to comply with minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. In terms of regional and international initiatives, these include the MOU with Cambodia and the COMMIT signed by GMR countries, and the UN's regional efforts (UNICEF, UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees). The report concludes by recommending a "holistic, rights based approach" to the issue of trafficking that recognizes the causes of migration from Burma.

145. Workers awarded Bt 1m. (2006, September 26). *The Nation.* Retrieved December 19, 2007, from http://www.nationmultimedia.com/search/page.arcview.php?clid=3&id=30014654&date=2006-09-26

Source: News Article

Forced Child Labor: Glove Factory

This article reports on the arrest of four employers at a glove factory who were charged with harboring immigrants, illegal detention, and employing children under age 15. The 17 Lao workers, who also reported being physically abused, lived in deplorable conditions and were forced to work 16 hours per day. Some workers were reportedly abducted from Laos.

THAILAND: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Abueva, A. (n.d.). *Child trafficking in Southeast Asia*. Paper presented at the Second World Congress Against the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children. Retrieved November 11, 2006, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/tdh_germany__combating_chil.pdf

   Source: NGO

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

   This factsheet covers general data about child trafficking in the Thailand region, including Mekong. It discusses economic and social factors contributing to trafficking, routes of trafficking, and the main sectors employing child laborers. For Thailand, the factsheet states that children are found in light manufacturing, domestic labor, the sex industry, and other unspecified sectors. There is no specific data on forced labor in the production of goods.

2. Abused Lao child workers rescued. (2006, September 26). *Bangkok Post*. Retrieved October 24, 2006, from http://www.bangkokpost.co.th/

   Source: News Article

   Child Trafficking: Gloves
   Exploitive Labor: Gloves

   This article reports on the rescue and rehabilitation of 13 child workers and two adults from deplorable working conditions in a glove factory in Bangkok. All the workers slept in two small rooms, two-by-three square meters each, where they shared one toilet; they also received insufficient food and little salary. Police learned about the factory from three girls who escaped. Following court negotiations, the factory owners agreed to pay a total of 1 million *baht* to the victims, but they will still face criminal charges for employing alien workers and the use of child labor. The article does not explicitly discuss forced labor in relation to the production of goods.

3. Advisory Council of Jurists. (2002). *Consideration of the issue of trafficking*. Asia Pacific Forum. Retrieved November 16, 2006, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/asia_pacific_forum_2002__ba.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Garments, Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshop

   This background paper focuses on the international legal frameworks pertaining to trafficking, particularly international humanitarian and criminal law. The paper indicates that Thailand is a country of destination, origin, and transit for trafficked persons.

Women and children from Burma, Cambodia, and Laos are frequently trafficked into Thailand. Children are trafficked to work in begging gangs and in sweatshops, making unspecified goods. Women and girls are trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation, while both men and women are trafficked to work in the garment industry. Some internal trafficking of women and children from the north and northeast into Bangkok for work in the sex industry also occurs. This paper does not explicitly discuss forced labor in relation to the production of goods.

According to the document, the Government of Thailand approved the Measures of Prevention and Suppression of the Trafficking in Women and Children Act in 1997. This Act prohibits the sale, procurement, or detention of women and children for sexual exploitation. The penalty for violating the law is five years in prison and a fine. The government also instituted a National Plan of Action to Combat Human Trafficking (1997–2006) that aimed to prevent trafficking, assist victims, and implement effective and organized policy decisions. The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) among Government Agencies Concerned in Handling the Cases of Trafficking in Women and Children who are Victimized (1999) recognizes trafficked women and children as victims and calls on the government to treat them as such. In response, the government provides shelter for trafficking victims as well as unspecified assistance programs.

4. Anderson, B., & Davidson, J.O. (2003). *Is trafficking in human beings demand driven? A multi-country pilot study*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Organization for Migration.

   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 discusses the prevalence of human trafficking and forced labor, especially among women and children, for the purposes of domestic servitude and prostitution. There is no information regarding forced labor in the production of goods or destination and transit routes of trafficking victims.

5. Anti-Slavery International. (2002). *Human traffic, human rights: Redefining victim protection*. London: Author. Retrieved November 11, 2006, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/humantraffichumanrights.htm

   Source: NGO

   Adult Trafficking: Garments, Fish Processing, Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Garments, Fish Processing, Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Adult Labor: Garments, Fish Processing, Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Garments, Fish Processing, Sexual Exploitation

This report by Anti-Slavery International examines trafficking victims' rights in Belgium, Colombia, Italy, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Poland, Thailand, Ukraine, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The chapter on Thailand includes a discussion of current legislation to combat trafficking, such as the 1997 Trafficking Act which criminalizes trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation and the 1996 Prostitution Prevention Act. It includes case studies focused primarily on trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation, and briefly mentions two cases of women and girls trafficked from Burma and Laos to work in a garment factory and a fish factory. The women and girls in the garment factory were forced to work every day for many hours. They were beaten if their work was not satisfactory. They were also locked in the building and not allowed to leave. In those cases, the traffickers were not prosecuted for trafficking and related human rights abuses; rather they were prosecuted under the Immigration Act (harboring illegal immigrants) and the Labor Act (hiring illegal labor/child labor).

6. Anti-Slavery International. (2004). *Migrant worker developments in Thailand*. Retrieved November 11, 2006, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/traffic%20news/October 2004.htm#4

   Source: NGO

   Trafficking: Unspecified

   This news report by Anti-Slavery International deals with the issue of migrant workers in Thailand. Between July 1–31, 2004 the Thai government launched a migrant labor registration campaign. During that period, more than 1.2 million Burmese, Lao, and Cambodian migrants were registered. Registered migrants have legal access to health care and other social services. The government is now focusing on apprehending illegal migrant workers and their employers. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

7. Arnold, D. & Hewison, K. (2005). Exploitation in global supply chains: Burmese workers in Mae Sot. *Journal of Contemporary Asia, 35*(3), 319–340.

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Bonded Adult Labor: Unspecified
   Exploitive Labor: Agriculture, Cement, Ceramics, Construction, Domestic Labor, Fishery, Food Processing, Garments, Rice Milling, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Shipping

   This article offers a detailed description and analysis of workplace conditions for Burmese migrant workers in Thailand. Although this article does not deal specifically with forced labor, work conditions in many of the sectors where Burmese are found are often extremely exploitive. Heavy debts to recruiters and traffickers frequently lead to situations of bonded labor or similar conditions. Moreover, migrants from Myanmar often accept long work hours, unsafe conditions, and wages below Thailand's minimum requirements; they also often live in cramped dormitories with few rights. Although demographic data on migrants is limited, the article states that an estimated 70 percent of

migrants are women, mostly in their teens and mid-twenties. They are found in factories producing textiles and garments, cement, food, ceramics, in agriculture, restaurants, construction, domestic work, sex work, and small business. Though a formal methodology section was not included in the report, it appears that information was collected through key informant interviews and a literature review.

8. The Asia Foundation. (2005). *Reintegration assistance for trafficked women and children in Cambodia—A review*. San Francisco: Asia Foundation. Retrieved April 29, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/asiafoundation_250806.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Adult Trafficking: Begging, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Garments, Sexual Exploitation

   According to this report, Cambodian women are trafficked for the purpose of begging, domestic labor, sexual exploitation, and forced labor in the fishing and garment industries. Thailand and Malaysia are identified as popular destinations for trafficked Cambodian women, though Vietnam is listed as the destination country for women trafficked for begging.

   Cambodia has a law on the trafficking of persons, which criminalizes the act of trafficking and provides punishments for those found to facilitate or profit from the trafficking of persons.

9. Asia Regional Cooperation to Prevent People Trafficking. (2003, December). *Gender, human trafficking and the criminal justice system in Cambodia*. Retrieved December 10, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/asia_regional_cooperation_to_prevent_people_trafficking_2004_4.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Trafficking: Begging, Trade, Unspecified

   This report examines human trafficking, gender, and the criminal justice system in the provinces of Banteay Meanchey and Kandal, Cambodia. Women, men, and children are trafficked into begging or selling flowers in large cities in Thailand and are exploited by organized crime gangs. People are also trafficked for unspecified forms of forced or exploited labor. The three regions in Cambodia that are considered main trafficking routes are the northwestern Banteay Meanchey province, the southwestern province of Koh Kong, which both border Thailand, and Svay Rieng that borders Vietnam. The document does not explicitly discuss forced labor in relation to production of goods.

10. Belak, B. (2002). Migration and trafficking of women and girls. In *Gathering strength, women from Burma and their rights* (pp. 194–225). Chiang Mai, Thailand: Images Asia.

    Source: NGO

Adult Debt Bondage: Domestic Labor
Adult Trafficking: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Drug Production, Drug Sales, Factory Work, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Drug Production, Drug Sales, Factory Work, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation
Exploitive Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Drug Production, Drug Sales, Factory Work, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report deals with the trafficking, smuggling, and migration of Burmese women and girls to neighboring Thailand. It examines the push factors in Myanmar contributing to the high incidence of migration and trafficking, including flight from forced labor, internal displacement, and lack of educational opportunities and jobs. Trafficking victims come primarily from ethnic regions of Myanmar, including Tenasserim, Mon, Karen and Shan States. Women and girls from those regions are primarily trafficked into prostitution, domestic service, and factory work, but are also found on orchards and farms, construction sites, and in the production and sale of drugs. The report emphasizes that even in cases of economic migration, migrants from Myanmar are likely to face exploitation, abuse, and deplorable working conditions because of their lack of legal status. For instance, female migrants working in agricultural production reported exposure to hazardous chemicals that gave them skin lesions and hair loss. The report also includes first-hand accounts from several women trafficked into domestic labor and prostitution, and a number of those testimonials included accounts of sexual and physical abuse. The report also mentions Karen women entering Thailand under debt-bondage conditions and working as domestic laborers. Accounts from economic migrants showed that even those who enter Thailand voluntarily are subject to exploitation given their lack of legal status. The report stated that in the late 1990s, the Thai government estimated the number of workers from Myanmar to be from 500,000 to 1.2 million. In Mae Sot alone, the number of migrants working in factories was 50,000. No data was given about forced or trafficked labor in the production of specific goods.

11. Caoutte, T. (2001). *Small dreams beyond reach: The lives of migrant children and youth along the borders of China, Myanmar and Thailand*. Retrieved October 23, 2006, from http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/scuk_cache/scuk/cache/cmsattach/412_smalldreams.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Construction, Domestic Labor, Entertainment, Factory Work, Fishery, Manual Labor, Retail, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation

This report by Save the Children UK employed qualitative research methods, including in-depth interviews and focus group discussions, to generate data on the situation of Burmese labor migrants in Thailand and China. Drawing on earlier studies of labor migration from Burma into Thailand, the study estimates that over 1 million

undocumented migrants (predominantly from Burma) are employed in eight sectors in more than 50 percent of the provinces in Thailand.

This report does not provide any reliable estimates on the actual numbers of Burmese child laborers in Thailand or China; nor does it offer a disaggregation of findings by sector, age, or gender. What it does offer, however, is a rich collection of first-hand accounts of the migrant experience. Girls reported working in factories, shops, restaurants, the sex industry, domestic labor, and entertainment, while boys reported working in factories, fisheries, manual day labor, and construction. First-hand accounts included descriptions of debt bondage, sexual abuse, confinement, arrest and extortion, forced overtime, poor living conditions, and drug addiction triggered by employers who gave child laborers amphetamines so that they would work longer hours. The majority of incidences of debt bondage and trafficking of children were for work in the commercial sex industry. Although the target population of the study was child laborers, many of the first-hand accounts given were by persons older than age 18.

The report mentions that the Save the Children UK and the East Asia and Pacific Regional Office has implemented a project for "participatory action research" (PAR) with migrant children and youth in cross-border areas in China, Burma and Thailand from April 1999 through March 2001, with funding from the United Kingdom's Department of International Development.

12. Charoensuthipan, P. (2006, August 16). Child workers taught to lie about their age. *Bangkok Post*. Retrieved October 24, 2006, from http://www.asiaviews.org/?content=fddfdfe332wxy40&report=20060816072017

    Source: News Article

    Child Trafficking: Factory Work, Unspecified

    This article reports on a seminar on human trafficking in the Greater Mekong Region (GMR). One of the issues discussed at the seminar was the incidence of employers in Thai factories instructing immigrant child workers to lie to labor inspectors about their age. The chief of the Labor Protection and Welfare Department in Thailand said child workers had been told by their employers they would be arrested and jailed if they admitted being underage. It was agreed by delegates to the seminar that penalties for human trafficking would have to be raised if there was to be any hope of ending the trade, and that victims needed better protection. There was no specific mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

13. Coomaraswamy, R. & Satkunanathan, A. (2006). *Anti-child trafficking legislation in Asia: A six-country review. (Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand & Indonesia).* Bangkok, Thailand: International Labour Organization. Retrieved August 21, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/ilo2006.pdf

    Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Garment Factory, Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Garment Factory, Sexual Exploitation
Exploitive Labor: Garments, Sexual Exploitation

This report offers a comprehensive overview of the international, regional, and national level legislation in six Asian countries: Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, and Thailand. The report states that Thailand is a source, transit, and destination country for child trafficking for sexual exploitation and forced labor. It notes that in spite of the Thai government's efforts to address trafficking through various measures, including legislation and public awareness campaigns, progress has thus far been undermined by the government's tacit support for the sex industry, which is an indirect source of revenue for the government through tourism. Children are commonly trafficked to Thailand from Laos, Myanmar, Cambodia, and China.

The review also includes a discussion and analysis of the existing legislation to combat trafficking in Thailand, pointing out several of the major loopholes. The Thai Constitution protects against forced labor, but given that most trafficking victims are not Thai citizens, they cannot appeal to the same fundamental rights. A second loophole is found in the Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Women and Children Act of 1997, which criminalizes trafficking for sexual exploitation, but not trafficking for forced labor. Regardless of their treatment of trafficked laborers, employers found to be using trafficked laborers are prosecuted under the Immigration Act for harboring illegal migrants, or under the Labor Act for hiring illegal labor or child labor. As an example of the latter loophole, the report mentions the case of several Burmese women and girls who were trafficked to work in extremely exploitive and abusive conditions in a garment factory. The employers were not prosecuted for trafficking in this case because the workers were not lured or forced to go with an agent. Moreover, the victims were treated as "illegal immigrants" rather than victims of trafficking.

14. *Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative Against Trafficking—Senior officials meeting 1*. (2004). Retrieved October 24, 2006, from http://www.no-trafficking.org/content/Reading_Rooms/lao_pdr.htm

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Construction, Fishery

This report documents cooperative efforts spearheaded by the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking (COMMIT), governments and organizations in the GMR to combat human trafficking from the Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR) to neighboring countries, particularly Thailand. The report discusses achievements and gaps in the management, monitoring, and prevention of trafficking following the signing of the MOU on labor migration by Thailand and Laos in 2002.

The report states that most Lao people working in Thailand, including those who have been trafficked, range from age 15 through 24. The report notes the fact that a significant

proportion of migrants and trafficking victims that are younger than age 18 present particular policy challenges, since under the Trafficking in Persons Protocol to the United Nations (UN) Convention on Transnational Organised Crime, as well as the Convention on the Rights of the Child, those persons under age 18 are regarded as children and must therefore be treated differently. The report discusses efforts to repatriate Lao children who are victims of trafficking, and also calls attention to the incidence of male child victims of trafficking into various sectors, including fisheries, farm labor, and construction, noting that male victims are often overlooked in the research. There is no specific mention about forced labor in the production of goods.

15. Empower Chiang Mai. (2003). *A report by Empower Chiang Mai on the human rights violations women are subjected to when "rescued" by anti-trafficking groups who employ methods using deception, force and coercion*. Retrieved November 17, 2006, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/empower_chiang_mai_2003__hu.htm

    Source: NGO

    Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This report by the Empower Foundation, a nongovernmental organization (NGO) advocating for the rights of sex workers, deals with human rights violations perpetrated by anti-trafficking groups who seek to "rescue" sex workers. The document does not discuss forced labor or trafficking in the production of goods.

16. Feingold, D (Director/Writer). (2003). *Trading women*. [Motion Picture]. Ophidian Films.

    Source: Other—Documentary Film

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Exploitive Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This documentary film deals with the issue of the trafficking of minority hill tribe women and girls from Laos, Burma, and China into the sex industry in Thailand. There is no explicit mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

17. Fish factory raided on labour complaint. (2001, March 19). *Bangkok Post*. Retrieved October 25, 2006, from http://www.bangkokpost.co.th/

    Source: News Article

    Child Trafficking: Fish Processing

    This article reports on a police raid of a fish processing factory in Samut Sakhon Province following complaints of child and illegal immigrant labor. Thirty-three Lao workers age 16 and 17 were found at the factory, 28 of whom were female. The factory owner admitted hiring immigrant workers, but claimed that all had been registered with a local labor office. Parents of several of the Lao female workers alleged that their

daughters had been lured to the factory and had not been paid a salary. All allegations were denied. The source does not specifically describe work at the factory as forced.

18. Ginzburg, O. (2003). *TRACE trafficking from community to exploitation*. Retrieved November 9, 2006, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/ginzburg_trace_2003__traffi.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

    This document is a research and implementation framework for a program to trace trafficked children in the Greater Mekong Region from their home communities to their destinations. At the time of publication, the author was a research officer with the UN Children's Fund/UN Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (UNIAP). No specific information about forced labor in the production of goods or trafficking routes is mentioned in the document.

19. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.). *Laos child labor data sheet*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved October 27, 2006, from http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/laos.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Trafficking: Construction, Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshop

    Though somewhat dated, this data sheet provides a concise summary of child labor statistics from reliable sources, including the International Labor Organization (ILO) and U.S. Department of State. It notes that Lao children trafficked to Thailand for work is common particularly on construction sites, in the commercial sex industry, and in sweatshops.

20. Huguet, J., & Sureeporn, P. (2005). *International migration in Thailand*. Bangkok, Thailand: International Organization for Migration.

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging, Domestic Labor, Fishery, Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshop
    Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging, Domestic Labor, Fishery, Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshop
    Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
    Slavery: Unspecified

    This report deals with the issue of international migration both to and from Thailand, covering adult and child human trafficking, as well as economic and political migration refugees and asylum seekers. Given the strength of its economy, Thailand has become a major destination country for economic migrants and victims of trafficking from

neighboring countries. In an effort to curb trafficking and manage the increasing flows of migrants, the Thai government has endeavored to regularize unauthorized migration by registering foreign workers.

The report also summarizes findings from a recent study of migrants from Myanmar conducted by World Vision Foundation Thailand (WVFT) in collaboration with Asian Research Center for Migration (ARCM). This study, which was undertaken in three northern Thai provinces, asked the migrants about specific types of coercion or exploitation they had experienced. Out of the 1,187 respondents (45 percent of whom were women), 5.3 percent reported they had been forced into prostitution and another 5.8 percent reported they were exploited under forced labor conditions, "worked like a slave," or were imprisoned. Another 1.1 percent had been sexually assaulted. Apart from prostitution, the WVFT/ARCM survey did not indicate sectors where cases of forced labor were reported.

In addition, the report presents findings from a number of other studies of trafficking in the GMR, which are included in this annotated bibliography. Those studies indicate that trafficking is not only for prostitution, but also for sweatshop labor, domestic work, fishing, plantation work, begging, forced marriage, and adoption. Though the report does not outline specific trafficking routes, it does note that trafficking between Thailand and Cambodia is a problem. The report concludes with specific policy recommendations as well as suggestions for further research. The report does not mention forced labor in the production of specific goods.

21. Matilac, R., & Florendo, R. (2002). *Child trafficking in Southeast Asia*. International Campaign Against Child Trafficking. Retrieved November 7, 2006, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/icact_2002__child_trafficki.pdf

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Begging, Day Labor, Drug Trade, Sexual Exploitation

This study, funded by *Terre des Hommes* Germany and the International Federation of *Terre des Hommes*, is primarily a review of the existing literature available on child trafficking from international organizations, NGOs, governments, and academic institutions. It also includes data from interviews with key informants. One of the limitations of the study stated at the outset is that most statistics on trafficking merge data on women and children. The study includes an overview of the trafficking issue in Southeast Asia, looking at economic and social "push and pull" factors. It mentions child trafficking for the purposes of begging, day laboring, drug trade, and sexual exploitation. The study also has separate chapters on the countries covered, including Thailand. There is no specific data about forced labor in the production of goods.

[The document available online from www.childtrafficking.com was incomplete, and only had the first 30 pages of the study. The researcher did not receive a reply for her request to *Terre des Hommes* for an additional copy of the full study.]

22. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2003a, August). *Growing up under the Burmese dictatorship: The situation facing children after 41 years of military rule in Burma*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved October 24, 2006, from http://www.icftu.org/www/PDF/report_burmachildren_2003.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Bottle Making, Garments, Gem Production, Textiles, Tinning

    This study, commissioned by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, is based on interviews conducted with children, parents, teachers, doctors, NGOs, and trade unions during two visits to Thailand and Burma, as well as observation at a number of factories, schools, and hospitals. The study also covers migration and trafficking to Thailand, and reports that Burmese children have been found working in textile, garment, bottle-making and tinning factories, gem production, domestic work, restaurants, fisheries, construction, and agriculture sectors, as well as in prostitution. The study describes exploitive working conditions in a textile factory in Mae Sot.

    The document mentions that exiled Burmese unions including the Federation of Trade Unions—Burma and the Federation of Trade Unions—Kawthoolei, which work to assist Burmese children, are in need of more support from the international community.

23. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2003b). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Thailand*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 15, 2006, from http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991218613&Language=EN

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Slavery: Garments, Unspecified
    Adult Trafficking: Begging, Construction, Domestic Labor, Factory Work, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshop
    Bonded Adult Labor: Garments, Unspecified
    Bonded Child Labor: Garments, Unspecified
    Child Slavery: Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Begging, Construction, Domestic Labor, Factory Work, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshop
    Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Adult Labor: Garments, Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshop, Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Garments, Unspecified
    Indentured Adult Servitude: Garments
    Indentured Child Servitude: Garments

    This report on Thailand's labor standards submitted to the World Trade Organization includes a discussion of trafficking and forced labor. There are reports of sweatshops where laborers (generally migrant laborers) are prohibited from leaving the premises. There are no estimates of the number of such sweatshops, but the growing number of

illegal workers from Burma, Cambodia, and Laos increase the opportunities for such abuse.

The report also states that bonded labor exists in Thailand. In September the country's central labor court awarded back wages amounting to $46,600 (2 million baht) to a group of 33 Burmese migrant women and girls who were held in indentured servitude. The group, which included 21 minors, had been brought from Myanmar to work in a garment factory in Bangkok where they were physically confined and subjected to forced labor, which included working 14 hours per day, six days per week. In addition, the Burmese woman and girls' wages were withheld for the first year of work.

Trafficking is also a problem in Thailand, which is a destination, transit, and source country. The 1997 Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Women and Children Act increased the penalties for trafficking in women and children for the purposes of prostitution or slave labor, but law enforcement remains low. According to domestic NGOs, girls from age 12 through 18 are trafficked from Burma, southern China, and Lao PDR to work in the sex industry. Women are often lured into the country with promises of restaurant or domestic work and then pressured or physically forced into prostitution. A large number of prostitutes are allegedly involved in debt bondage.

The report mentions an ILO study on the trafficking of women and children in the Mekong region which shows that the main reason for trafficking is prostitution, and that the primary victims are women and children from Burma and Yunnan, China (The name of the ILO report or year of publication are not provided). A second reason for trafficking is for begging or soliciting. The majority of the trafficking victims are young boys, primarily from Cambodia. A third reason for trafficking is other exploitive work in construction, domestic labor, small shops, and factories. Children are often confined in the workplace and treated like slaves, and exposed to drugs, sexually transmitted diseases, and HIV/AIDS. In some cases entire families are trafficked for those types of work, including for debt bondage.

The report notes that Thailand ratified both Conventions on Forced Labor in 1969: Convention 29, the forced labor convention, and Convention 105, on the abolition of forced labor. The Constitution prohibits forced or bonded labor except in the case of a national emergency, war, or martial law. While those provisions are generally enforced in the formal sector, forced labor in the informal economy remains a problem. The law specifically prohibits forced or bonded labor by children, though forced labor among children occurs.

24. 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.

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This evaluation includes a discussion of the successes and shortcomings of ILO efforts to combat trafficking and sexual exploitation in Thailand. It looks at the factors contributing to children's vulnerability to trafficking and sexual exploitation, including a lack of education, family breakdown, sexual abuse, poverty, pressure from acquaintances in the sex industry, etc., and enumerates the existing measures to combat trafficking and sexual exploitation, including a National Plan of Action. There is no specific mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

25. International Labour Organization. (2003a). *Forced labour: Time for action*. Retrieved November 16, 2006, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=1870

    Source: International Organization

    Forced Labor: Domestic Labor, Unspecified

    This publication assesses the global situation of forced labor. It includes a brief mention of Thailand as a destination country for forced labor in various industries, including domestic work. There is no specific mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

26. International Labour Organization. (2003b). *Legal labour migration and labour markets: Alternatives to substitute for trafficking in children and women*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 25, 2006, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/child/trafficking/downloads/tia-1.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

    This is a summary report of a policy paper on trafficking in the GMR written by Dr. Ronald Skeldon. The summary discusses various initiatives to regularize migrant flows, with the long-term aim of curtailing human trafficking in the GMR. The key argument of the policy paper is that creating legal labor migration channels can substitute for the trafficking of women and children into exploitive situations. There is no specific mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

27. International Labour Organization. (2003c). *Trafficking in human beings*. Retrieved November 16, 2006, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.SAPFLPUBLICATIONS?var_language=EN

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Garments, Service Industry
    Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Fishery, Garments, Service Industry, Shrimp

This ILO publication contains a section on the issue of trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS), a region covering Thailand, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Vietnam, and the Yunnan Province of China. In the GMS, Thailand is the major destination country for migrants from neighboring countries, particularly from Myanmar, Lao PDR, and Cambodia.

This document summarizes findings from ILO research reports on migration from Lao PDR into Thailand (Wille, 2001). For instance, it states that from January 2000 through July 2000, the Immigration Police of Thailand repatriated 10,000 illegal laborers to Lao PDR. Most of the laborers were age 15 through 24, and had been working in Bangkok and the eastern provinces of Thailand. Sixty percent were women working illegally in service businesses, the entertainment sector, in garment factories, and as domestic help. While girls were found to be working in domestic help, restaurants, entertainment, and shops, boys were found to be working at construction sites, on fishing boats or prawn farms, and orchards. In August 2000, the Thai authorities estimated that there were at least 50,000 workers from Lao PDR working illegally in Bangkok, with another 45,000 working in agriculture and construction sites along the Thai-Lao border. No specific data is provided on forced labor or forced labor in the production of goods.

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

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Unspecified
Forced Labor: Unspecified

This global report on forced labor includes a brief mention of trafficking issues, including both adult and child trafficking, in the GMS. It points out that economic disparities in the GMS contribute to the trafficking and cross-border migration of women and children from Myanmar, Laos, and Cambodia into neighboring Thailand.

The report does not specifically mention forced labor in the production of goods.

29. International Labour Organization. (2005b). *Combating child labour in Asia and the Pacific: Progress and challenges*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author.

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshop

According to this report on the progress on implementing the ILO mandate to combat child labor in the Asia Pacific region, Laos has high rates of child trafficking to Thailand for the purpose of domestic labor, prostitution, and sweatshop work. Laos has also signed an MOU with the government of Thailand to curb the flow of human trafficking between the two countries.

30. International Labour Organization. (2005c). *First hand knowledge: Voices across the Mekong—Community action against trafficking of children and women*. Bangkok, Thailand: Author.

Source: International Organization

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

This publication centers on first-hand accounts by women, children, and community leaders who participated in the ILO's pilot projects against trafficking for sexual and labor exploitation in the GMS. There was no specific mention of production of goods.

31. International Labour Organization. (2005d). *Labour and social trends in Asia and the Pacific*. Bangkok, Thailand: Author.

Source: International Organization

Forced Labor: Unspecified

This ILO report includes a range of data on labor conditions in Thailand including forced labor, but there is no specific mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

32. International Labour Organization. (2005e). *Tools for prevention: Participatory monitoring—Guidelines for practitioners in the fight against human trafficking*. Bangkok, Thailand: Author.

Source: International Organization

Trafficking: Unspecified

These guidelines were designed to monitor the progress of the ILO-International Programme in the Elimination of Child Labour's programs to combat human trafficking in the GMS. They include a participatory framework for identifying good practices and guidelines for running workshops. The guidelines can be used by a range of stakeholders including governments, partner organizations, and Trafficking in Children and Women (TICW) staff. Information regarding transit and destination countries is not provided. There is no specific mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

33. International Labour Organization, & Save the Children UK. (2005). *Making history: People, process and participation*. Bangkok, Thailand: Author.

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This report presents an overview of the findings from an innovative project to combat child trafficking in the GMS. Supported by the TICW and Save the Children UK, the report describes methods used to involve children who are themselves victims of human trafficking in an effort to combat trafficking. The project culminated in a meeting in Bangkok attended by children from five GMS countries (Cambodia, China's Guangxi and Yunnan Provinces, Lao PDR, Northern Thailand, and Viet Nam) to express their views on child trafficking and present their recommendations. There is no specific mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

34. International Labour Organization, & United Nations Inter-Agency Project to Combat Trafficking in Children and Women. (2001). *Labour migration and trafficking within the Greater Mekong Sub-region*. Bangkok, Thailand: Author.

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Begging, Domestic Labor, Drug Sales, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending
Child Trafficking: Begging, Domestic Labor, Drug Sales, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vendor

This publication discusses a joint initiative by the TICW project and UNIAP to explore legal labor migration alternatives to trafficking. Part one of these publications provides the background of the joint initiative; part two records the proceedings of the subregional meeting; and part three contains the exploratory policy paper by Dr. Ronald Skeldon. Dr. Skeldon's policy paper includes recommendations for regularizing migration flows within the GMS and attracting return migrants to stimulate development. The report mentions that apart from sexual exploitation, women and children are trafficked into begging, drug selling, street vending, and domestic service. Though the document does discuss migration flow, it does not provide details on trafficking routes. There is also no specific data about forced labor in the production of goods.

35. Irby, C. (2004, April 13). In a bakery in Northern Thailand, young girls are being taught to make cakes. *BBC News*. Retrieved November 22, 2006, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/2/hi/asia-pacific/3623091.stm

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Factory Work, Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Factory Work, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending

Despite the title, the article does not elaborate on any details of the bakery initiative for the young girls to prevent them from being trafficked into prostitution. This article mainly discusses the challenges of breaking the cycle of human trafficking in the GMR. It mentions the use of children and adults from Cambodia and Myanmar trafficked for labor in prostitution, factories, and street selling. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of specific goods.

36. 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%CENTRAL%20ASIA.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Drug Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation

This document notes that women in Turkmenistan are trafficked to Thailand 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.

37. Kristof, N. D. (2006, December 17). The good daughter in a brothel. *The New York Times*. Retrieved December 12, 2007, from http://select.nytimes.com/2006/12/17/opinion/17kristof.html

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article discusses the story of a young Cambodian woman who was trafficked to Thailand and forced to work in the commercial sex industry. The article does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

38. Lao government steps up effort to combat human trafficking. (2006, August 23). *Vientiane Times*. Retrieved November 2, 2006, from http://www.notrafficking.org/content/Country_Pages_LaoPDR/laopdr_pdf/laos%20government%20steps%20up%20effort.pdf

Source: News Article

Forced Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This news article reports on the government of Lao PDR's current efforts to curb and ultimately eliminate human trafficking. Speaking at a national meeting on human trafficking held August 21–22, 2006, the Minister of Labor and Social Welfare, Mrs. Onchanh Thammavong, said that combating human trafficking was a priority of the government. One of the objectives of the meeting was to develop a database for anti-trafficking initiatives. The article mentions that the estimated number of illegal Lao workers in Thailand is 180,000, and that most of those workers are women and girls with no access to information or support. The article cites the ILO's migration survey (2003), which is also included in this bibliography. The survey indicates a marked acceleration in the rate of trafficking and a high ratio of girls who are vulnerable to exploitive, slave-like conditions, including prostitution, forced labor, and domestic servitude.

39. Laotian slaves freed after raid on factory. (2004, September 16). *The Nation*. Retrieved October 29, 2006, from http://www.thailabour.org/news/04091601.html

    Source: News Article

    Child Slavery: Garments, Sweatshop
    Child Trafficking: Garments, Sweatshop
    Forced Child Labor: Garments, Sweatshop

    This newspaper article reports on a police raid of a Bangkok sweatshop to rescue 18 Lao girls held there as slave laborers. The raid occurred after two girls escaped from the factory on June 22, 2004 and told police that they were being forced to work, were poorly fed, and had been beaten. One of the girls told police that she had been working at the factory for six months without pay, and that they were forced to work from 6:00 a.m. to midnight. The four-story shop house where police found the victims had been converted into a makeshift jeans factory. Police discovered the girls, from age 11 through 14, hidden in a cramped and poorly ventilated three-by-four meter chamber under the floor. The article also notes that during the prior week, police raided the same factory and found 17 girls younger than age 18. The factory owners were arrested for human trafficking, illegal detention, and the hiring of illegal aliens. The factory owners claimed that they had paid the girls' parents.

40. Lom, C. (2005). Thailand grapples with costs and benefits of migration. *Migration*, 20–21.

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Seafood Processing, Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

    This article from the International Organization for Migration (IOM) discusses recent initiatives by governments and international organizations to regularize the migration of 1.28 million migrants from neighboring countries into Thailand. It briefly mentions the sectors in which migrant workers are involved, including domestic labor and seafood processing. It summarizes findings from the report by Huguet and Sureeporn (2005) [also included in this annotated bibliography]. Though the document does not specifically list source and transit countries for trafficking, it does note that migrants from Laos, Myanmar, and Cambodia are most common in Thailand. There is no specific data about forced labor in the production of goods.

41. Marshall, P. (2001). *Globalization, migration and trafficking: Some thoughts from the Southeast Asian Region*. Bangkok, Thailand: UN Office for Project Services.

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Construction, Factory Work, Fishery, Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Begging

This academic paper, which was first presented at the Workshop on the Impact of Globalization on the Full Enjoyment of Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights in Kuala Lumpur, examines the issue of trafficking in Southeast Asia through the lens of globalization and critiques a number of the assumptions that underlie international responses to trafficking. In particular, the paper questions the government policies that would further restrict rather than seek to facilitate and manage migration, as restrictions would create more opportunities and incentives for the involvement of organized crime in cross-border trafficking. The report mentions Thailand as a major destination for migrants and trafficked persons, particularly into prostitution, factory work, fisheries, construction, and domestic labor. The report mentions children being trafficked from Cambodia to beg in the streets of Bangkok. There was no specific mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

42. Matsuno, A., & Blagbrough, J. (2006). *Child domestic labour in South-East and East Asia: Emerging good practices to combat it*. Bangkok, Thailand: International Labour Organization.

Source: International Organization

Bonded Child Labor: Domestic Labor
Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor
Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor

Although domestic labor is not mentioned in ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor, the authors of this report maintain that the domestic labor sector can, in many cases, be classified as a "worst form of labor," particularly since children found in the sector are often trafficked, bonded, and/or abused. The ILO is committed to the elimination of child domestic labor among children younger than the minimum legal age of employment, and this report on "best practices" is aimed at sharing knowledge and prevention strategies. The report includes a range of data about child workers, including educational attainment, age, and relation to employers. No information regarding trafficking routes or forced labor in the production of goods is provided.

43. *Memorandum of understanding on cooperation against trafficking in persons in the Greater Mekong Sub-region*. (2004). Retrieved November 2, 2006, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/traffic%20news/MOU.pdf

Source: Government Agency—Unspecified

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This MOU, drafted and signed by the governments of the Kingdom of Cambodia, the People's Republic of China, the Lao PDR, the Union of Myanmar, and the Kingdom of Thailand, outlines the regional mandate to combat trafficking and covers legal instruments in place to facilitate the protection of men, women, and children. This document does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

44. Ministry of Social Affairs, & International Organization for Migration. (2005). *The return and reintegration of victims of trafficking from Cambodia to Thailand*. Retrieved November 24, 2006, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/preece_2005_the_return_and_reintegration_of_victims_of_trafficking_from_cambodia_to_thailand_20060223.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging, Construction, Day Labor, Domestic Labor, Factory Work, Fishery, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Tailoring, Traditional Massages

This report is based on interviews with 137 Cambodian children trafficked to Thailand who were subsequently deported or repatriated back to Cambodia. The study found that a majority of the children left home voluntarily to seek an income and were accompanied by a family member or relative, while a small percentage were deceived and/or abducted. The report includes a table listing sectors in which the children were employed: agriculture, babysitting, begging, construction, day laborer, domestic labor, factory work, fisheries, kitchen assistance, sex work, shop assistance, street vending, tailoring, and traditional massage.

Since 1996, the IOM in the GMS has been working to establish orderly systems of return, recovery, and reintegration for victims of cross-border trafficking. The report does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

45. Morris, K. (2004, August 6). Thais to curb human trafficking. *BBC News*. Retrieved November 4, 2006, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/2/hi/asia-pacific/3542346.stm

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Bonded Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Bonded Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Indentured Servitude: Begging

This article addresses the issue of trafficking in Thailand, underscoring that regional economic disparities make Thailand a destination country for trafficked persons, including children. The article mentions that men, women, and children are trafficked from Laos, Burma, Cambodia, and China to work as forced or bonded labor and as prostitutes in either Thailand or a third country. There is no specific mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

46. Muntarbhorn, V. (2005). *The Mekong challenge—Employment and protection of migrant workers in Thailand: National laws/practices versus international labour standards?* Bangkok, Thailand: International Labour Organization.

Source: International Organization

Exploitive Labor: Unspecified
Trafficking: Unspecified

This document offers a comprehensive analysis of the legal apparatus in place to protect migrant worker rights in Thailand. It points out that there has been a marked increase in migration to Thailand from the neighboring countries of Laos, Cambodia, and Myanmar, and that the overwhelming majority of the migrants are "illegal" or unregistered. It is the migrants who are most vulnerable to various forms of exploitation. The study shows that in many respects, the Thai legal framework for protecting migrant labor complies with international standards (i.e., the Labor Protection Act of 1998, which offers protection to all, including non-documented workers). However, there are national laws related to freedom of association and collective bargaining that discriminate against foreign nationals. The study does not have any specific data on the production of goods.

47. Pearson, E. (2005). *The Mekong challenge—Human trafficking: Redefining demand*. Bangkok, Thailand: International Labour Organization.

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Fishery, Garments, Manufacturing, Rice Milling, Shipping
Child Slavery: Sweatshop
Child Trafficking: Sweatshop, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Sweatshop

This report is one component of the eight-year TICW project (2000 through 2008). The report focuses on the destination factors in the trafficking of children and women in the Mekong region, particularly the legal context and the issue of labor demands in destination countries such as Thailand.

Much of the report deals with the Thai government's effort to register migrant workers in keeping with the MOU signed with Laos in 2002 and other neighboring countries. Following the MOUs, Thailand began registering Lao, Burmese, and Khmer migrant workers with the Ministry of Labor. As of July 2004, more than 1.2 million migrants have been registered. Forty-six percent of the 1.2 million workers were women, and 15 percent of the total was from Lao PDR. If there is a shortage of Thais to fill the positions, migrants who register are then permitted to work in fisheries and related industries, and in manufacturing, domestic work, agriculture, plantations, rice mills, shipping, and construction work.

There was no disaggregation of the data on registered migrants by age; however, the report did mention the case of 18 Lao girls who were rescued from a sweatshop in Bangkok after being held there as slave laborers. [See citation: The Nation. September 16, 2004, *Laotian slaves freed after raid on factory*.] It also mentions efforts to repatriate Lao child workers.

48. Pearson, E., Punpuing, S., Jampaklay, A., Kittisuksathit, S., & Prohmmo, A. (2006). *The Mekong challenge—Underpaid, overworked, and overlooked: The realities of young migrant workers in Thailand (Volume I)*. Bangkok, Thailand: International Labour Organization. Retrieved August 21, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/child/trafficking/downloads/underpaid-eng-volume1.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Manufacturing

    Research conducted for this study revealed that young migrant laborers in Thailand faced forced labor conditions and exploitive work practices in the four industries studied: agriculture, domestic labor, fishing, and manufacturing. Forced labor was most prevalent in the fishing industry, with 20 percent of males working on fishing boats claiming to be involved in forced labor. Nine percent of workers surveyed in fish processing also claimed to be involved in forced labor. Comparatively, only 2 percent of respondents were involved in agriculture; 1 percent were involved in manufacturing and claimed to be involved in forced labor. Other indicators studied supported claims that forced labor was a common practice, particularly in the fishing and domestic labor sectors. Eight percent of domestic workers reported being confined by their employer and 60 percent reported being unable to leave home to meet with visitors. Ten percent of workers in agriculture, fishing, and manufacturing reported they lacked freedom of movement, and 7 to 9 percent of respondents in fishing, domestic labor, and manufacturing reportedly faced violence from their employers. Ninety percent of surveyed workers in all industries did not have a work contract. Data for the study was gathered from June 2005 through October 2005 in Bangkok and surrounding areas, as well as in the agricultural areas of Nakhom Pathom and the fishing center of Samut Sakhon. The objective of the research was to examine labor exploitation in the four sectors and to determine levels of forced labor and trafficking. In total, 376 young migrants were surveyed in the agriculture, fishing, and manufacturing sectors. Information for domestic labor was gleaned from a previous study of 320 migrants. Researchers conducted in-depth interviews with 97 migrant workers, 44 employers, and 10 recruiters.

    According to the document, the Labour Protection Act of 1998 is not applicable to the agriculture, domestic labor, and fishing industries; making young workers in these sectors highly susceptible to labor exploitation.

49. Phetsiriseng, I. (2003). *Lao PDR preliminary assessment on trafficking of children and women for labour exploitation in Lao PDR*. Retrieved October 22, 2006, from http://www.no-trafficking.org/content/Reading_Rooms/lao_pdr.htm

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Construction, Domestic Labor, Drug Trafficking, Entertainment, Fishery, Garments, Manufacturing, Prawn Farming, Sexual Exploitation

This report is based on a rapid assessment investigation carried out in 2000 by the ILO's Asia Pacific office and the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, as part of the ILO's efforts to combat trafficking in the region. The study looked at the incidence of trafficking and labor migration in the three border provinces that had the highest concentration of migrant laborers to Thailand: Khammoune, Savannakhet, and Campassak. Fieldwork and data collection took place in 13 villages within seven districts, involving a total of 1,614 families and 21 child returnees.

The study found that factors contributing to migration and trafficking are Laos' poor economy and the scarcity of employment opportunities beyond the agricultural sector, as well as limited access to quality and/or vocational education. Given the dearth of opportunities at home, young people are more easily lured across the border to work in Thailand, where there is a high demand for cheap labor in various sectors, including fisheries, prawn farming, manufacturing, construction, fruit orchards, entertainment, domestic household work, drug trafficking and prostitution. While many of the cases represented coercion by brokers into the worst forms of child labor, it was also found that a significant proportion of child laborers migrated willingly to escape a life of subsistence farming.

While the study specified the sectors and geographic locations where laborers are likely to be employed in Thailand (i.e., commercial sex workers and domestic workers in Bangkok, garment factories in Bangkok, poultry and pig farms in Phuket province, orchards in Chantaburi province, prawn farms in Surat Thani province), it did not provide any details about working conditions apart from a brief discussion of salaries for workers on prawn farms and construction sites. This report does not specifically mention forced labor in the production of goods.

50. Physicians for Human Rights. (2004). *No status: Migration, trafficking & exploitation of women in Thailand*. Boston: Author.

Source: NGO

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

This study reports on the human rights' situation of Burmese, hill tribe women, and girls in Thailand. It provides valuable insights into the linkages between migrant and hill tribe women's lack of fundamental rights and their vulnerability to trafficking, unsafe migration, exploitive labor, sexual exploitation, and HIV/AIDS. This report describes the policy failures of the government of Thailand, despite a program widely hailed as a model of HIV prevention for the region. There is no specific mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

51. Raid finds under-age migrant workers. (2005, February 18). *The Nation*. Retrieved October 24, 2006, from http://www.nationmultimedia.com/

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Garments

This article reports on a police raid of a garment factory in Bangkok Noi that was found to employ 12 under-age migrant workers from Burma and Laos. All the workers were girls from age 13 through 17, and were working for 100 Baht per day, which is below the minimum wage. None of the girls had proper documentation, and they were sent to the Ban Kret Trakan detention home prior to being deported back to Lao PDR. This document does not explicitly mention forced labor in the production of goods.

52. Research found private sectors exploit alien child labor in Thailand. (2006). *HumanTrafficking.org*. Retrieved October 30, 2006, from http://www.humantrafficking.org/updates/383

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Fishery, Unspecified

This article summarizes the findings of an ILO funded research project on the worst forms of child labor in Thailand. Based on interviews with 643 children, the study found that the largest proportion of child laborers in Thailand (approximately 90 percent) were from Burma. The youngest group (age 9 through 12) was concentrated in the agricultural sector, while older children (age 15 through 17) were working in fisheries. For instance, it was found that in Tak province alone, there were an estimated 5,000 to 10,000 child workers.

53. Save the Children UK. (2001). *Breaking through the clouds*. London: Author. Retrieved November 29, 2006, from http://www.childtrafficking.org/pdf/user/stc_breakingthrough clouds.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This report describes the processes and findings of PAR with migrant children and youth on the borders of China, Myanmar and Thailand. It discusses participatory methods of doing research with children, including many practical and ethical issues involved in working with young migrants. It also examines some of the pilot interventions and activities undertaken by Save the Children together with young migrants, including those geared toward strengthening social structures, awareness raising, capacity building, life skills development, provision of outreach services and networking and advocacy. The report does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

54. Television Trust for the Environment (Producer). (2002). *Stop the traffick* [Motion Picture]. Oley, PA: Bullfrog Films.

Source: Documentary Film

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

This documentary film covers the lives of children trafficked from Cambodia to Thailand to work as prostitutes, beggars, domestic laborers, or construction workers. There is no specific mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

55. Thai authorities rescue 260 victims of trafficking. (2006, May 22). *Malaysia General News*. Retrieved November 22, 2006 from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This article reports on the Thai government's recent efforts to institute more stringent measures to address the problem of human trafficking. In 2006, 260 victims of human trafficking from Cambodia, Lao PDR, Vietnam, and Myanmar were rescued. Deputy Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, Kanda Vajrabyaya Kanda said in addition to stiffer punishment for trafficking and increased enforcement, the Thai Government has also allocated 500 million baht to assist victims of trafficking while 93 temporary shelters and six welfare homes have been set up for both Thai and foreign victims. There was no specific mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

56. Thatun, S. (n.d.). Mekong sub-region committed to ending trafficking. *Forced Migration Review, 25*. Retrieved November 12, 2006, from http://www.fmreview.org/FMRpdfs/FMR25/FMR2509.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Exploitive Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This article, written by UNIAP Program Manager Susu Thatun, discusses the fight against human trafficking by stakeholders and governments in the GMS, including Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam. In recognition of the need for a coordinated approach to the problem, governments signed the MOU which established COMMIT in 2003. The 34 articles that comprise the MOU COMMIT agenda address the need for coordinated action between governments, international organizations and NGOs. The article mentions girls and women being trafficked for the purposes of adoption, begging, forced marriage, and sexual Exploitation. There is no specific data on forced labor in the production of goods.

57. United Nations Children's Fund, & Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare Lao PDR. (2004). *Broken promises, shattered dreams*. Retrieved October 20, 2006, from http://www.unicef.org/media/files/BrokenPromisesFULLREPORT.pdf

Source: Government Agency—Lao PDR Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare; International Organization

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Factory Work, Fishery, Garments, Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshop
Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Factory Work, Sexual Exploitation

This report is the first comprehensive national study of child trafficking in Lao PDR. Findings of the study indicate that children are trafficked across both borders, in particular with neighboring Thailand, in addition, 60 percent of the victims were females age 12 through 18. While 35 percent of female victims end up in the service sector (domestic workers and the sex industry), the study also provides evidence of child labor in fisheries, construction, the garment industry and the agricultural sector. Disaggregated by gender, most female victims work in the services sector and garment industries, while male victims work primarily in agriculture, construction and fisheries.

An important contribution of this report is the first-hand accounts given by victims, including testimonials provided by two Lao boys who described their experience of being lured to work in the commercial fisheries sector in Thailand. The boys endured deplorable working conditions and were threatened with violence if they attempted to escape. Another case study describes the trafficking and exploitation of a group of Lao boys in a Thai egg warehouse. The report also mentions other accounts of Lao girls being forced to give sexual services to clients and beaten if they refused to work long hours in the factories in Thailand. Other incidents includes Lao girls being confined in houses in Thailand to work as domestic laborers without pay and tortured if the employers were not satisfied with their work.

Based on semi-structured interviews with 253 victims and their families, as well as with local officials from 48 districts across Lao PDR's 17 provinces, the study is the first to offer detailed insights into the problem of human trafficking largely from the point of view of its victims. Of the 253 trafficked persons interviewed, there were 182 females and 71 males. 63 percent of the informants were under age 18 and 33 percent were from age 19 through 29.

58. UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (2006, March 17). *Consideration of reports submitted by states parties under Article 44 of the Convention—Concluding observations: Thailand*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 12, 2006, from http://209.85.165.104/search?q=cache:K0mTllS_AusJ:www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/c2d5cae31ffc2e0bc125715e0048a8cd/%24FILE/G0640936.pdf+GENERAL+CRC/C/THA/CO/2+17+March+2006+Thailand&hl=en&ct=clnk&cd=4&gl=us

Source: International Organization

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

This document was written in response to Thailand's submission of a second periodic report to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). It begins by thanking the Thai government for their open reporting and willingness to engage in constructive dialog regarding areas of concern with respects to children's rights. The document then lists the conventions and laws that Thailand has ratified with respects to children's rights.

The document states that despite the Thai government's intensified efforts to combat trafficking in children through the establishment of the National Committee on Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking (March 2005) , the adoption of a six-year national policy and plan of action to address the issue of trafficking in children and women (2003), and the signing of the MOU with neighboring countries, the UNCRC was nonetheless deeply concerned that Thailand continued to be a source, transit and destination country for trafficking in children for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor. The UNCRC noted with concern the reported cases of internal trafficking, such as trafficking of girls belonging to indigenous and tribal peoples from north to south. It further noted with concern the increased risk of trafficking and exploitation faced by children of vulnerable groups, as well as the deportation of child trafficking victims. Furthermore, weak law enforcement and implementation of anti-trafficking measures give cause for serious concern. There is no specific mention about forced labor in the production of goods, nor does the document provide a list of trafficking routes.

59. United Nations Interagency Project, & Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare. (2001). *Trafficking in women and children in the Lao PDR—Initial observations.* Retrieved October 20, 2006, from http://www.no-trafficking.org/content/Reading_Rooms/lao_pdr.htm

Source: Government Agency—Lao PDR Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare; International Organization

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Brush Making, Carpentry, Chicken Processing, Construction, Domestic Labor, Factory Work, Fishery, Garments, Leather Processing, Seafood Processing, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Tailoring
Forced Child Labor: Seafood Processing

This report, produced by the United Nations Interagency Project in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, investigates child trafficking in two provinces of Lao PDR known to have trafficking problems. They are Saravan in the south and Xaygnaboury in the north. The study found that 17 percent of the total population of the target villages in Saravan and 11 percent of those in Xaygnaboury were working in Thailand. Of those, 47 percent of the migrants in Saravan were younger than age 20, while 72 percent in Xaygnaboury were 20 or younger. Based on interviews with workers and their families, the study found child laborers were employed in a wide range of sectors. Girls and their families reported working in small factories, stitching socks, making brushes, shelling crustaceans, processing leather, and sewing garments. They also reported working as domestic servants, waitresses, dishwashers, chicken processors, and shopkeepers. In most of the cases, girls made from 1,500 to 2,000 Baht per month. In this

section, the author of the study added the caveat that key informants were not forthcoming about work in prostitution. Boys were found to work in construction, fisheries, the service industry (e.g., restaurants), carpentry, tailoring, and agriculture.

Appendix 3 provides 19 brief case histories illustrating the types of jobs in which child laborers worked, as well as the conditions of their employment. The case studies include a girl brought to work in a shellfish factory, where she was confined and forced to work extremely long hours for 2,000 Baht per month. Other cases in the appendix include working in a restaurant, garment factory, poultry factory, construction, beauty salon, and as a domestic servant. The report concludes that while much of the migration of child laborers into Thailand was voluntary, the circumstances of their employment made them extremely vulnerable to exploitation, including sexual abuse and repeated trafficking.

60. United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-region. (2005). *Needs assessment and analysis of the situation of Cambodian migrant workers in Klong Yai district, Trad, Thailand*. Retrieved November 12, 2006, from http://www.no-trafficking.org/content/pdf/copy%20of%20situation%20analysis%20lscw.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Construction, Fishery, Ice Factory, Sawmill, Seafood Processing, Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Construction, Fishery, Ice Factory, Sawmill, Seafood Processing, Sexual Exploitation
Exploitive Labor: Construction, Fishery, Ice Factory, Sawmill, Seafood Processing, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This research was undertaken by the NGO, Legal Support for Children and Women, with the aim of identifying the legal and social welfare needs of Cambodian migrant workers in Thailand. The research was undertaken in Klong Yai district, a southern district bordering Cambodia where there is a high concentration of Cambodian migrant workers in various sectors, including sex work, fishing and seafood processing, sawmills, and ice factories. Although primarily paid, many of the workers (both child and adult) reported exploitive conditions, including health problems, poor working conditions, and long hours. The report findings mention cases of child workers forced into the sex industry.

61. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006). *Trafficking in persons: Global patterns*. Vienna: Author. Retrieved November 12, 2006, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/traffickinginpersons_report_2006ver2.pdf

Source: International Organization

Trafficking: Unspecified

Based on a comprehensive survey of literature and reports, this global report covers human trafficking trends and patterns worldwide on trafficking. Thailand ranks very high as an origin, transit, and destination country. The document does not list trafficking routes, nor does it discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

62. U.S. Department of State. (2007a). *Thailand: Country reports for human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved August 22, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78792.htm

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

Adult Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation
Adult Trafficking: Agriculture, Construction, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshop, Unspecified
Child Debt Bondage: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending
Child Trafficking: Fishing, Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshop, Unspecified
Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Indentured Adult Servitude: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Indentured Child Servitude: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Both women and children are trafficked to Thailand for work in the commercial sex industry. Men are trafficked to the country for work in agriculture, construction, and fishing, while men, women, and children are trafficked for work in sweatshops. Women and children also entered into forced labor, debt bondage, and indentured servitude through work in the commercial sex industry. In addition to being trafficked to work in fishing and other unspecified sectors, children were also involved in debt bondage through begging and street vending as well as sexual exploitation. Reported source countries for trafficking to Thailand include Myanmar, Cambodia, China, and Laos.

The Thai government has established several laws to address issues of human trafficking and labor. Laws related to trafficking impose punishment of a year to life in prison depending on the offense, as well as fines ranging from US$50.00 to US$1,000. Individuals convicted of trafficking children age 15 through 18, face from three to 15 years in prison and a fine of US$150 to US$1,000. People convicted of trafficking children under age 15 years old can be given five to 20 years in prison and a fine of US$250 to US$1,000. The government has signed bilateral MOUs with Cambodia and Laos. The Constitution of Thailand forbids forced labor except in cases of national emergency, war, and martial law. Children from age 15 through 18 are permitted to work "light" jobs and are forbidden from working at night or in places that distribute alcohol. Of the available 2,354 labor inspectors, only 736 made routine inspections of businesses.

63. U.S. Department of State. (2007b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved August 23, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/

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

Adult Trafficking: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Factory Work, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Begging, Domestic Labor, Factory Work, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Unspecified
Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Factory Work, Fishing, Shrimp
Forced Child Labor: Shrimp
Involuntary Adult Servitude: Agriculture, Begging, Construction, Domestic Labor, Factory Work, Fishing, Shrimp
Involuntary Child Servitude: Agriculture, Begging, Construction, Domestic Labor, Factory Work, Fishing, Shrimp

Thailand is identified as a Tier Two source, transit, and destination country for victims of trafficking and forms of forced labor. Women and children trafficked into Thailand come from Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos, China, Russia, and Uzbekistan mainly for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Adults are trafficked from Myanmar, Laos, and Cambodia for forced labor in factories and as domestic laborers. Men from these countries are often trafficked to Thailand for forced labor in factories, the fishing industry, agriculture, and construction. Children from those countries are trafficked to work as beggars, in factories, and as street vendors. Involuntary servitude of both adults and children is found in agriculture, begging, construction, domestic labor, factory work, and the fishing industry. Thailand also serves as a transit country for women and children being trafficked to Malaysia from Myanmar, Cambodia and Vietnam for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Women and children are also trafficked internally in Thailand for sexual exploitation.

According to the report, the Thai government has made substantial efforts to combat the trafficking of women and children for sexual exploitation. However, anti-trafficking legislation only applies to the commercial sex industry and does not criminalize bonded labor or cover male trafficking victims. Though the government of Thailand has written legislation that would address both of these areas, it has yet to enact it. The government has made some efforts to address labor abuse in other industries. In September 2006, a police raid on a shrimp processing factory released approximately 800 Burmese men, women, and children from involuntary servitude. Factory owners were arrested, charged with both criminal and civil offenses, and fined. The government actively collaborates with NGOs and international organizations on supporting victims and raising public awareness. For example, it works with the IOM on supplying transit facilities and referral processes for trafficking victims.

64. van de Glind, H. (2002). *A process-based approach to combat trafficking in children and women*. Bangkok, Thailand: International Labour Organization.

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This report gives an overview of the first phase of the ILO/IPEC's TICW, which was undertaken in the GMS (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, Viet Nam and Yunnan Province). It highlights the achievements of the TICW in institutional capacity building in the participating countries. No country specific data on forced labor or child trafficking is provided.

65. Wille, C. (2001). *Thailand-Lao People's Democratic Republic and Thailand-Myanmar border areas, trafficking in children into the worst forms of child labour: A rapid assessment*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization.

Source: International Organization

Child Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation
Child Slavery Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Bottling, Chicken Processing, Construction, Domestic Labor, Factory Work, Fishing, Garments, Jewelry, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Based on field research and qualitative interviews with a total of 238 informants (103 child workers and 135 other key informants) at four research sites, the study goes into considerable depth about the motivations for seeking cross-border employment, transport and recruitment processes, conditions of labor, and future prospects of child workers. It does not, however, provide any reliable statistical data about the actual numbers of Lao child workers trafficked and employed in the worst forms of labor in Thailand. With respects to specific sectors, the report covers the following forms of "worst labor," listed in order of prevalence out of 103 minors interviewed. They are sex industry (43/103); factories (22/103); construction (17/103); fisheries (10/103); domestic labor (four/103); and other (five/103). In the case of sexual exploitation, the report indicated that in many cases the children were forced and were working under slavery or debt-bondage conditions.

In terms of the production of goods, fisheries were reported to be extremely hazardous, as minors predominantly male were required to operate pulleys and carry heavy loads of 50 kgs or more. Minors were also required to work for two and a half hour shifts around the clock, with a hour break for rest, and were confined to small spaces for extended durations on the fishing boats (20 to 25 days) for low wages (1,500 to 6,000 Baht per month). Hazards were also reported in the bottling industry, where minors developed sores on their hands from the chemicals used to clean the plastic bottles before they are refilled, and salaries were also very low in that industry, averaging 900 Baht per month. In the jewelry and cloth weaving industries, it was reported that low light levels were damaging to the eyesight, and that workplaces were often extremely dusty. Salaries were also very low in those industries, which generally paid by the piece rate system (600 to 3,000 Baht). Another industry that qualifies as a worst form of labor was chicken processing, which was reported to require minors to work all night slaughtering chickens for the market early the next morning.

This report does not explicitly mention forced labor in production of goods.

66. Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children. (2006). *Abuse without end: Burmese refugee women and children at risk of trafficking*. New York: Author.

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Factory Work, Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Factory Work, Sexual Exploitation

This document emphasizes that the vulnerability of women and children to trafficking is exacerbated by the Thai government's lack of adequate legislative and monitoring measures to protect refugees. The Thai government is not party to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, which defines refugees as persons who have a well-founded fear of persecution on the basis of race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or membership in social group. Rather, Thailand defines a refugee as one who is fleeing active fighting, which effectively excludes the great majority of refugees from Myanmar, who are nonetheless fleeing human rights abuses and persecution. Thailand also has thus far not ratified the 2000 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish the Trafficking in Persons, put forth by the UN Convention on Transnational Organized Crime. In the absence of an effective legal framework, children and women become vulnerable to trafficking on both sides of the Thai-Myanmar border. Drawing on interviews with NGOs, UN agencies, and trafficked persons, the study provides evidence of women trafficked into different exploitive forms of labor, including prostitution, domestic labor, and unspecified factory work.

In terms of protective measures and initiatives, the report covers measures taken by the Thai government as well as by regional and international bodies to prevent trafficking. Thailand was still classified as a Tier 2 country in 2005 for failing to comply with minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. In terms of regional and international initiatives, these include the MOU with Cambodia and the COMMIT signed by Greater Mekong Region Countries, and the UN's regional efforts (The United Nations Children's Fund, UN Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization, The United Nations Commission on Human Rights). The report concludes by recommending a "holistic, rights based approach" to the issue of trafficking that recognizes the causes of migration from Burma.

TOGO: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Anti-Slavery International. (2002). *A handbook on advocacy—Child domestic workers: Finding a voice.* London: Author. Retrieved November 27, 2007, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/AdvocacyHandbookEng.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Domestic Labor

   The report examines child domestic labor around the world, including in Togo. Approximately 95 percent of all domestic workers in Togo are children between age 7 and 17. Regarding efforts to combat child trafficking and exploitation, the document describes the way the World Association for Orphans-Africa, a nongovernmental organization (NGO) in Togo, uses story-telling for awareness-raising campaigns regarding children's rights. The document does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

2. Anti-Slavery International. (2007, June 19). *Five convicted of child trafficking in legal first for Togo.* Retrieved November 16, 2007, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/news/Togotrafficfirst190607.htm

   Source: NGO

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

   This short article notes that trafficking of Togolese children, as young as age 5, occurs both internally and to neighboring countries. The article specifically describes children trafficked for forced labor in the agricultural, domestic, trade, and fishing sectors as well as for the purpose of sexual exploitation. However, specific crops or goods produced in the agricultural work were not mentioned.

3. Boonpala, P., & Kane, J. (2002). *Unbearable to the human heart. Child trafficking and action to eliminate it.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved December 4, 2007, from http://www.waoafrique.org/eng/docs/ilo_unbearable_2002.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor

   The document describes the worldwide situation of child trafficking, and mentions Togo as a country that is part of a regional trafficking network. Children are trafficked into various forms of exploitive labor, both within the country and across borders for the purpose of domestic labor. There was no mention of child labor in the production of goods in the document.

4. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. (2004). *Togo: Child soldiers global report 2004.* London: Author. Retrieved January 11, 2008, from http://www.child-soldiers.org/library/global-reports?root_id=159&directory_id=165

   Source: NGO

   Child Trafficking: Unspecified

   The factsheet mentions Togo's ratification of International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions 138 and 182. Child trafficking is identified as a problem, with Togo being a source, transit, and destination country, though no details on routes are provided. The document does not mention specific activities and does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

5. Direction Générale de la Statistique et de la Comptabilité Nationale, Ministère de l'Economie et du Développement. (2007, August). *Suivi de la situation des enfants et des femmes: Résultats de l'enquête nationale à indicateurs multiples: Togo 2006: Rapport final* [Monitoring of the situation of children and women: Results of the national multiple-indicator survey: Togo 2006: Final report]. Lomé, Togo: United Nations Children's Fund. Retrieved May 21, 2008, from http://www.childinfo.org/mics/mics3/docs/countryreports/MICS3_Togo_FinalReport_2006_Fr.pdf

   Source: Government Agency—Direction Générale de la Statistique et de la Comptabilité Nationale, Ministère de l'Economie et du Développement

   Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Unspecified

   This report presents the findings of a multiple-indicator cluster study conducted in 2006 on a variety of issues relevant to the health and welfare of women and children in Togo. With regard to child labor, 29.4 percent of children between age 5 and 14 qualified as working, over two thirds of them as part of a family enterprise and others through participation in domestic chores. By age bracket, 34.6 percent of children between age 5 and 11 worked, and 16.7 percent of children between age 12 and 14 worked. In urban areas 25.3 percent of children worked, but in rural areas 31.3 percent did. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

6. End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. (2001). *Five years after Stockholm*. Bangkok, Thailand: Author. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://www.waoafrique.org/eng/docs/ecpat_5th_a4a_2001.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report provides an overview of the global problem of commercial sexual exploitation. With regard to Togo, the report mentions the various efforts made by NGOs and the government to combat child trafficking for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. More public awareness is needed, despite improvements, such as Togo's

ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), and ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

7. Global March Against Child Labor. (n.d.). *Togo*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved November 21, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/TOGO.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Trade
   Child Slavery: Religious Slaves
   Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending

   This factsheet states that approximately 60 percent of children age 5 to 14 work in both urban and rural areas in Togo. These children primarily work in the small-scale trade sector or on family-owned farms. Specific crops or goods produced on family farms were not mentioned in the document. Togo is reported to be a source, transit, and destination country for child trafficking. Internally, children from the rural areas are trafficked to the capital, Lomé, for work as domestic servants, street selling, produce porters, and prostitution. Regarding forced labor, the factsheet notes that young girls are given to priests as slaves in rural areas, but does not provide details about the work they perform.

8. Human Rights Watch. (2003, April). *Borderline slavery: Child trafficking in Togo* (Vol. 15, No. 8A). New York: Author. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from http://www.hrw.org/reports/2003/togo0403/togo0403.pdf

   Source: NGO

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

   This report examines the internal and external trafficking of children in Togo and discusses working conditions, as well as the extent of physical and emotional abuse. Human Rights Watch identifies several trafficking routes in West Africa, mentioning Togo as a source, transit, and destination country, while also having a significant internal trafficking of children. The trafficking of children is seen as a regional problem comparable to slavery and involving the source country, Ghana, and Benin and Nigeria as both source and transit countries. The report is based on direct interviews from April and May 2002. Human Rights Watch interviewed 90 children in Lomé as well as in 12 cities within 500 kilometers of the capital. Interviewees were identified through local authorities or through NGOs that provide services to abused and neglected children. The children were predominantly from poor, agricultural backgrounds with little schooling. Interviews were open-ended and covered topics related to the causes, elements, and consequences of child trafficking. Children were interviewed individually and assured anonymity. In addition to the interviews with children, Human Rights Watch also spoke with local community members, 32 governmental and NGO experts, foreign embassy

representatives, directors and staff of child rights and AIDS service organizations, and United Nations officials.

The report notes a distinct gender difference in the trafficking of children. While Togolese boys are primarily trafficked to neighboring countries for agricultural labor, Togolese girls are trafficked internally as well as abroad. Child trafficking and the demand for child labor within Togo are primarily for the purposes of domestic and market labor, almost exclusively performed by girls from age 3 to17. The principal destination of trafficked girls from the interior of Togo is the capital city of Lomé, and the regional capitals of Atakpamé, Kara, and Sokodé.

9. Human Rights Watch. (2006). *Swept under the rug abuses against domestic workers around the world* (Vol. 18, No. 7C). New York: Author. Retrieved October 11, 2007, from http://hrw.org/reports/2006/wrd0706/

Source: NGO

Child Slavery: Domestic Labor

This document discusses the phenomena of child domestic workers worldwide. The report notes that children in Togo are trafficked into domestic slavery, both in Togo and in other countries. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods in Togo.

10. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2006a, July 5). *ICFTU Online.* Retrieved December 2, 2007, from http://www.goiam.org/content.cfm?cID=8605

Source: NGO

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

This press release comments on the organization's release of a new report on labor standards in Togo. It mentions that, while Togo has ratified the ILO's Core Labour Standards, serious restrictions remain, including widespread child trafficking, forced labor, and child labor. The article notes that Togolese women and children are trafficked and forced to work in domestic labor, prostitution, and other unspecified sectors. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

11. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2006b). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Togo*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 2, 2007, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/corelabourstandards2006togo.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Portering, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Trade
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor

This document notes that child labor and child trafficking is an extensive problem in Togo. Within the country, children work in agriculture, as domestic laborers and porters, in service industries, trade, and commercial sexual exploitation. Children are often trafficked from rural to urban areas to partake in these activities. According to Human Rights Watch data presented in the report, forced child labor occurs within the country in agriculture and domestic labor.

The document mentions that Togo has ratified both ILO Conventions 138 and 182. At the time of publication, the minimum age for employment was 14, though the document notes that legislation under review at the time would have increased the age to 15. In 1999, the Ministry of Social Affairs enacted the National Action Plan on trafficking of children.

12. International Labour Organization. (2001). *Combating trafficking in children for labour exploitation in West and Central Africa: Synthesis report: Based on studies of Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria and Togo*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved on May 22, 2008, from http://portal.unesco.org/shs/en/files/3602/10718321711ilochildtrafficking.pdf/ilochildtrafficking.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

    This report synthesizes the findings of separate studies carried out in each of the nine countries discussed, and mainly examines the experiences of repatriated Togolese victims of child trafficking.

    There are reports, however, of trafficking in both directions between Ghana and Togo. Within Togo, children are trafficked to Lomé, Kara, Atakparné, and Sokodé from Vo, Yoto, Afangna, and Lacs in the Maritime region, Tchaoudjo and Tchamba in the Central region, Wawa and Est-Mono in the West Plateau region, and Bassar and Assoli in the Kara region. The purposes for which these children are trafficked are not specified. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods in Togo.

13. Davies, W. (Ed.). (2005). *For the price of a bike: Child trafficking in Togo*. Woking, UK: Plan International. Retrieved November 3, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/plan_international_2005_togo_child_trafficking_10.pdf

    Source: NGO

Child Debt Bondage: Unspecified
Child Slavery: Domestic Labor
Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Trade

The report states that within Togo, children from rural areas are most targeted for trafficking within Togo, as well as abroad. The document mentions World Association for Orphans-Africa's 1997 estimate that at least 313,000 Togolese children between age 5 and 15 are exploited in Togo and abroad, in conditions comparable to slavery. Some children find themselves in conditions of debt bondage, though the report does not specify sectors where this occurs. Citing the 2003 report by Human Rights Watch, *Borderline Slavery* (cited above), the document notes the trafficking of girls from within Togo to urban areas, such as Lomé, for the purpose of domestic labor and trade.

The government of Togo has undertaken various efforts to combat child trafficking, including awareness-raising campaigns and a focus on reintegrating children with the help of NGOs working in the field. Togo is party to the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (1999), has ratified the UNCRC, and ILO Conventions 138 and 182. It also has drafted a law that criminalizes the sale and trafficking of children. The report is the result of an analysis of existing materials, supplemented by consultations with relevant stakeholders in the trafficking process and eradication efforts.

14. Plan Togo. (2006). *Suffering to succeed. Violence and abuse in schools in Togo*. Lomé, Togo: Author. Retrieved November 30, 2007, from http://www.crin.org/docs/plan_ed_togo.pdf

Source: NGO

Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Brick Making, Cement, Cotton, Sand Collection, Sexual Exploitation, Water Collection, Wood Collection

The document, which synthesizes the findings of five studies commissioned by Plan Togo, mentions forced labor as one of the main forms of violence that Togolese children are subjected to in schools. One study conducted within the framework of a girls' education project included interviews with 1,000 children and 500 adults in 35 villages in the prefectures of Tchaoudjo and Tchamba; a second study selected 19 first-person narratives and observations from a large number of interviews with children, parents, and teachers in seven villages and two towns as a case study on violence and abuse in Togolese schools; and a third study focused on the ways in which violence against children occurs in schools set up by local community initiatives in the canton of Ataloté. The two remaining studies focused on the Togolese law-enforcement response to sexual abuse of children and on structural violence in the Togolese educational system.

Children are often forced by teachers to have sex or work in the teacher's fields. Consequently, the expression "sexually transmitted marks" is found to be widespread in secondary schools, referring to the sexual favors that girls at times have to perform in order to obtain good grades. Children are forced by teachers to sweep school floors or fetch water. One teacher is quoted listing the different tasks performed by children, such

as picking cotton, making bricks, and collecting sand for the production of cement. The government of Togo is stated to be one of the first governments to attend the UNCRC.

15. Togo: Child prostitution goes unchecked in Togo. (2004, April 23). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved January 11, 2008, from http://archive.wn.com/2004/04/24/1400/p/e9/7a09c562f9d480.html

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

The document mentions that girls between 9 and 15 years old work in the sex trade in Lomé for as little as one U.S. dollar. It mentions that Togo does not have effective laws against child prostitution. The document does not provide further details regarding the use of child labor in the production of goods.

16. UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre. (2005). *Trafficking in human beings, especially women and children, in Africa*. Florence, Italy: Author. Retrieved December 4, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/unicef_trafficking_in_human_beings_in_africa_second_edition_20060117.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Unspecified

While internal trafficking occurs within Togo, the report highlights the trafficking of Togolese children and women to other countries in West Africa and Europe. The specific sectors where women and children were trafficked within Togo were not mentioned in the report. The report acknowledges Togo's membership in a regional repatriation agreement, with Ghana, Benin and Nigeria the other signatories. Furthermore, it praises Togo for the installation of village committees for investigating cases of trafficking. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods in the report.

17. United Nations Children's Fund. (2003). *End child exploitation. Stop the traffic!* New York: Author. Retrieved December 4, 2007, from http://www.waoafrique.org/eng/docs/unicefuk_stop_traffick_2003.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Trade
Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Trade

The document examines child exploitation and trafficking worldwide. In addition to external trafficking, Togo is also identified as a destination country for Beninese children for domestic labor. The case of a 16-year-old boy who was trafficked from Benin was briefly highlighted in the report. The boy was trafficked to work as a domestic servant

and in the market selling small goods for a family in Lomé, Togo. Child labor in the production of goods in Togo was not mentioned in the document.

18. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. (2006). *Human trafficking in Nigeria: Root causes and recommendations* (Policy Paper No. 14.2E). Paris: Author. Retrieved October 30, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/unesco_human_trafiking_nigeria_070402.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

    The document mentions that the trafficking of persons, especially women and children, is a worldwide phenomenon. The document focuses on Nigeria, which is mentioned as a country of origin, transit, and destination. In this context, Togo is mentioned as a destination country for Nigerian victims of trafficking, where the most frequent forms of exploitive labor are in the agricultural or domestic sectors. Although the report mentions plantation labor, it does not mention specific goods produced with the use of child labor.

19. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. (2007). *La traite des personnes au Togo: Facteurs et recommandations* [Human Trafficking in Togo: Root Causes and Recommendations]. Paris: Author. Retrieved October 30, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/human_tra_togo_0607.pdf

    Source: International Organization

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

    This report, based on interviews with relevant stakeholders from 2004–2006 and a critical analysis of survey data, identifies Togo as a source, transit, and destination country for internal and external trafficking of children. According to the document, children from the rural interior areas of the country are trafficked to other West African countries and to the capital Lomé for work as domestic servants, and in sexual exploitation and market labor. In particular, young girls from the Maritime and Central regions of Togo are trafficked to Lomé to serve the high demand for domestic labor. Additionally, children from the Volta region of Ghana are trafficked to Lomé to work as domestic servants. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

20. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006, September). *Measures to combat trafficking in human beings in Benin, Nigeria and Togo.* Vienna: Author. Retrieved December 3, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/tra_benin_togo_0607.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor
    Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor

The report states that Togolese children are trafficked to urban areas such as Lomé, Atakpamé, Kara, and Sodoké for work as domestic servants. Children from within Togo are primarily trafficked from Yoto, Afangna, and Lacs departments in the Maritime Region; Tchaoudjo, Tchamba, Assoli, and Sotouboua departments in the Central Region; Wawa and East Mono from the Western region; as well as from Bassar and Assolie departments in the Kara region. Additionally, children from Ghana are reportedly trafficked to Togo for forced labor in the domestic service sector.

21. U.S. Department of State. (2007a). *Togo: Country reports on human rights practices—2006.* Washington DC: Author. Retrieved October 26, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78762.htm

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

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Portering, Street Vending
Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Portering, Street Vending

This report notes that children in Togo are trafficked internally for work in domestic labor, portering, and street vending. Togolese trafficking victims commonly come from Kotocoli, Tchamba, Ewe, Kabye, Akposso, and the regions of Maritime, Plateau, and Central.

The minimum age for employment in Togo is 15, however it is estimated that 60 percent of the child population is working despite the law. The Ministry of Social Affairs and Protection of Women is responsible for overseeing child labor/trafficking issues. The Law for the Repression of Child Trafficking provides prison sentences of 3 months to 10 years and fines of US$2,000 to $20,000 for those convicted of trafficking children. The government has also created the National Committee for the Reception and Social Reinsertion of Trafficked Children, which claims to have repatriated 2,458 children between 2002 and 2004.

22. U.S. Department of State. (2007b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 12, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/82902.pdf

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

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

Togo is designated as a Tier 2 country in the report and is stated to be a destination, source, and transit country for the trafficking of children for the purpose of forced labor. While external trafficking of Togolese children occurs throughout West and Central Africa, internal trafficking of children within Togo is more common. Girls in particular are the majority of victims trafficked for forced labor as market trade, domestic servants, produce porters, and sexual exploitation. Furthermore, girls from Benin, Ghana, and Nigeria are also trafficked to Togo for work as domestic servants and for the purpose of sexual exploitation. While the Togolese government enacted the Law Related to Child

Trafficking in 2005 criminalizing child trafficking, the definition of child trafficking is weak. Moreover, the sexual exploitation of children is not prohibited under the same law. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods within Togo.

TOGO: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Anti-Slavery International. (2007, June 19). *Five convicted of child trafficking in legal first for Togo*. Retrieved November 16, 2007, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/news/Togotrafficfirst190607.htm

   Source: NGO

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

   This short article notes that Togolese children as young as age five are trafficked both internally and to the neighboring countries. The article mentions that Togolese children are trafficked for forced labor internally and to destination countries to work in the agricultural, domestic, trade, and fishing sectors, as well as for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Under Togolese anti-trafficking laws, human traffickers can receive up to five years in prison and up to a US$20,000 fine if convicted of trafficking offenses. The article does not provide details about the use of forced labor in the production of goods in Togo.

2. Human Rights Watch. (2003a). *Borderline slavery: Child trafficking in Togo*. New York: Author. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from http://www.hrw.org/reports/2003/togo0403/togo0403.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Slavery: Domestic Labor, Trade
   Child Trafficking: Agriculture

   This report examines the internal and external trafficking of children in Togo and discusses working conditions, as well as the extent of physical and emotional abuse endured by the trafficked children. The report is based on interviews with trafficked children, local officials and law enforcement personnel, social workers, teachers, and other concerned or affected individuals in the capital city, Lomé, and in 12 cities, villages, or prefectures within 500 kilometers of the capital, along with 32 interviews with governmental and nongovernmental organization experts in Togo. The researchers spoke with a total of 90 children, 72 qualifying as having been trafficked.

   Human Rights Watch identifies several trafficking routes in West Africa, mentioning Togo as a source, transit, and destination country, while also having significant internal trafficking of children. The trafficking of children is seen as a regional problem comparable with slavery, involving Benin, Ghana, and Nigeria as source countries as well as Benin and Nigeria as transit countries.

   The report notes a distinct gender difference in the trafficking of children. While Togolese boys are primarily trafficked to neighboring countries for agricultural labor,

Togolese girls are trafficked internally as well as abroad. Child trafficking and demand for child labor within Togo are primarily for the purpose of domestic and market labor, and are almost exclusively performed by girls from age 3 through 17. The principal destinations of trafficked girls from the interior of Togo are the capital city of Lomé and the regional capitals of Atakpamé, Kara, and Sokodé. While the document mentions child trafficking for agriculture, it does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods in Togo.

3. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2006a, July 5). *ICFTU online—July 5, 2006*. Retrieved December 2, 2007, from http://www.goiam.org/content.cfm?cID=8605

   Source: NGO

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

   This press release comments upon the organization's release of a new report on labor standards in Togo. It mentions that while Togo has ratified the International Labour Organization's Core Labour Standards, serious problems remain, including widespread child trafficking, forced labor, and child labor. The article notes that Togolese women and children are trafficked and forced to work in domestic labor, prostitution, and other unspecified sectors. The article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

4. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2006b). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Togo*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 2, 2007, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/corelabourstandards2006togo.pdf

   Source: NGO

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

   This report provides an overview of labor conditions in Togo, including information on forced labor by children and adults. According to the report, Togolese children are trafficked to unspecified locations for work in agriculture and domestic labor. The report indicates some of that trafficking may be happening internally, resulting in forced child labor in the aforementioned sectors. Togolese women are also trafficked to unspecified locations for forced labor in the commercial sex industry and other unspecified sectors. The report does not provide further details about the forced labor of either adults or children in Togo.

5. Plan Togo. (2006). *Suffering to succeed? Violence and abuse in schools in Togo*. Lomé, Togo: Author. Retrieved November 30, 2007, from http://www.crin.org/docs/plan_ed_togo.pdf

   Source: NGO

Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Brick Making, Cement, Cotton, Sand Collection, Sexual Exploitation, Water Collection, Wood Collection

The document, which synthesizes the findings of five studies commissioned by Plan Togo, mentions forced labor as one of the main forms of violence to which Togolese children are subjected to in schools. One study conducted within the framework of a girls' education project included interviews with 1,000 children and 500 adults in 35 villages in the prefectures of Tchaoudjo and Tchamba; one selected 19 first-person narratives and observations from a large number of interviews with children, parents, and teachers in seven villages and two towns as a case study on violence and abuse in Togolese schools; and another of the studies is focused on the ways in which violence against children occurs in schools that are set up by local community initiative in the canton of Ataloté. The two remaining studies focused on the Togolese law-enforcement response to sexual abuse of children and on structural violence in the Togolese educational system.

Children are often forced by teachers to have sex or work in the teacher's fields. Consequently, the expression "sexually transmitted marks" is found to be widespread in secondary schools, referring to the sexual favors that girls at times have to perform in order to obtain good grades. In addition, children are forced by teachers to sweep school floors or fetch water, and a teacher is quoted as listing the different tasks performed by children, such as picking cotton, making bricks, and collecting sand for the production of cement. The government of Togo is stated to be one of the first governments to ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

6. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. (2006). *Human trafficking in Nigeria: Root causes and recommendations*. Paris: Author. Retrieved October 30, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/unesco_human_trafiking_nigeria_070402.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

   The document mentions that human trafficking, especially women and children, is a worldwide phenomenon, and it focuses on Nigeria, which is mentioned as a country of origin, transit, and destination. In that context, Togo is mentioned as a destination country for Nigerian victims of trafficking, where the most frequent forms of exploitive labor are in the agricultural or domestic sectors. Although the report mentions plantation labor, it does not mention specific goods produced with the use of child labor.

7. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. (2007). *La traite des personnes au Togo: Facteurs et recommandations* [Human trafficking in Togo: Root causes and recommendations]. Paris: Author. Retrieved October 30, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/human_tra_togo_0607.pdf

   Source: International Organization

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

This report—based on interviews conducted from 2004 through 2006 with relevant stakeholders and a critical analysis of survey data—identifies Togo as a source, transit, and destination country for the trafficking of women and children both within and outside the country. According to the document, both adults and children are trafficked for a range of activities, including agricultural labor, domestic labor, unspecified industrial labor, and sexual exploitation. The report mentions that forced labor occurs in both the agricultural and unspecified industrial sectors, but does not provide additional information about the tasks performed or goods produced.

The report mentions that Togolese women are often trafficked into domestic labor or sexual exploitation by locally known human traffickers. Togo is a destination country for Ghanaian victims of trafficking who are employed in domestic labor, and for Nigerians who enter the sex trade.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Asylum Aid. (2007, September/October). *Women's asylum news: Issue No. 69*. Retrieved March 5, 2009, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/478ce18f0.html

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This newsletter contains a brief mention of Trinidad and Tobago as a destination country for human trafficking; women and girls from Venezuela, the Dominican Republic, Colombia, Guyana, Africa, and Asia have been found working in illegal brothels in the country. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

2. Baboolal, Y. (2009, January 3). Hispanic women being brought in. *Trinidad and Tobago Guardian.* Retrieved March 10, 2009, from http://guardian.co.tt/news/general/2009/01/04/hispanic-women-being-brought

   Source: News Article

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

   This article discusses allegations that law enforcement officials and national security agents are involved in trafficking Hispanic women into Trinidad and Tobago. The article states that there have also been reports of children being used in prostitution and drug trafficking, and notes that there are no laws in Trinidad and Tobago that deal explicitly with child trafficking. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

3. Best, G. (2005, June 13). Child labor exposed: Eliminating the scourge in the Caribbean's top offenders. *Trinidad and Tobago Express.* Retrieved March 6, 2009, from http://www.ilocarib.org.tt/projects/childlabour/news/newspaper_articles/2005/exp-13jun2005.pdf

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Scavenging, Sexual Exploitation

   This article contains general information about child labor in the Caribbean region, as well as some information specific to Trinidad and Tobago, which is gleaned from a 2002 International Labour Organization (ILO) report included in this bibliography. Children in Trinidad and Tobago are involved in agriculture, scavenging, domestic labor, and commercial sexual activity. There is no mention of specific crops produced in the

agricultural sector. Some of this work may be characterized as worst forms of child labor, and there are reports that children are working in hazardous conditions for long hours. The ILO report estimates over 4 percent of children in Trinidad and Tobago are working. No further information related to child labor in the production of goods is presented.

4. Boodan, A. (2009, February 10). World body calls for specific laws to combat scourge. *Trinidad and Tobago Guardian*. Retrieved March 10, 2009, from http://guardian.co.tt/news/general/2009/02/11/world-body-calls-specific-laws-combat-scourge

   Source: News Article

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This article mentions five cases of females (mostly minors) who were trafficked from Colombia to Trinidad and Tobago, as well as over 20 people trafficked from the Republic of Suriname to Trinidad and Tobago. Most of the victims were trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

5. Bushell, C. (2006, November 12). Child labor. *Catholic News*. Retrieved March 6, 2009, from http://www.catholicnews-tt.net/v2005/archives/1106/sun12/viewpoint.htm

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Scavenging, Sexual Exploitation

   This article discusses child labor as a global issue, and contains a few paragraphs summarizing the 2002 ILO study of Trinidad and Tobago. Children in Trinidad and Tobago are known to work in agriculture, however, there is no mention of specific goods, domestic labor, pornography, prostitution, and scavenging. Most of the children in the study came from poor families and said that they had started working before reaching age 15.

6. Dunn, L. L. (2002). *Tobago: The situation of children in the worst forms of child labor in a tourist economy: A rapid assessment*. Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago: ILO Subregional Office for the Caribbean. Retrieved April 6, 2009, from http://www.ilocarib.org.tt/projects/childlabour/library/rapid_assessment/ratobago.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Car Washing, Child Care, Construction, Cosmetology, Crabbing, Drug Trade, Electricity (Installing), Fishing, Furniture, Gardening, Marijuana, Packing, Pacro (Sea Cockroaches), Plumbing, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Shop, Shrimping, Tire Repair, Trade, Vending
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This ILO study, which is referenced in a number of other documents of this bibliography, contains information linking the tourist industry in Tobago to child labor. The study contains original qualitative and quantitative research drawn from literature reviews, focus groups, and interviews. Overall, the report mainly focuses on the link between tourism and the commercial sexual exploitation of children, exploring the situation of children being exploited through prostitution and pornography on the island of Tobago. The document also mentions a number of other sectors in which children are known to labor. Goods-producing sectors include agriculture (although no crops are specified); the cultivation of marijuana; and fishing for fish, crab, shrimp and pacro (sea cockroaches). Crabbing and shrimping in particular are considered hazardous forms of labor that can be dangerous to a child's health. Children are also involved in activities related to trades and services, as vendors, packers in supermarkets, cosmetologists, car washers, child care providers, auto mechanics, gardeners, plumbers, construction workers, furniture-makers, electrical installers, tire repairers, and workers in hotels and shops. Children are also involved in illicit activities connected with the drug trade.

The report also contains an analysis of relevant legislation and government initiatives designed to protect children from child labor and sexual exploitation in Trinidad and Tobago. The policy framework in Trinidad and Tobago is inadequate for dealing with the complicated nature of the tourist industry in the country, and children are not adequately protected from economic and sexual exploitation, particularly in the informal sectors connected with tourism. The report ends with a set of recommendations to the government of Trinidad and Tobago that would help reduce poverty, offer more support for parents, increase public awareness, assist victims, increase the amount of available research, create a stronger framework of protective legislation, and better protect children from exploitation within the tourist industry.

7. Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. (2008). *Trinidad and Tobago: Multiple indicator cluster survey 3: Final report 2008*. Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago: Ministry of Social Development & United Nations Children's Fund. Retrieved April 6, 2009, from http://www.childinfo.org/files/MICS3_TrinidadTobago_FinalReport_2006_Eng.pdf

   Source: Government Agency—Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey includes a section on child labor, where it affirms that child labor occurs in Trinidad and Tobago, although no sectors are specified. The study found that 0.7 percent of children in the country were involved in child labor. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

8. Greaves, V. S. (2008, May 18). I tell their stories for healing. *Trinidad and Tobago Guardian*. Retrieved March 10, 2009, from http://www.trinicenter.com/verna/180508.htm

   Source: News Article

Child Labor: Domestic Labor
Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor

This news article on child sexual abuse contains an anecdotal case of a girl age 14 who was trafficked from Guyana to Trinidad and Tobago to work as a "household helper." This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

9. Hunte, D., & Lewis, C. (2002). *Trinidad: The situation of children in landfill sites and other worst forms of child labor: A rapid assessment*. Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago: International Labour Organization Subregional Office for the Caribbean. Retrieved April 6, 2009, from http://www.ilocarib.org.tt/projects/childlabour/library/rapid_assessment/ratrinidad.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Scavenging, Sexual Exploitation, Vegetables, Vending

   The report discusses children who work as scavengers at landfills, as well as other worst forms of child labor. Children in Trinidad are known to work in agriculture; the report does not specify which crops are most frequently produced using child labor, although it mentions that children commonly work in subsistence vegetable gardens. Girls, in particular, work as domestic laborers. The commercial sexual exploitation of children, in the form of prostitution and pornography, is also mentioned in the report. There is also a brief mention of child street vendors. The report also describes general conditions in Trinidad, and discusses factors that influence children's involvement in the labor field. Researchers utilized the ILO/UNICEF Rapid Assessment methodology, designed to uncover both qualitative and quantitative information.

   Despite existent legislation, it seems that child labor in Trinidad is increasing. The government has developed some education programs, for both adults and children, to create improved vocational opportunities for families. However, the continued existence of poverty and social inequality creates conditions that are conducive to child labor. This report concludes with recommendations to the government of Trinidad and Tobago regarding ways the government can deal with some of the social factors that push children to work.

10. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2005). *Internationally recognized core labor standards in Trinidad and Tobago*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved March 6, 2009, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/clstrinidadandtobago2005.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Car Washing, Construction, Domestic Labor, Drug Trade, Fishing, Gardening, Loading, Mechanics, Scavenging, Sexual Exploitation, Supermarket, Tire Repair, Vending

This report discusses the implementation of internationally-recognized core labor standards in Trinidad and Tobago, and cites several studies (included in this bibliography) to assert that child labor is a problem in the country. An estimated 1.2 percent of children are engaged in paid work, and over half of children in Trinidad and Tobago perform regular domestic work, most of them for less than four hours per day. The worst forms of child labor in Trinidad and Tobago include scavenging, agriculture, pornography, prostitution, and domestic labor. Children engaged in these kinds of work are subjected to a variety of risks to their health and well-being, and many of them work long hours.

Children are also involved in selling goods such as food, clothing or crafts, packing shelves in supermarkets, loading and unloading goods, gardening, fishing, washing cars, construction, repairing tires, and working as assistant mechanics. Some children work in illicit activities, including commercial sexual exploitation and selling drugs.

11. International Labour Organization. (2007). *CEACR: Individual direct request concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Trinidad and Tobago (ratification: 2003).* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved August 10, 2009, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Scavenging, Sexual Exploitation

    The ILO Committee summarizes in this source the ILO rapid assessment study of 2002 which found 42 children working as scavengers, 22 in agriculture, 17 in domestic labor, and 12 in commercial sexual activity. Child laborers in Trinidad and Tobago are placed at risk for injury and other dangers while working Children often work long hours, and do so for little remuneration. The source provides no further details on child labor in the production of goods or otherwise.

12. International Trade Union Confederation. (2007). *Spotlight interview with Ida Le Blanc (Domestic Workers' Union—Trinidad).* Retrieved March 5, 2009, from http://www.ituc-csi.org/spip.php?article1585

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor

    In this article, Ida Le Blanc of Trinidad's Domestic Workers Union answers questions about the status of domestic workers in Trinidad and Tobago. Le Blanc mentions that there are young girls who are domestic workers, and notes that some of these girls do not receive wages, only food and shelter. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

13. Moe, C. (2009, March 3). Child labor in T&T: A well-kept secret? Trinidad *and Tobago Guardian.* Retrieved March 6, 2009, from http://guardian.co.tt/features/life/2009/03/03/child-labour-tt

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Scavenging, Sexual Exploitation, Vending

This news article contains information about the nature and prevalence of child labor in Trinidad and Tobago. Citing the 2002 ILO rapid assessment study, the article states that children are known to work in the agriculture sector, scavenging, domestic work, and commercial sexual exploitation. The article does not specify crops produced by child labor in the agricultural sector. Other children sell food and other goods on the streets. The article notes that children living in rural areas and children in poverty are more vulnerable to becoming involved in child labor, and asserts that the high cost of living is linked to increases in child labor.

The article alleges that relevant authorities often ignore child labor, but also quotes Labor Minister Rennie Dumas in his explanation of government initiatives to eliminate child labor. The article also notes one government initiative that is designed to remove children from the street and either return them to their guardians or place them in children's homes.

14. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Trinidad and Tobago.* Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved March 6, 2009, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/trinidad.doc

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Begging, Drug Trade, Sexual Exploitation, Vending
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report notes that child labor is a problem in Trinidad and Tobago, and that children are most likely to be found working as beggars, street vendors, prostitutes, or in the drug trade. Trinidad and Tobago's reputation as a sex tourism destination is growing, and increasing numbers of sex tourists, mostly North American and European men, are traveling to the country to sexually exploit women and children. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

15. Richards, P. (2001, April 26). Trinidad and Tobago: United Nations Development Programme reports neglect and despair among youth. *The New York Amsterdam News, 92*(17), 2. Retrieved from the Academic Search Premier database.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified

This document provides an in-depth look at school dropout rates in Trinidad and Tobago, the article mentions that if the high school dropout rates continue, it could potentially result in an increase in child labor. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

16. Sheppard, S. (2007, August 5). Sex tourism drives illicit trade, experts say. *Trinidad & Tobago's Newsday*. Retrieved March 5, 2009, from http://www.newsday.co.tt/news/0,61837.html

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

The article notes that women and girls are known to be trafficked into Trinidad & Tobago, often under false pretenses, and put to work as prostitutes or in pornography. These women most often come from nearby Latin American and Caribbean countries, the majority of them from Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Venezuela, and Guyana. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

17. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2006). *UN Committee on the Rights of the Child: Concluding observations, Trinidad and Tobago*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved March 6, 2009, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/45377ed10.html

Source: International Organization

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

This report contains recommendations from the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child to the government of Trinidad and Tobago. In this report, concern is expressed regarding the low minimum age of employment, and children age 16 to 18 are known to work in sugar factories at night. Additionally, there are no legal supports in place for children who are working in domestic labor, and the legislation that exists is insufficiently enforced. The report also notes that the commercial sexual exploitation of children is a problem in Trinidad and Tobago, and encourages the government to collect more information about children affected by sex tourism, child trafficking, and the situation of children living and working on the streets in unspecified sectors. No further details related to child labor in the production of goods are provided.

18. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2004). *UN Committee on the Rights of the Child: Second periodic reports of states parties due in 1999, Trinidad and Tobago*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved March 5, 2009, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/45377e930.html

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Scavenging, Sexual Exploitation, Vending

This document contains an overview of legislation relevant to the issue of child labor, and also summarizes the child labor situation in Trinidad and Tobago. According to this report, children in Trinidad and Tobago may be found working in prostitution and

pornography, unspecified agriculture, domestic work, and scavenging. The domestic labor can occur in children's own homes, or in the homes of other families. Child labor is most commonly found in rural areas, but street vending, sexual exploitation, and other forms of urban child labor are also on the rise.

The government of Trinidad and Tobago has passed several pieces of legislation to fight child labor, but child labor laws do not seem to apply equally to all groups of children. Rural children, and children working in the informal economy, do not seem to be adequately protected by existent child labor laws. Still, this report contains information about diverse government efforts; for instance, it describes government-sponsored projects designed to remove groups of children from the streets, and to remove child scavengers from two landfills.

19. U.S. Department of State. (2009, February 25). *Trinidad and Tobago: Country reports on human rights practices—2008*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved March 5, 2009, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/49a8f147aa.html

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

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This annual report, which discusses the state of human rights in Trinidad and Tobago, contains very little information about child labor. No labor sectors are specified, and there is no information regarding specific statistics or general trends in child labor in the country. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Asylum Aid. (2007, September/October). *Women's asylum news: Issue No. 69*(10). Retrieved March 5, 2009, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/478ce18f0.html

   Source: NGO

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This newsletter contains a brief mention of Trinidad and Tobago as a destination country for human trafficking; women and girls from Venezuela, the Dominican Republic, Colombia, Guyana, Africa, and Asia have been found working in illegal brothels in the country. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

2. Baboolal, Y. (2008, December 20). Warning! There are human traffickers out there. *Trinidad and Tobago Guardian*. Retrieved March 10, 2009, from http://legacy.guardian.co.tt/archives/2008-12-21/news9.html

   Source: News Article

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This article principally deals with Trinidad and Tobago as a source country for human trafficking and the link between missing people and trafficking. There is also mention of women being trafficked to Trinidad and Tobago from Venezuela, Colombia, and Guyana. These women are forced into the sex trade, making pornography and working as prostitutes. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

3. Baboolal, Y. (2009, January 3). Hispanic women being brought in. *Trinidad and Tobago Guardian*. Retrieved March 10, 2009, from http://guardian.co.tt/news/general/2009/01/04/hispanic-women-being-brought

   Source: News Article

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This local news article discusses allegations that law enforcement officials and National Security agents are involved in trafficking Hispanic women into Trinidad and Tobago. An anonymous informant told the newspaper that she was forced by border officials, upon entering the country, to live in a brothel and work as a prostitute. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

4. Boodan, A. (2009, February 10). World body calls for specific laws to combat scourge. *Trinidad and Tobago Guardian*. Retrieved March 10, 2009, from http://guardian.co.tt/news/general/2009/02/11/world-body-calls-specific-laws-combat-scourge

   Source: News Article

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This local news article mentions five cases of females (mostly minors) who were trafficked from Colombia to Trinidad and Tobago, as well as over 20 people trafficked from Suriname to Trinidad and Tobago. Most of the victims were trafficked for purposes of sexual exploitation. The article also contains generalized information about the Caribbean region. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

5. Browne, J. (2009, February 12). Joseph: Colombians kept in safe houses…before being sent back home. *Trinidad & Tobago Express*. Retrieved March 10, 2009, from http://www.trinidadexpress.com/index.pl/article?id=161438497

   Source: News Article

   Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

   This local news article notes that Trinidad and Tobago is a destination country for human trafficking, and discusses government efforts to deal with the trafficking of Colombian women into the country. No labor sectors are specified. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

6. Connely, C. (2009, January 1). COP: Link between sex trade, human trafficking. *Trinidad and Tobago Guardian*. Retrieved March 10, 2009, from http://guardian.co.tt/news/crime/2009/01/02/cop-link-between-sex-trade-human-trafficking

   Source: News Article

   Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This short local news article contains a statement by a government official who claims that foreign women are being brought into Trinidad and Tobago illicitly to work in the sex industry. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

7. Harrylal, N. (2009, March 4). Amber—On human trafficking. *Trinidad and Tobago Guardian*. Retrieved March 10, 2009, from http://guardian.co.tt/features/feature-columnist/2009/03/05/amber-human-trafficking

   Source: News Article

   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

This editorial article is a response to claims by the Trinidadian government that there is no human trafficking problem in Trinidad and Tobago. Although the article deals mostly with trafficking as a global phenomenon, there is reference to internal trafficking within the country. No labor sectors or details specific to Trinidad and Tobago are included. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

8. Hassanali, S. (2009, January 3). War of words over human trafficking. *Trinidad and Tobago Guardian*. Retrieved March 10, 2009, from http://guardian.co.tt/news/politics/2009/01/03/war-words-over-human-trafficking

   Source: News Article

   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

   This local news article discusses the evidence that exists to support the link between missing people and human trafficking in Trinidad and Tobago. Although the article seems to focus on Trinidad and Tobago as a source country for human trafficking, there is also brief mention of women from the South American continent involved in "various kinds of trade." The article does not explicitly state whether these women were trafficked into Trinidad and Tobago, or mention any specific labor sectors. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

9. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2005). *Internationally recognized core labor standards in Trinidad and Tobago*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved March 6, 2009, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/clstrinidadandtobago2005.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Forced Labor: Unspecified

   This report discusses the implementation of internationally-recognized core labor standards in Trinidad and Tobago, noting that the government has ratified International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 29 on Forced Labor, and ILO Convention 105 on Abolition of Forced Labor. Legislation regarding forced labor in prisons does not meet the qualifications of these conventions, but the report does not provide any information regarding documented occurrences of compulsory labor in prisons. The report briefly mentions the trafficking of young people for purposes of forced prostitution, but focuses on Trinidad and Tobago as a source country and provides no information regarding human trafficking to and within the country. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

10. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Trinidad and Tobago*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved March 6, 2009, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/trinidad.doc

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This country report notes that Trinidad and Tobago's reputation as a sex tourism destination is growing, and increasing numbers of sex tourists (mostly North American and European men) are traveling to the country to sexually exploit women and children. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

11. Richards, P. (2009, January 6). Trinidad: Where are the missing people? *Inter Press Service*. Retrieved March 10, 2009, from http://ipsnews.net/news.asp?idnews=45311

    Source: News Article

    Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This article discusses the possible link between human trafficking and high levels of missing people in Trinidad and Tobago, noting that there are reports of children and adults being abducted and trafficked to other countries for the purposes of "slave labor" and sexual exploitation. The article focuses mostly on Trinidad and Tobago as a source country for trafficking, although it mentions that women from Venezuela, Colombia, and Guyana are also being brought to Trinidad and Tobago for sexual exploitation. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

12. Sheppard, S. (2007, August 5). Sex tourism drives illicit trade, experts say. *Trinidad & Tobago's Newsday*. Retrieved March 5, 2009, from http://www.newsday.co.tt/news/0,61837.html

    Source: News Article

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    The article notes that women and girls are known to be trafficked into Trinidad and Tobago, often under false pretenses, and put to work as prostitutes or involved in making pornography. These women most often come from nearby Latin American and Caribbean countries, the majority of them from Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Venezuela, and Guyana. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

13. T&T, Colombia in human trafficking symposium. (2009, January 23). *Caribseek Caribbean News*. Retrieved March 10, 2009, from http://news.caribseek.com/Trinidad_and_Tobago/article_74098.shtml

    Source: News Article

    Human Trafficking: Unspecified

    This article makes reference to the number of missing people in Trinidad and Tobago. Despite ongoing debate about whether many of these missing people may have been victims of human trafficking, the Minister of National Security has stated that most of these people can be accounted for. Trinidad and Tobago may be a destination country for

women trafficked from Colombia, but the government asserts that more research is necessary to determine whether trafficking is a problem.

14. U.S. Department of State. (2009, February 25). *Trinidad and Tobago: Country reports on human rights practices—2008*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved March 5, 2009, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/49a8f147aa.html

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

    Human Trafficking: Unspecified

    This report discusses the state of human rights in Trinidad and Tobago. According to this report, reports of human trafficking are conflicted. Media reports suggest that human trafficking is on the rise, but law enforcement officials in Trinidad and Tobago have asserted that there are no reports of trafficking to, from, or within the country. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

TUNISIA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Belhadj, A., & Checkir, H. (2003, March). *A situational analysis of commercial sexual exploitation of children in Tunisia*. Bangkok, Thailand: End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. Retrieved September 29, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/ecpat_2003_situational_analysis_studies_cse_children_tunisia_3.pdf

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

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

   Internal trafficking occurs in Tunisia, with children generally being trafficked for purposes of sexual exploitation (e.g., prostitution or pornography). The report also notes that children are known to work as domestic servants in Tunisia. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

2. Dostie, B., & Vencatachellum, D. (2004). *Compulsory and voluntary remittances: Evidence from child domestic workers in Tunisia*. Montreal, Canada: Universite de Montreal. Retrieved September 29, 2008, from http://www.hec.ca/iea/cahiers/2004/iea0404_bd.pdf

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Domestic Labor

   The study analyzes the situation of domestic servants in Tunisia (50 percent of the workers studied were under age 18). The authors argue that because most of those children have their wages remitted directly to their parents, their situation should be qualified as compulsory labor. 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—UK. (n.d.). *Child sex tourism in Tunisia*. London: Author. Retrieved September 29, 2008, from http://www.ecpat.org.uk/downloads/Tunisia05.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Trade, Windshield Washing

   This article attributes the dearth of information on child labor and the child sex trade in Tunisia to cultural taboos and a repressive government, and notes that there are documented cases of children being sexually exploited and child sex tourism. An estimated 2 percent of Tunisian children work, with rural children more likely to work in agriculture, while urban children are more likely to work in informal commerce (e.g.,

washing windshields and selling items on the streets). Girls are more likely to work as domestic servants. This document does not give further details on goods produced in the agriculture sector.

4. Epstein, I., & Talhami, G. H. (Eds.). (2008). *The Greenwood encyclopedia of children's issues worldwide: North Africa and the Middle East*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press. Retrieved June 29, 2009, from http://books.google.com/books?id=PaBddjB2BYIC&pg=PA299&lpg=PA299&dq=child+labour+and+Tunisia&source=bl&ots=-mp6YQ9e9V&sig=QJfz88PxvY4a-ZseFaulSoectCY&hl=en&ei=l3IESovgEeGrtgfMsNGPBw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=5

   Source Other—Book

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor

   This book contains a small section on child labor in Tunisia and indicates that children have been reported as working in agriculture and girls have been known to work in domestic labor. Overall, however, child labor is not a problem in Tunisia. The source does not provide any further details on child labor in the production of goods.

5. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2005). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Tunisia*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved September 29, 2008, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/clstunisia2005.pdf

   Source: International Organization

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

   Although child labor is not widespread in Tunisia, there are instances of child labor and exploitation in agriculture, informal commerce in Unspecifieds, and domestic servitude. There are also accounts of commercial sexual exploitation of children in Tunisia, but there is a dearth of information on the subject. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

6. The Protection Project. (2008). *Tunisia*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved September 29, 2008, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/tunisia.doc

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

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

   Tunisia is a transit country and a destination country for the trafficking of women and girls, generally for the purposes of sexual exploitation and domestic labor. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

7. UNICEF and Ministere de la Sante Publique. (2008). *Enquete sur la sante et le bien etre de la mere et l'enfant* [Survey on health and welfare of the mother and child]. Retrieved March 30, 2009, from http://www.childinfo.org/mics3_surveys.html

   Source: Government Agency—Ministère de la Sante Publique, Tunisia; International Organization

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   The major goal of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 3 (MICS3) is to revisit and track the progress of the MICS2 survey (administered in 2000). This document discusses various topics of the overall health and well-being of women and children in Tunisia. Of 9,600 households in 21 districts, 2.1 percent of children age 5 through 15 are engaged in work for family businesses in Unspecifieds. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

8. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2002). *Concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, Tunisia* (CRC/C/15/Add.181). Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved September 29, 2008, from http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/crc/tunisia2002.html

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

   In this report, the Committee on the Rights of the Child notes that child labor and the commercial sexual exploitation of children does occur in Tunisia, and urges the Tunisian government to take action in documenting and combating all forms of child labor. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

9. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 29, 2008, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country,,,,TUN,456d621e2,484f9a51c,0.html

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

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

   Tunisia is listed as a special case in this report on trafficking because official reports indicate that trafficking does not occur. However, the Tunisian government does not differentiate systematically between trafficking victims and illegal immigrants and migrants, and this report suggests that Tunisia may be a source country and a transit country in the trafficking of girls and women for purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor (specifically, domestic servitude). This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

10. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Tunisia: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington DC: Author. Retrieved September 28, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100607.htm

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

Child Labor: Agriculture, Street Vending

The term child labor is used in this document, but not in reference to the production of goods. The report indicates that child labor is not a major problem in Tunisia, although some children are known to work in agriculture or as street vendors in towns. Even though some parents are known to put their daughters to work as domestic servants then confiscate their wages, there are no reported cases of forced child labor in Tunisia.

TUNISIA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2005). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Tunisia: Report for the WTO General Council review of the trade policies of Tunisia*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved September 29, 2008, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/clstunisia2005.pdf

   Source: International Organization

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

   Although forced labor is not widespread in Tunisia, this report suggests that the status of domestic workers should be further investigated. There are also accounts of human trafficking for forced sexual exploitation, but a shortage of research means the extent of the problem is not well known. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

2. The Protection Project. (2008). *Tunisia*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved September 29, 2008, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/tunisia.doc

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

   This source identifies Tunisia as a transit and destination country for the trafficking of women and girls, generally for sexual exploitation and domestic labor. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

3. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). *Tunisia: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 28, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100607.htm

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

   Forced Labor: Unspecified

   This document states that there are no reported cases of forced labor in Tunisia. Although some parents are known to place their daughters to work as domestic servants then confiscate their wages, there are no reported cases of human trafficking. The term *forced labor* is used in this document, but not in reference to the production of goods.

4. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report 2008: Special cases—Tunisia*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 29, 2008, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country,,,,TUN,456d621e2,484f9a51c,0.html

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

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Labor: Unspecified

Tunisia is listed as a special case in this report on trafficking because official reports indicate that trafficking does not occur. However, the Tunisian government does not differentiate systematically between trafficking victims and illegal immigrants/migrants. This report also suggests that Tunisia may be a source country and a transit country in the trafficking of girls and women for sexual exploitation, and women and men for unspecified forced labor. The term *forced labor* is used in this document, but not in reference to the production of goods.

TURKEY: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Aksit, B., Karanci, N., & Gündüz-Hoşgör, A. (2001). *Turkey—Working street children in three metropolitan cities: A rapid assessment* (Investigating the worst forms of child labour No. 7). Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization—International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. Retrieved January 31, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=2440

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Garbage Picking, Shoe Shining, Street Vending

   The report focused on working street children, identifying two categories of children: those who live with their families, and those who live on the streets. The first group polishes shoes, sells chewing gum, bottled water, napkins, sunflower seeds, lottery tickets, and other small items appropriate to the season. Children who live on the street more often work in garbage dumps, and are more likely to be involved in gang related activity, violence, and drug abuse. Working on the streets exposes children to cold, heat, and pollutants from motor vehicles. Additionally, street children are more at risk of being injured by cars through hit and runs. Garbage pickers also risk developing infectious diseases, such as Hepatitis A and B, AIDS/HIV, tetanus, and coliform. Long working hours lead to fatigue—which impairs intellectual development and socialization—and unbalanced meals. The report also notes the risk of increased social deviancy from neglect and abuse experienced by children living on the street. The report did not mention child labor in the production of goods.

   This report utilized a rapid assessment methodology that the International Labour Organization—International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (ILO-IPEC) conducted in 19 countries to investigate the worst forms of child labor (WFCL). Four types of data collection were utilized: 1) semi-structured interviews with working children and their families in the cities of Diyarbakır, Adana, and Istanbul; 2) interviews with experts and customers; 3) observations of children's homes and work sites; and 4) a literature review of study reports.

2. Ankara Child Rights Initiative. (2006, April). *NGO report on Turkey's implementation of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography*. Retrieved January 28, 2008, from http://www.icc.org.tr/documents/OPSC%20NGO%20Report-Turkey.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Food Processing
   Child Trafficking: Unspecified
   Forced Child Labor: Criminal Activity, Sexual Exploitation

This report analyzes the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography (OPSC) in Turkey. While there is no existing proper method to identify the number of children who work in the streets, the General Directorate of Social Services and Child Protection (SHÇEK) says it provided protective services to 41,982 child street workers. It is expected that around 635,000 children are at risk of being on the streets, and therefore becoming vulnerable to forced labor, abduction and sale, prostitution, and pornography.

Very little is known concerning the number of children involved in trafficking, as most cases are not reported. The report notes that 36 children were abducted to Turkey from The Netherlands between 2002 and 2006. Though statistics exist concerning child labor, very little disaggregated information exists concerning forced child labor. Additionally, it is noted that the Food Processing Trade Union reported an increase in the use of children as a source of cheap labor. In remote rural areas, schools sometimes ask children to do dangerous tasks such as chop wood or ice. News stories report that a boy was tortured by the mob when he refused to work for them, and that children are abducted or recruited upon deception from their homes by theft mobs in rural Turkey. There are no statistics on the number of children forced to prostitution, yet it is expected to be rather low. News stories report that both girls and boys are taken to tourist locations for forced prostitution. Moreover, boys are also subjected to forced prostitution at the hands of mobs. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

This report was prepared from interviews and discussion with nongovernmental organization (NGO) representatives, research reports by NGOs and international organizations, and news stories from the previous 18 months.

3. Bakirci, K. (2002). Child labour and legislation in Turkey. *The International Journal of Children's Rights, 10*(1), 55–72.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Auto Repair, Car Washing, Furniture, Footwear, Leather, Metalwork, Portering, Service Industry, Street Vending, Textiles, Trade, Unspecified, Woodwork

The report states that children between 9 and 18 years old work in the textile industry, woodwork, leatherwork, metalwork, and hotel and catering service industries. Many children also work in the informal sector, as porters, cleaners of car windows at street corners, car minders, and vendors. Most of the employment of children under age 15 is in small enterprises that employ fewer than 10 workers, because child labor is cheaper. It is harder for larger enterprises to avoid legal constraints. Because they do not work under contracts, children cannot join labor unions. Under Turkish law, most work carried out within the sectors of furniture, leather, hotel and catering, and metalwork are considered hazardous. However, all of these sectors have been shown to hire children under age 12. Children working in car repair, textile, and footwear industries suffer from malnutrition, sleep deprivation, and fatigue. Children are often exposed to toxic chemicals, fumes and gases, hazardous biological agents, hazardous waste, vibration, noise, heat, cold, dust,

and draught, which can all lead to life-long disabilities. Many forms of abuse, violence, intimidation, humiliation, and subjection to religious and political coercion are rampant in the workplaces, and can lead to depression, low self-esteem, repression, withdrawal, and drug and alcohol abuse. There is no specific legislation in Turkey that protects working children; the legal enforcement system is weak, and the penalties are too lenient. Moreover, the labor legislation contains contradictory provisions regarding the minimum age to work.

This report is based mostly on a survey undertaken by the Turkish Department of Employment and Social Security, as part of ILO-IPEC, in 1993–1994. The 1,717 children were part of the study in the various sectors, including textiles, woodworking, leatherwork, metalwork, and hotel and catering facilities.

4. Başar, N. (2004, June 22). Working children, a continuing problem. *Turkish Daily News*. Retrieved January 11, 2008, from http://www.turkishdailynews.com.tr/archives.php?id=36883

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Furniture, Leather, Mechanics, Unspecified

   The article notes that the International Labour Organization's (ILO's) Turkey Representative, Gülay Aslantepe, announced in 2004 a project launch for the elimination of child labor in the furniture sector in İzmir, Ankara, and Bursa. The article points out the successes of past programs, such as the establishment of apprenticeship schools for children who work as car mechanics. In the announced project, children would receive vocational training, leading to a diploma, along with the established high school curriculum. Children working in the leather sector were given proper medical care. Children working in the streets of Diyarbakir were provided psychological and social services by the Prime Ministry Southeastern Anatolia Project in coordination with the Social Services and Children Institute.

5. Children get a future through recycling. (2007, January 7). *Turkish Daily News.* Retrieved February 2, 2008, from http://www.turkishdailynews.com.tr/article.php?enewsid=63364

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Begging, Street Vending

   The article reports 350 children who were once begging and selling chewing gum and handkerchiefs on the streets of Mersin are now attending school. The school expenses are paid for by the Solid Waste Recycling Project that collects and sells solid waste products. There are no further details about the use of child labor in the production of goods.

6. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. (2004*). Child soldiers global report 2004: Turkey*. London: Author. Retrieved February 2, 2008, from http://www.child-soldiers.org/document_get.php?id=933

Source: NGO

Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

The report discusses the participation of children in military service and military academies in Turkey. Turkey ratified the Optional Protocol in May 2004. It made a declaration that citizens are not subject to military service before age 19. However, the National Defense Service Law 3634 allows the recruitment of children over 15 during a state of national emergency. There are a number of military educational establishments for children younger than 18. By law, students of military high schools are not liable for compulsory military service in the armed forces. Admission to military high schools and preparatory schools for non-commissioned officers is voluntary and requires parental consent. The minimum entrance age is 15 years. Additionally, there were no reports during the 2001–2004 period of child recruitment by the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK). This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

7. Commission of the European Communities. (2007). *Commission staff working document: Turkey 2007 progress report.* Retrieved January 11, 2008, from http://www.mfa.gov.tr/NR/rdonlyres/109A3D03-9C81-4E3D-B8CB-5144CE505E91/0/2007IlerlemeRaporu_ing.pdf

   Source: Government Agency—Commission of the European Communities

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Trade

   This is a progress report on child labor made by Turkey in preparation for European Union (EU) membership. The report is based on information gathered and analyzed by the Commission of the European Communities. Sources include the Government of Turkey, EU Member States, European Parliament reports, and information from various international organizations and NGOs. A National Child Labour Survey revealed a decrease in the proportion of working children, from 10 percent in 1999 to 6 percent in 2006. Despite the reported decrease, child labor in the streets and in the agricultural sector continues to be widespread. National labor laws are not adequately implemented, nor are sufficient resources being allocated to tackle child labor.

   A cash transfer scheme reinforced the campaign to keep children in school by providing direct income support to families. A government circular was issued to collect data on children working and/or living on the streets. Although the report mentions child labor in the agricultural sector and street work, it does not provide any further details about the production of goods.

8. Dayioglu, M. (2006). The impact of household income on child labour in urban Turkey. *Journal of Development Studies, 42*(6), 939–956.

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Unspecified

This report finds that current interventions are not likely to make a sizeable impact on the child labor problem. The author makes a distinction between forms of labor that inhibit a child's intellectual and psychological development and "light work" that may be beneficial for children, to the extent that it socializes them and provides them the funds they can use to pay for school (which they would not otherwise have). As such, the author does not include "light" laborers in his study. Using data from the 1994 Household Income Distribution Survey conducted by the State Institute of Statistics (SIS), he found the average work week for child workers was 50.5 hours. Children contribute 13 percent of the household income. Additionally, children who live in the agricultural regions of the Aegean, Marmara, and the Black Sea coast are more likely to be employed as opposed to those living in southeast Anatolia.

Findings show that programs aimed to increase household income by encouraging the establishment of household businesses (through micro-credit programs) actually increase the incidence of child labor, since children are more likely to work in family businesses. It is also noted that work conditions improve for children when they work for family members. Since higher parental education levels lead to a lower incidence of child labor, intervention strategies should be implemented to increase the knowledge base of the household from child welfare to business management. Although the report mentions child labor in the agricultural sector, it does not provide any further details about the production of goods.

9. Elci, Z. (2007, March 27). EU helps Turkey's child workers back to school. *Reuters.* Retrieved February 1, 2008, from http://www.reuters.com/article/newsOne/idUSL2141853120070327

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified

The article reports on EU and its establishment of a €5.3 million program to eradicate WFCL in Turkey. This article focuses on Çankırı province, one of seven pilot programs. Under the project, the child workers receive benefits varying from education kits to basic food packages. They are also monitored to make sure they keep going to school and do not return to work again. Parents learn to read and write and are encouraged to do vocational courses so that they can earn money and save their children from working. EU plans to allocate more than €200 million over the next three years to Turkey for human resource development projects, such as education improvement and job creation. This report does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

10. Erder, S., & Kaska, S. (2003). *Irregular migration and trafficking in women: The case of Turkey.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved February 3, 2008, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/cache/offonce/pid/1674?entryId=9604

Source: International Organization

Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This research report was prepared by analyzing statistical data as well as conducting surveys and interviews with government officials, embassy and consular staff, NGOs, and women who have experienced irregular migration. The Turkish Penal Code penalizes forcing children, women, and men into prostitution with prison sentences and/or fines. Police officials and hospital workers claim to not have come across any cases involving the trafficking of children into prostitution. No cases of forced migration, such as kidnapping, among women or children were found in this study. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

11. Ertürk, Y., & Dayıoglu, M. (2004). *Gender, education and child labour in Turkey*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization—International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. Retrieved January 10, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=346

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Service Industry, Shoe Shining, Street Vending, Trade

This study examines the ways in which gender biases are reflected in the composition of child labor and how these biases impact the education of girls. To examine the links between gender inequality, child labor, school attendance and performance, research studies were initiated in 2002 in four countries: Egypt, Lebanon, Turkey, and Yemen. In Turkey, the purpose of the study is to help set priorities for the Time-Bound Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour.

The study points out the difficulty of measuring domestic work. Because it is hidden or not considered real work, girls' labor is often under represented. Findings illustrate that from 1994 to 1999, government research indicated a clear downward trend in the incidence of child labor in rural areas. However, the decrease in child labor is minimal when household work is taken into account. It is reported that in 1994, children age 6 to 14 engaged in market work, working an average of 38 hours per week. This figure was recorded at 40 hours per week in 1999. Children in urban areas work substantially longer hours compared to their rural counterparts. In 1994, 14 percent of male children could be categorized as engaged in hazardous work, while 9 percent of female children were engaged in hazardous tasks. By 1999, these figures declined to 10 percent in the case of male and 6 percent in the case of female children. An additional type of WFCL includes children who are classified as mobile workers. This category consists mainly of children engaged in petty trade and street vending. They sell napkins and simit (savory roll) in various parts of the city, shine shoes, and carry grocery bags. In both the 1994 and 1999 Child Labour Survey very few children report work-related accidents, which seems counter-intuitive considering the unsafe conditions of many of their work environments.

The report proposes that the current programs need to be expanded to other regions of the country, since they are currently too centralized. Funding for education in the national budget needs to be expanded rather than decreased. Moreover, better qualitative research and surveys need to be implemented to better understand the dynamics of the hidden,

household economy. Although the report mentions child labor in the agricultural sector, it does not provide any further details about the production of goods.

This study comprised an overview of the different ILO-IPEC programs to improve employment prospects for families, and schooling and vocational training for children.

12. European Commission. (2004). *Country: Turkey: Eradicating the worst forms of child labour in Turkey: Project Fiche*. Retrieved January 14, 2008, from http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/fiche_projet/document/TRpercent200403.04percent20Eradicatingpercent20childpercent20labour.pdf

Source: Government Agency—European Commission

Child Labor: Agriculture, Small- and Medium-Scale Enterprises, Trade

This is a project proposal outlining the Turkish government's plan to reduce WFCL by the end of 2007, in line with the government's goal of eliminating WFCL by 2015. The government adopted the Time-Bound Policy and Programme Framework (TBPPF); its implementation and the expected results are outlined in this proposal. The proposal is based on the successes of previously implemented programs, including significant progress in harmonizing Turkish legislation with EU legislation on child labor, the establishment of multi-sectoral mechanisms designed to ensure coordination among partners, and at the provincial level, the creation of social mobilization networks by Provincial Action Committees that led to enhanced local ownership of the problem.

While Turkey ratified ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor in 2001, data on WFCL in the country is limited. The proposal mentions the following sectors where WFCL are found: agriculture, small and medium scale enterprises (SMEs) and street work. However, the report does not provide any further details regarding the production of goods.

13. EU supports Turkey to fight against child labour. (2006, April 3). *Child Labour News Service*. Retrieved January 15, 2008, from http://www.globalmarch.org/clns/clns-april-2006-details.php3#3-3

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Commerce, Industry, Service Industry

This newspaper article from *Abhaber News* was posted on the Global March Child Labour News Service (CLNS) website. The article reports that in 1999, the Child Labour Force Survey conducted by the government's Turkish Statistical Institute found that 10 percent of children age 6 to 17 (approximately 1.6 million children) were working in the following sectors: 57.6 percent in agriculture, 21.8 percent in industry, 10.2 percent in commerce, and 10.4 percent in services. In all sectors, children reportedly work in exploitive conditions.

The goal of the project "Eradication of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Turkey," is to withdraw 1,500 children from work and direct them back to school. This is the first project that EU is supporting in the area of child labor in Turkey. The project, which has a budget of €5.3 million, will contribute to the Turkish government's goal of eliminating WFCL by 2015. The project will be managed by the Child Labour Unit (CLU) of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MOLSS) with technical assistance provided by ILO. Although the article mentioned agriculture and industry, no further details were provided regarding child labor in the production of goods.

14. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.[a]). *Worst forms of child labour data—Turkey*. Retrieved February 2, 2008, from http://www.globalmarch.org/worstformsreport/world/turkey.html

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Auto Repair, Baking, Brick Factory, Carpet Weaving, Forestry, Husbandry, Metalwork, Shoe Shining, Street Vending, Woodwork
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

    This data sheet states that most child labor occurs in rural areas in traditional family activities, such as farming and animal husbandry. Girls are rarely seen working in public, but are kept from school. Many small enterprises are totally dependent on child labor. The data sheet reports children working in the sectors of auto repair, carpet weaving, forestry, street peddling, bakeries, metal work, shoe shining, woodworking, and brick factories.

    Turkey is reported as a major destination and transit country for trafficking in women and girls for the purpose of forced prostitution. Most trafficked women in the country are from Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kyrgystan, Moldova, Romania, Russia, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. While the government estimates approximately 30,000 minors in prostitution, the document also reports there are actually 60,000 female child prostitutes between 12 and 17 years of age. In 1998, it was reported that PKK had 3,000 children within its armed group, more than 10 percent of which were girls. The trafficking of Turkish girls within the country has not been reported.

15. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.[b]). *Turkey*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved February 2, 2008, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/TURKEY.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Auto Repair, Clothing, Domestic Labor, Footwear, Furniture, Garbage Collection, Leather, Metalwork, Service Industry, Shoe Shining, Street Vending, Textiles, Woodwork
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This factsheet states that children work in agriculture, metalwork, woodworking, clothing industries, textiles, leatherwork, personal and domestic services, automobile repair, furniture making, hotel and catering, and footwear. Street children in the cities of Diyarbak, Adana, and Istanbul pick through garbage at dumpsites, shine shoes, and sell various goods.

Turkey is a transit and destination country for the trafficking of children for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The trafficking of children for forced labor in various sectors is also reported. Most victims come from Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, including Moldova, Ukraine, Russia, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Georgia, Romania, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Belarus. There has been increasing evidence of internal trafficking of Turkish citizens for forced labor and sexual exploitation.

16. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.[c]). *Turkey fact sheet*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved February 2, 2008, from http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/turkey.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Brick Factory
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

This data sheet reports that 5 percent of the total working population in Turkey is comprised of children. Some children begin working at the age 10, in brick factories. Forced labor is constitutionally banned, and the provision is well-enforced. There were no reports of trafficking in children for the purpose of forced labor; legislation in this area addresses the issue. There is a growing problem with trafficking in women and girls from Kyrgystan for the purpose of forced prostitution. Additionally, the document notes that since 1994, PKK increased the recruited of children and even created regiments of children between ages 8eight and 12.

17. Gülçubuk, B., Karabiyik, E., & Tanir, F. (2003). *Turkey: Baseline survey on worst forms of child labour in the agricultural sector: Children in cotton harvesting in Karatas, Adana*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization—International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. Retrieved January 10, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=5224

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Harvesting, Husbandry, Cotton, Domestic Labor, Forestry, Tobacco, Sugar Beets

This study found that the majority of working children in Turkey (57.6 percent) are employed in the agricultural sector; most of them are unpaid workers in a family enterprise. Seasonal agricultural work is concentrated mostly in industrial crops such as cotton, tobacco, and sugar beets. Of these, cotton requires the most labor. Households spend three to seven months of the year migrating for temporary work in harvesting and

other activities related to industrial cotton production. Children work alongside their parents, engaging in hard physical labor under severe working conditions. Migrant families live in campsites that lack basic amenities, including water, plumbing, and electricity, in conditions that are well below minimum standards. Children employed in agriculture are engaged in one of four basic activities: seasonal work in crop harvesting, forestry activities, animal husbandry, and/or unpaid family work in a family enterprise. Girls are also reported to be engaged in domestic labor at the temporary campsites.

Findings are based on data collected through survey questionnaires and from existing literature. While there are no definite figures available, it is believed that 35–40 percent of an estimated 800,000–1.2 million migrant agricultural workers in Turkey are children between 5 and 17 years of age.

This study suggests that the means of eliminating child labor is to eliminate the economic and social factors that push children into the workforce. The study suggests that governments must support measures that help parents of working children build income-generation skills and establish small family enterprises.

18. International Labour Organization. (2004). *Summary outline for action programme on child labour: Working title: An integrated programme for the elimination of worst forms of child labour in furniture sector in three selected provinces*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved January 14, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/eurpro/ankara/programme/ipec/lib.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Furniture

This project proposal notes objectives and implementation of a direct action program to withdraw all working children under age 15 from furniture sectors in Izmir, Ankara, and Bursa, and to improve working conditions for all children age 15–18 working in hazardous conditions in these sectors. The proposal background and justification cite information from studies conducted by MOLSS on WFCL, including work in furniture production. According to April 2003 data provided by the Confederation of Turkish Tradesmen and Handicrafts, 7,000 children under age 18 are estimated to work in hazardous conditions in the furniture sector in the provinces of Bursa, Izmir, and Ankara. The children are involved in furniture construction, finishing, and upholstery. Children are mainly employed in industrial sites that lack adequate infrastructure, and they work with obsolete technology and unsafe machinery and tools. Poor sanitary conditions, inadequate or nonexistent personal protective equipment, inappropriate work spaces, and outdated machinery all contribute to the hazards children face at work. Additionally, they are exposed to toxic materials and by-products.

Many children work in areas that are not covered by the labor laws and are therefore beyond the reach of the MOLSS Labour Inspection Board (LIB), the governmental agency charged with the implementation of labor legislation. The project targeted a total

of 2,500 children in the furniture sector. A methodology was not presented in this document.

19. International Labour Organization. (2005a). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Convention No. 182, worst forms of child labour, 1999 Turkey (ratification: 2001) Published: 2005*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved February 2, 2008, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Child Debt Bondage: Begging, Unspecified
Child Labor: Garbage Collection, Street Vending
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending

In this document, the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR) comments on reports made by the Turkish government, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) and TISK about efforts to put in place Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor, to eliminate WFCL. CEACR asks for further information regarding government efforts in combating slavery, sexual exploitation, debt bondage, forced labor, and hazardous working conditions for child laborers, and about the implementation of the current laws that prohibit these practices. CEACR encourages the activities of SHÇEK of providing cash and in-kind assistance, rehabilitation centers, education and public awareness campaigns, and withdrawing 15,000 children from the streets.

CEACR notes ICFTU's indications that Turkey is a transit and destination country for trafficked children. Trafficked children originate from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. Turkey is also a transit country, mainly for children from Central Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Children from these countries are then sent to European countries. ICFTU also states that trafficked children are forced into prostitution or debt bondage, and that children are forced to beg or to work on the streets. There are two categories of street working children. The first are those who sell items, like chewing gum and water, on the streets, then return home. The second are those who live on the streets, many of whom collect and separate garbage, and are often involved in drug abuse, street gangs, and violence. Of the street children scavenging in garbage, 72 percent complained about fatigue, standing and walking long hours, carrying heavy equipment, and remaining outside in extreme weather.

The Committee calls on better monitoring through labor inspectors and the continuing support of programs carried and implemented by the United Nations Children's Fund. A methodology was not presented in this document. There was no mention of child labor in the productions of goods.

20. International Labour Organization. (2005b). *ILO activities 2001–2004: Cooperation in a changing environment, report of the Director-General, volume I; Seventh European regional meeting, Budapest, February 2005*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved January 10, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/relm/rgmeet/7erm/dgrepvol1.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Metalwork, Unspecified

This report discusses the activities and challenges of ILO in the context of current economic and political developments. The first Time-bound Programme for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in the region is being implemented in Turkey by ILO-IPEC. The development of the program is based on more than 10 years of close cooperation between constituents in Turkey and ILO-IPEC. Many of the action programs launched within the framework of ILO-IPEC have been sustained, such as a center for children working on the streets of Ankara and a rehabilitation center set up by the Turkish Confederation of Employers' Associations (TISK) for children working in the metal sector in Istanbul. A number of child labor projects in Central Asia and Turkey have recently been approved. This report does not provide any further details about the production of goods.

21. International Labour Organization. (2006a). *CEACR: Individual direct request concerning Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) Turkey (ratification: 1998) Submitted: 2006.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved February 2, 2008, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Artistic Performance, Industry

CEACR asks for more information to ensure that the legal measures to comply with ILO Convention 138 on the minimum age for work are being enforced. It notes the Turkish law which prohibits boys under 18 from working underwater and underground. Furthermore, children under 18 are not permitted to work at night at industrial sites. The government has specified the types of jobs that are hazardous and those to which children over 16 can be admitted with a proper medical certificate, vocational training, and guarantee that their health, safety, and morals will be protected. Children 14 years of age who have completed their primary education may participate in light work. Moreover, individual permits may be granted to children under 15 who appear in artistic performances. While the document mentions industry, it does not provide further information on the types of goods produced. A methodology was not presented in this document.

22. International Labour Organization. (2006b). *CEACR: Individual direct request concerning worst forms of child labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Turkey (ratification: 2001) Submitted: 2006*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved February 2, 2008, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Auto Repair, Footwear, Furniture, Garments, Leather, Metalwork, Sexual Exploitation, Woodwork

CEACR requests more information regarding the implementation of measures by the Turkish government to combat child pornography, the participation of children in hazardous work, and the development of policies by CLU. Additionally, CEACR requests more information regarding the removal of children from WFCL, especially in the automobile repair, footwear, and garment sectors. CEACR particularly wants to see the number and nature of infringement reports, along with the investigations, prosecutions, and convictions carried out. It is noted that a program in the provinces of Ankara, Izmir, and Bursa in the furniture sector has been implemented to remove 1,250 from WFCL and orient them to school. The current labor code does not protect most children working in agriculture because it does not apply to enterprises that employ fewer than 50 workers. Children primarily work in small enterprises that employ fewer than nine workers. The report on the Time-Bound Programme also indicates that children working in seasonal commercial agriculture will be a priority group because they do not have access to public education, work without protection, and are very young.

Additionally, an estimated 45 percent of children working in the wood products sector carry heavy loads and 23 percent use machinery. In the leather sector, 25 percent work excessive hours and 13 percent carry heavy loads. Moreover, it is reported that 77 percent of children in the metal sector work in extremely high temperatures. In furniture making, all children are exposed to noise and vibrations and 66 percent of them work in premises without sufficient ventilation. Twenty-five percent of the children who work have no social protection against employment injury or occupational diseases. CEACR calls on the government to periodically review the list of hazardous types of work that may not be performed by children under age 18. A methodology was not presented in this document.

23. International Labour Organization. (2006c). *Combating child labour: Lessons from the Turkish Labour inspection experience.* Retrieved February 2, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/global/About_the_ILO/Media_and_public_information/Press_releases/lang--en/WCMS_077636/index.htm

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Furniture

The report notes that, between 2004 and 2006, 4,000 children in the provinces of Ankara, Izmir, and Bursa were withdrawn or prevented from participating in WFCL as a result of an ILO-IPEC program and Turkey's LIB. The program established a mechanism to track incidences of child labor and monitor school attendance with computer software. Additionally, vocational training and income generating activities have been offered to families. The document provides a short profile of a 16-year-old, Ahmet, working in the furniture industry. Ahmet regularly handled hazardous chemicals and dangerous machinery, and was exposed to daily noise and dust. Once identified as a child worker, he

was sent to a Social Support Centre, and given medical treatment and the opportunity to complete his primary education. Upon graduation, Ahmet entered an apprenticeship program that would lead to a proper professional career. The document does not provide a methodology.

24. International Labour Organization. (2007, May). Latest survey shows child labour rates continue to fall. *ILO Ankara Newsletter, 2007-2*. Retrieved January 18, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/eurpro/ankara/newsletr/2007_2.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Industry, Service Industry, Trade

    This ILO newsletter reports the findings of the latest Child Labour Survey that was conducted October to December 2006 by the Turkish Statistics Institution with the support of ILO-IPEC. This third survey is a continuation of earlier surveys conducted in 1994 and 1999. The findings show that the incidence of child labor continues to fall. The proportion of children between ages 6 and 17 who were working was 15 percent in 1994, 10 percent in 1999, and decreased again to 6 percent in 2006. The proportion of children from 6 to 14 who were working dropped from 5 percent in 1999 to 3 percent in 2006. Of all working children, 41 percent are employed in agriculture, 28 percent in industry, 22 percent in trade, and 9 percent in services. No further details were provided about the production of goods.

25. International Labour Organization. (2007). *World Day Against Child Labour 12 June 2007, Harvest for the future: Agriculture without child labour; Country activities: Turkey*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved January 10, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/ipec info/product/viewProduct.do?productId=4331

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This news release describes the public awareness campaign of ILO in Turkey on the World Day Against Child Labour. There are a total number of 21 provinces where ILO-IPEC projects are currently being implemented. The EU-funded project, eradicating the Worst Forms of Child Labor in Turkey, is under implementation in seven provinces where half-day awareness-raising meetings were organized. These meetings were followed by week-long activities, including concerts, folk dances, painting exhibitions, sports activities, open air exhibitions, "marches" by the children, and press releases at local and national levels. This article does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

26. Kart, E. (2007, March 22). A practice of solidarity reaching out to working children in Çankırı. *Today's Zaman.* Retrieved February 3, 2008, from http://www.todayszaman. com/tz-web/detaylar.do?load=detay&link=106169&bolum=101

    Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Street Vending

The article reports that on March 14, 2007, a team from the Delegation of the European Commission to Turkey, led by Undersecretary Dr. Holger Schröder, visited the Çankırı Provincial Project Coordination Office. It is noted that Çankırı is one of seven Turkish provinces that take part in the €5.3 million two-year project, eradicating the Worst Forms of Child Labor in Turkey. The project is implemented with the technical support of the ILO Turkey Office, with the aim to eradicate all WFCL in Turkey by 2015. By January 2007, 3,083 children working on the street were receiving rehabilitation and educational services, as well as material support to attend school. According to MOLSS, workers' organizations, and NGOs, the three WFCL in Turkey are seasonal agricultural labor; work in small and medium-sized enterprises under hazardous conditions, and working on the streets. Although the article mentions agriculture, it does not provide further details regarding the production of goods.

27. Martin, J. W. (2003). *Child labour in Europe and Central Asia: Problem and response: An overview of selected countries*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization—International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. Retrieved January 10, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=583

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Street Vending

The report discusses cultural factors that contribute to the persistence of child labor. Children's work in Turkey is regarded as a key transitional phase into adulthood. Boys are primarily involved in street work because of traditional beliefs that girls should remain in the home. Local government policies and activities to combat child labor have been unsuccessful due to societal lack of awareness on the issues of child labor. The report notes Turkey's ratification of ILO Convention 138 on the minimum age for work in October 1998 and ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor in August 2001.

The report mentions ILO-IPEC's project on street children in Turkey in Ankara, which has been successfully replicated elsewhere in Eastern Europe. It is reported that some 1,200 children are registered in the center and over 5,000 more have been contacted by social workers. The project, Vocational Training for Rural and Domestic Child Labour, was implemented by the Development Foundation of Turkey. The program's aim was to provide vocational training and education for rural and domestic child workers, create income generation for young girls in domestic labor and employment opportunities for parents of working children, and train parents on family planning and reproductive health.

28. Mertens, R. (2003, May 8). In Turkey, childhoods vanish in weary harvests. *The Christian Science Monitor*. Retrieved February 2, 2008, from http://www.csmonitor.com/2003/0508/p07s01-woeu.html

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Cotton, Hazelnuts, Sugar Beets

The article focuses on migrant worker families whose children work in the fields. It is reported that migrant children and their families pick cotton in the Amuq Valley as well as dig for sugar beets in central Turkey, and pick hazelnuts at the Black Sea coast. Often, children only attend school two months out of the year, during the winter months when there are no crops. The article notes that ILO Conventions allow children to work on family farms. However, commercial farms are harmful, as children often work long hours and suffer exposure to pesticides, and dangerous machinery.

The article states that Turkey has made a commitment to reduce child labor by increasing the compulsory age for school attendance to 14 and by prohibiting children under 15 from working (except in agriculture).

29. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey. (2007). *The rights of the child in Turkey.* Retrieved on January 11, 2008, from http://www.mfa.gov.tr/MFA/ForeignPolicy/MainIssues/ChildrenIssues/

Source: Government Agency—Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Child Labor: Unspecified

This government website addresses the efforts Turkey has taken to ensure the rights and wellbeing of children are protected. Turkey signed the CRC on September 14, 1990 and ratified it on December 9, 1994. Turkey signed the OPSC and the Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflicts on September 8, 2000. The Optional Protocols were ratified on August 19, 2002 and on May 4, 2004 respectively. Turkey has also signed and ratified The European Convention on the Exercise of Children's Rights, The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Additional Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air as well as the Additional Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and its Optional Protocol (with regard to the girl child), as well as ILO Conventions 138 on the minimum age for work and 182 on the worst forms of child labor. In order to ensure and monitor the implementation of the legal framework, Higher and Lower Boards have been established. This document does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

30. Polat, O. (2006). *Sexual exploitation of children*. Retrieved February 4, 2008, from http://www.crin.org/docs/street_csec_turkey.doc

Source: Academic/Research

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

The paper reviews Turkey's current legislation on child sexual exploitation and its implementation. Research includes transcripts of calls to the support line of cases of child prostitution and pornography; most of which were not followed up on by the police. Although Turkey ratified UNCRC and its Supplementary Protocol, the author argues that Turkey has not changed its civil, employment, and penal codes to bring it into compliance. Moreover, societal norms continue to lack awareness regarding children's rights. It is noted in the article that child prostitution stems from poverty, which often leads children to run away from home. Additionally, children are sold to the prostitution market. There is no valid method of determining the number of children exposed to sexual exploitation. However, it is reported that about 500 girls are employed as sex workers in Istanbul. This report does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

31. Prusher, I. (2003, February 20). A film puts face on unseen street children. *The Christian Science Monitor*. Retrieved February 4, 2008, from http://www.csmonitor.com/2003/0220/p01s04-woeu.html

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Shoe Shining, Street Vending

The article reports on Umit Cin Guven's film *Children of Secret*, which explores the lives of street children in Turkey. It is noted that many street children are originally from large rural families. Sometimes, coming from a large family pushes a child to seek work in the big city. Children seen working the intersections of Turkish cities, shining shoes and selling tissues, are usually still living with their families. They are younger and better-off than most of the children living on the streets. This report does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

32. State Institute of Statistics, Prime Ministry Republic of Turkey, & International Labour Organization. (1999). *Child labour in Turkey 1999*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization—International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. Retrieved February 1, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=5104

Source: Government Agency—State Institute of Statistics, Turkey

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

The document states that in 1994 and 1999, children were 19 percent of the total population. Of all children age 6 to 17, 10 percent were engaged in economic activities, 30 percent were engaged in domestic activities of a non-economic nature, and 60 percent did not work. While 6 percent of urban children worked, 17 percent of children in rural areas were engaged in work. The fall in the incidence of child labor is seen mostly in the agricultural sector, where it decreased 36 percent. In 1999, 58 percent of children worked in the agricultural sector, 22 percent in unspecified industry, 10 percent in trade, and 10 percent in services. Additionally, 52 percent of children worked for 40 hours or more per week. Moreover, 7 percent of females and 14 percent of males worked more than 63

hours per week. With regards to domestic work, male children worked an average of 6.5 hours per week, while female children worked 13.5 hours. It is also reported that an estimated 1.6 percent of child workers experienced work-related accidents or worked in hazardous situations. Child workers experienced broken or fractured limbs, twists and sprains, infections, bruises, and burns. Of the children who declared having a work related accidents, 67 percent said they received treatment. About 50 percent of working children complained about low pay, while 42 percent said the work is too tiresome. When children are asked what they want to do the most now, 83 percent said they just want to attend school.

In this report, the Turkish government's 1999 Child Labour Survey results are compared with those of 1994 in charts, summary tables, and notes. It is the only data source that provides information on the incidence of child labor and the characteristics of child workers on a national basis in Turkey. The survey questionnaire was simply added on to the standard Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS) questionnaire. The sampling method of the survey is a two-stage stratified clustered one with eight sub-samples. Stratification was based on seven geographical regions, rural-urban classification, and nine provincial centers. In 1999, the sample size was increased to 20,000 households. The upper age of the children considered went from 14 to 17 years.

33. Türkmen, M., Okyay, P., Ata, O., & Okuyanoglu, S. (2004). A descriptive study on street children living in a southern city of Turkey. *The Turkish Journal of Pediatrics, 46*(2), 131–136. Retrieved February 3, 2008, from http://tjp.dergisi.org/pdf//xml/pdf-115.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Scavenging, Shoe Shining, Street Vending

The paper examines street children in southern Turkey. It states that children most commonly work as shoe polishers (22 percent), street vendors (22 percent), and scavengers (33 percent). Children's work environments are reported to be very hazardous on the streets, as children experience beatings, attacks, and sexual abuse. There was no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

The study was conducted among children living and working in the streets in Adana in 1997 and 1998. Questionnaires were conducted among 52 children, with a median age of 14.

34. Turkstat indicates concerns over child labour. (2007, April 23). *Child Labour News Service*. Retrieved February 1, 2008, from http://www.globalmarch.org/clns/clns-april-2007-details.php#23-3

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor

This news article from *Today's Zaman* was posted on the Global March CLNS website. It summarizes the major findings of the Child Labour Survey and HLFS conducted in

October, November, and December 2006, by the Turkish Statistics Institute (Turkstat), an agency of the Turkish government, released on April 20, 2007. Interviewed children numbered 28,978. Previous Child Labour Surveys were conducted in 1994 and 1999. This time, the researchers asked more detailed questions about work done in the home.

The survey found that 6 percent of children between ages 6 and 17 are engaged in the work force: 43 percent work in household chores, and 51 percent do not do any form of work. Forty-eight percent of those in the work force live in urban areas; 52 percent live in rural areas. Sixty-six percent are boys, while 34 percent are girls. Forty-one percent are in the agricultural sector, 53 percent work as regular or casual employees, and three percent are self-employed. Of children working, 32 percent attend school. Of children attending school, 2 percent work; while of the children not attending school, 26 percent work. Although the article mentioned agriculture, no further details were provided regarding child labor in the production of goods.

35. United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. (2001). *Concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child: Turkey. 09/07/2001. CRC/C/15/Add.152. (Concluding Observations/Comments)*. Geneva, Switzerland: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. Retrieved February 4, 2008, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/(Symbol)/c269eb5327da1731c1256a76004bee17?Open document

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This report examines how the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child has judged the work of Turkey in complying with UNCRC. Although Turkey has reformed its legislation and established SHÇEK as a monitoring body, it still needs to make proper budget allocations and ensure that rights are extended to all children. Turkey has signed a number of protocols with ILO, in particular promoting education of working children. However, it reported that Turkey still lacks a clear legal minimum age for working children. This report does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

36. United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. (2006). *Written replies by the government of Turkey to the list of issues to be taken up in connection with the consideration of the initial report of Turkey submitted under article 8, paragraph 1, of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Right of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography*. Retrieved February 2, 2008, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/1651dbf5d3c2b7acc125715a0031217c/$FILE/G0641318.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Street Vending
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This document describes the legal, judicial, and social measures taken by the Turkish government to comply with OPSC. According to data provided by SHÇEK and the International Organization of Migration, the number of child victims of human trafficking in Turkey was two in 2004, seven in 2005, and two as of March 2006. All of these children are girls who have been forced into prostitution. Since 2005, TBPPF for the Prevention of Child Labor projects have been initiated, which include education of street children in 11 cities, targeting 6,700 children. Additionally, the projects aim to involve families in income-generating activities and vocational training, including child labor related topics in national policies and programs. Moreover, the project aims to withdraw 1,500 children in seven cities from hazardous forms of labor and labor that prevents children from attending school. The objective is also to expand projects that rehabilitate street children from substance abuse and sexual exploitation to other parts of the country. This report does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

37. United Nations Children's Fund. (2003, Winter). Diyarbakır starfish. *Say Yes*. Retrieved February 2, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/turkey/sy5/cp7.html

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Hazelnuts

This article highlights the stories of six children who have been helped by the SHÇEK Youth Centre in Diyarbakır, Turkey. Many of the children work on the streets or beg in order to take care of their families. One child went to the Black Sea to pick hazelnuts for a couple months, where he worked all day, had very little to eat, and earned US$37 a month. This was the same amount he earned in one day running with a street gang. The article notes that the Centre provides music lessons and a boarding school. It helps students attend school, and assists parents with family planning.

38. United Nations Children's Fund. (2006). *UNICEF in Turkey: Country profile*. Retrieved January 10, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/turkey/ut/ut2_2010.html

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor

This web page is an overview of general information concerning children in Turkey. Child labor is reported in the informal urban economy, seasonal agricultural work, and domestic labor. Among children age 6 to 14, 3 percent were engaged in economic activity. Additionally, an increasing number of children live on the street, making them vulnerable to abuse and exploitation.

The document notes the signing of UNCRC on September 14, 1990 and ratification on April 4, 1995. OPSC AND he Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict were ratified by Turkey on September 8, 2000. The Child Protection Law (Act No. 5395), which entered into force on July 3, 2005, aimed at integrating international standards into the procedures and principles regarding children in need of protection. Turkey was one of the first six countries to undertake action to combat child labor

through ILO-IPEC in 1992. Furthermore, Turkey is party to six ILO conventions directly related to children, including Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor. While agriculture is mentioned in this document, further details regarding the production of goods was not mentioned.

39. United Nations Children's Fund. (n.d.). *Children first: Children living and working on the streets.* Retrieved February 2, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/turkey/dn_2006/cp43.html

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

The document notes that available services for children living on the street focus on providing temporary housing, rehabilitating children from substance abuse, returning child workers to their families, and discouraging families from sending their children to work on the streets. It is also noted that in order to decrease the number of children on the street, alternative recreational and educational activities should be provided to families and children. Additionally, measures to reduce the rate of child labor should involve using the media for public awareness and expanding the Conditional Cash Transfer scheme to help replace lost earnings when children stop working. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

40. U.S. Department of State. (2007a). *Turkey: Country reports on human rights practices—2006.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved January 11, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78844.htm

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

Child Labor: Agriculture, Auto Repair, Carpentry, Footwear, Handicrafts, Leather, Manufacturing, Street Vending
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Begging

The report notes the existence of laws to protect children from exploitation in the workplace. However, these laws were not implemented effectively. The use of child labor was reported to be widespread, particularly in the agricultural sector, carpentry, the shoemaking and leather goods industry, auto repair, small-scale manufacturing, and street sales. Citing the State Statistical Institute, the report states that the number of child laborers between ages 12 and 17 has decreased from 948,000 in 2003 to 764,000 in 2004. Boys were reported to work for low wages in the informal sector, such as in auto repair shops. Girls worked in handicrafts, particularly in rural areas, often without attending school. While child labor is largely found in the agriculture sector, an increasing number of children and their families migrated to urban areas. Although the law prohibits trafficking in persons, it is reported that the trafficking of women and children occurs to and within Turkey for sexual exploitation and occasionally labor.

41. U.S. Department of State. (2007b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved January 10, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/82807.htm

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

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

The report identifies Turkey as a Tier 2 country. Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, and Georgia are reported to be source countries and transit countries for women and girls trafficked to Turkey for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. Additionally, girls from Iran, Azerbaijan, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan are trafficked to Turkey for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. In the report year, girls from Kenya, Nigeria, and the Philippines were also trafficked to Turkey. Some of these victims are also trafficked through Turkey to the area administered by Turkish Cypriots for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The report notes that the government of Turkey does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. However, it is noted to be making efforts to do so by amending its law to increase penalties for trafficking offenses and to increase victims' rights and access to assistance. The total number of trafficking investigations, prosecutions, and convictions were also increased over the last year. Moreover, law enforcement and prevention efforts have improved during 2006. This article does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

42. World Health Organization. (n.d.). Child labour in Izmir: Integrated programme for the elimination of the worst forms: Turkey. In *Children's health and environment case studies summary book—Actions and interventions*. Retrieved February 4, 2008, from http://www.euro.who.int/document/che/33TURweb.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Auto Repair, Footwear, Textiles

This report documents the success of an integrated program that removes children from work in Izmir, Turkey. Through the coordination of MOLSS LIB, ILO-IPEC, NGOs, and local and national government, a total of 8,270 children had been reached, out of which 2,839 were placed in the primary education system. The report notes that the majority of child workers in Izmir were employed in unregistered SMEs that suffered unsafe infrastructure and working conditions. The footwear, textile, and auto repair sectors were targeted as sectors where children were heavily employed.

TURKEY: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. 687 people tried for human trafficking last year. (2006, August 10). *Turkish Daily News.* Retrieved November 11, 2006, from the LexisNexis database.

   Source: News Article

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This article reports that criminal courts in Turkey tried 687 people and settled almost 200 cases related to human trafficking in 2005. Turkey is a major destination and transit country for women and children trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The majority of the victims are from Moldavia and the Ukraine. The article does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of products.

2. A counter trafficking website is launched in Turkey. (2005, April). *HumanTrafficking.org.* Retrieved November 25, 2006, from http://www.humantrafficking.org/updates/211/

   Source: NGO

   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

   This article announces the launch of a new website created by International Organization for Migration (IOM) Ankara dedicated to counter-trafficking efforts in the region. The website seeks to raise awareness about the issue of trafficking in Turkey, as well as relevant legislation meant to safeguard potential victims. The website is part of a Turkish government initiative, in collaboration with IOM, to raise awareness about trafficking and reduce its presence within the country. The article does not specifically discuss the use of forced labor in the production of products.

3. Aita, J. (2006, April 24). Human trafficking a global problem, U.N. report says: U.N. Office on Drugs and Crime finds all countries a problem. *State Department Documents and Publications.* Retrieved November 21, 2006, from the LexisNexis database.

   Source: News Article

   Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

   This article mentions the 2006 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime report, which states that Turkey is high on the list of destination countries for trafficked women and children. The article does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of products.

4. Erder, S., & Kaska, S. (2003). *Irregular migration and trafficking: The case of Turkey.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Organization for Migration.

   Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report, published by IOM, examines the trafficking of women into Turkey for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Turkey is a major destination country for women trafficked from Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, and Ukraine. This report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of products.

5. Fowler, J. (2005, August 30). Aid organizations turn to telephone to help victims of sex traffickers. *Agence France Presse.* Retrieved November 20, 2006, from the LexisNexis database.

   Source: News Article

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This article details the attempts of IOM and local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to provide assistance for victims of human trafficking. The article states Turkey is a common destination country for the trafficking of women for work in the sex industry. The article mentions the country's "157 hotline," which assists victims. The article does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of products.

6. International Labour Organization. (2002). Forced labor, child labour and human trafficking in Europe: An ILO perspective. Geneva, Switzerland: Author.

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

   This paper, published as part of the 2002 European Conference on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in Brussels, mentions that Turkey is a significant destination country for human trafficking for women and children from the Balkans and Eastern Europe, including the countries of Albania, Romania, Ukraine, and Moldova. The document does not specify any industries in relation to the trafficking of women and children to Turkey, nor does it discuss the use of forced labor in the production of products.

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

   Source: International Organization

   Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor

   This document discusses the use of exploitive labor in Turkey mainly in the domestic services sector. According to the report, many women migrate to Turkey seeking employment as domestic laborers. Some of these women become victims of exploitive labor situations where their freedom of movement is restricted and their employers are

abusive. The document does not specifically discuss forced labor in this sector, nor does it mention forced labor in the production of products in regards to Turkey.

8. Lindstrom, M. S. (2005). Turkey's efforts to fight trafficking in the Black Sea region: A regional approach. *Connections: The Quarterly Journal, 4*(4), 39–47.

   Source: Other—Academic Journal

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This case study, written by the Chief of Mission at IOM in Ankara, Turkey, looks at the efforts to fight trafficking in the Black Sea region. Turkey is a primary destination for human trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation. Victims usually come to the country believing they will work as nannies, caregivers, waitresses, sales assistants, or dancers, but are duped into the commercial sex industry.

   Since 2005, the Turkish government has started a toll-free hotline that provides victims of trafficking round-the-clock assistance, and also provides potential victims the opportunity to verify job opportunities prior to leaving their home country.

   This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of products.

9. Security Forces Combat Human Trafficking Via Leaflets. (2005, July 7). *Turkish Daily News.* Retrieved November 21, 2006 from the LexisNexis database.

   Source: News Article

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

   This article states that Turkey is a transit and destination country for women and children trafficked for prostitution and forced labor.

   It reports on the government's efforts to educate the public about human trafficking. The Gendarmerie General Command printed 150,000 leaflets in Turkish to both warn potential traffickers and to educate the public about trafficking. The leaflets also contain ways to contact the Gendarmerie.

   The article does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of products.

10. Stop Violence Against Women. (2005). *Turkey.* Retrieved November 21, 2006, from http://www.stopvaw.org/printview/7246af3a-9456-4d14-9df1-ccf592812ebc.html

    Source: NGO

    Human Trafficking: Unspecified

This country profile addresses gender discrimination and violence against women in Turkey. The country profile states that Turkey ranks as a Tier 2 country according to the U.S. Department of State watch list for human trafficking. While it is primarily a country of destination for trafficking victims, it is also a transit country. The government estimates that approximately 200 people were trafficked during 2004, though NGOs estimate the number is closer to 1,500 people. The primary source countries for trafficking victims into Turkey include Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldavia, Romania, the Russian Federation, and the Ukraine.

The government punishes human trafficking with sentences ranging from eight to 12 years in prison. In 2004, efforts were made to prevent human trafficking through the review of employment contracts to identify possible cases of trafficking, and also by requiring that foreign entertainment contracts be made available in the applicant's native language. Additionally, the government opened the first shelter for trafficking victims in October 2004. The shelter contains 12 beds and provides health care, psychological assistance and legal aid to trafficking victims.

This website does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of products.

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

    Source: International Organization

    Human Trafficking: Unspecified

    In this report, Turkey is described 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 products.

12. U.S. Agency for International Development. (2006). *Trafficking in persons: USAID's response.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 21, 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

    This report notes that women and children are trafficked to Turkey for sexual exploitation. The report also states that the U.S. Agency for International Development supports IOM's efforts to combat trafficking in Turkey. The report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of products.

13. U.S. Department of State. (2006a). *Trafficking in persons report.* Washington DC: Author.

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

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This yearly report from the U.S. Department of State finds that Turkey is a major destination and transit country for women and children trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation. It does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of products.

14. U.S. Department of State. (2006b) *Turkey: Country reports on human rights practices—2005.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 21, 2006, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61680.htm

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

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Exploitive Labor: Brick Making

This report notes that trafficking of both women and children is common in Turkey for the purpose of sexual exploitation. One line in the document notes that workers in brick kilns are paid low wages or not at all; however, the document does not state that participation is forced.

Under Turkish law, human traffickers face sentences ranging from eight to 12 years imprisonment along with heavy fines. However, the report finds that, in 2005, the Turkish government continued its practice of prosecuting trafficking cases inappropriately as voluntary prostitution and illegal migration. In May 2005, the Turkish government began working in cooperation with the IOM on a public awareness campaign, which includes a toll-free hotline for victims of trafficking.

15. Vlachova, M. (2005, December) Trafficking in humans: The slavery of our age. Connections: The Quarterly Journal, 4(4), 1–16

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Human Trafficking: Unspecified

This article describes the scope and growing danger of human trafficking, which according to the article is a modern day form of slavery. The author provides a thorough overview regarding the global situation of trafficking in men, women, and children. The article makes a brief mention that Turkey is a major destination country for human trafficking, but does not elaborate further. No mention of the use of forced labor in the production of products is made.

TURKMENISTAN: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Amman, E. (2006, November 8). *Ministry of Trade turns Turkmen girls into trade commodities*. Retrieved December 3, 2006, from http://www.chrono-tm.org/?025704269 6000000000000011000000

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This article discusses female child labor in the commercial sex industry, but does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

2. Chellapermal, J., Cartner, H., & Grono, N. (2006, March 20). E.U.: No trade agreement for Turkmenistan, [Joint letter]. *Human Rights News*. Retrieved December 3, 2006, from http://hrw.org/english/docs/2006/03/20/turkme13040.htm

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This joint letter written by representatives from Human Rights Watch, Christian Solidarity Worldwide, and International Crisis group to the European Union (EU), argues that EU should maintain a strict and critical trade policy with Turkmenistan due to the country's unchanged human rights record. The letter states that President Niyazov's announcement to ban child labor in Turkmenistan is actually a false promise. The writers argue that Turkmenistan has a tradition of enacting laws or making policy announcements without proper enforcement capabilities. Until Turkmenistan can prove that it can enforce its legislation, the writers insist that EU not lighten its policies toward the country.

3. Child labour belies talk of rights. (2006, December 4). *NBCentralAsia*. Retrieved December 7, 2006, from http://www.iwpr.net/?p=btm&s=b&o=325896&apc_state=henh

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Cotton

   According to NBCentralAsia analysts and other individuals, child labor is still prevalent in Turkmenistan. Despite a government announcement to ban child labor, children can still be found working in marketplaces and the cotton industry. The article states that children actively work as vendors in marketplaces and provide a substantial amount of labor during the cotton harvest. Children from 7th to 9th grade are sent to pick cotton during the school day. In rural areas, only children between 1st and 3rd grade attend school, as other pupils work in the cotton fields.

4. End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography, and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. (n.d.). *Turkmenistan.* Bangkok, Thailand: Author. Retrieved December 13, 2006, from the ECPAT CSEC database.

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Cotton

Information presented on this website reiterates information provided in other sources, included in this annotated bibliography. Child labor in Turkmenistan can be found in rural areas where children, primarily teenagers, are found working in the cotton fields. Children as young as age 10 assist with cotton harvesting for up to two months. Families of children who do not participate in the cotton harvest can be subjected to harassment from the government.

The government has not ratified International Labour Organization Convention 182, nor has it ratified the Optional Protocol to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography.

5. Environmental Justice Foundation. (2005). *White gold: The true cost of cotton*. London: Environmental Justice Foundation. Retrieved July 26, 2007, from http://www.ejfoundation.org/pdf/white_gold_the_true_cost_of_cotton.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Cotton

Though this report focuses largely on Uzbekistan, it notes that child labor is frequently used in other Central Asian states, including Turkmenistan. According to the report, approximately 200,000 children were used to harvest cotton in 2004 despite a presidential announcement that child labor was to be banned. In Turkmenistan, children are encouraged to participate in the harvest by local officials. The report states that children as young as age 10 participate in the cotton harvest in Turkmenistan.

6. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.). *Turkmenistan*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved November 16, 2006, from http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/turkmenistan.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Unspecified
Child Slavery: Cotton

According to a United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) report published in 2000 and cited in this document, approximately 1 million children in Turkmenistan participate in child labor. This document states that the government prohibits forced or bonded labor of children and generally does a good job of enforcing these laws. The exception to the prohibition on forced labor is in the cotton industry, where children are widely used in the

harvest process. The document also mentions that children work in family businesses but did not elaborate on the industries.

7. Human Rights Watch. (n.d.). *Turkmenistan*. New York: Author. Retrieved November 13, 2006, from http://www.hrw.org/english/docs/2006/01/18/turkme12244htm

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Agriculture

   This overview of the human rights situation in Turkmenistan states that children's access to education is reduced due to the government's reliance on child labor in agriculture. The document does not specify a particular industry, nor does it elaborate on the use of child labor in the production of goods.

8. International Bureau for Children's Rights. (n.d.). *Making children's rights work: Country profile on Turkmenistan*. Montreal, Canada: Author. Retrieved December 12, 2006, from http://www.ibcr.org/Publications/CRC/Draft_CP_Asia/TajikistanPDF.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Cotton

   This document notes that forced child labor in the cotton industry is a common practice in Turkmenistan. Annually, schools are closed from September to December so that children can help harvest cotton. The government enacted a law in 2005 banning child labor and making it illegal to contract an employee younger than age 16. However, the implementation of this law has been ineffective, and child labor, especially in agriculture, still occurs. The document also notes that trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation is a severe problem in Turkmenistan, but it does not list any specific destinations or transit countries for trafficking victims.

9. International Crisis Group. (2005). *The curse of cotton: Central Asia's destructive monoculture: Asia Report N°93*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved November 22, 2006, from http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=3294&l=1

   Source: NGO

   Forced Child Labor: Cotton

   This report provides information on forced child labor in the cotton industry in several Central Asian states. Regarding Turkmenistan, the report notes that children are widely used in the harvesting of cotton. Though no law exists within the country stating that participation is mandatory, children are "strongly encouraged" to participate. Should a child not participate, his/her family could become victims of government harassement. According to the report, children as young as age 10 can be found picking cotton. A report by the Turkmenistan Helsinki Initiative states that in the Dashoguz Province

200,000 children were estimated as likely to work during the cotton harvest. Children in rural communities provide the most labor, often working everyday during the harvest season. Children in urban areas spend half of their day in school and the other half assisting with the harvest. This document notes that President Niyazov announced on May 14, 2004 that child labor would be banned in the country; however, the report notes that it is too soon to tell whether this policy is being properly enforced.

10. International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights. (2004). *Turkmenistan: Making of a failed state*. Vienna: Author. Retrieved December 13, 2006, from http://www.tmhelsinki.org/en/modules/wfchannel/index.php?pagenum=7

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Cotton

    Along with reviewing Turkmenistan's human rights abuses, this document briefly mentions the use of children in the cotton harvest. According to the report, children work as cotton pickers from September to November every year at the behest of the government. No additional details about the industry are available from this report.

11. International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights. (2006). *Turkmenistan*. Vienna: Author. Retrieved December 3, 2006, from http://www.ihf-hr.org/viewbinary/viewdocument.php?download=1&doc_id=6867

    Source: NGO

    Forced Child Labor: Cotton, Sexual Exploitation

    According to this country report on the human rights situation in Turkmenistan, children continue to be exploited as laborers in the cotton harvest, although less than in previous years. The exploitation of child labor in the cotton harvest has been a long-standing problem in Turkmenistan. In previous years, children were forced to gather cotton, a major source of state income, for little to no money and at great physical risk. Children living in rural areas often miss school for several months due to their participation in harvesting.

    However, the report states, following the adoption of a new law in February, which explicitly prohibits child labor, mass child labor was not used during the harvest season from September to November 2005, though children still worked in the cotton fields in remote rural areas.

    This report also mentions cases of young girls involved in commercial sexual exploitation.

12. Monitoring the use of child labor in Ashgabat's markets. (2005, September 12). *EurasiaNet.org*. Retrieved December 8, 2006, from http://www.eurasianet.org/departments/rights/articles/eav090104.shtml

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Service Industry, Vending

This article reports that about 400 school children between age 7 and 15 work in Ashgabat's markets on a daily basis, primarily selling merchandise or providing other services. This article does not provide information on specific sectors in which children work, nor does it mention child labor in the production of goods.

13. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Turkmenistan*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved December 13, 2006, from http://www.protectionproject.org/

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This document reports that trafficking is widely used throughout Central Asia, including in Turkmenistan, for the purpose of forced child labor in the commercial sex industry. This document does not provide information on child labor in the production of goods.

14. Shenker, S. (2005, February 21). Central Asia struggles to end child labour. *BBC News*. Retrieved November 17, 2006, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/asia-pacific/4267559.stm

Source: News Article

Forced Child Labor: Cotton

This news article reviews the situation of child labor in the cotton industry in the Central Asian states. The article reports that in 2000 approximately 1 million children were active in Turkmenistan's labor force. As in other Central Asian states, schools in Turkmenistan close from September to December to allow children to work during the cotton harvest. The article notes the announcement of Turkmenistan's leader, President Saparmurat Niyazov, to ban child labor within the country.

15. *Trafficking in persons in Central Asia: The scope of the problem and the appropriate responses*. (2006, May 18–19). Speech presented for the Regional Central Asia Conference "Combating Trafficking in Human Beings—Regional Response," Astana, Kazakhstan. Retrieved from http://www.protectionproject.org/central_asia06.htm

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Cotton

This speech, which is posted on the Protection Project website, reviews the situation of trafficking and other human rights violations in several Central Asian states. It refers specifically to the practice of shutting down secondary schools in Turkmenistan during

the cotton harvest to mobilize students to work in the fields. Unfortunately, no additional information related to child labor in the production of goods is provided.

16. Turkmen Initiative for Human Rights. (2006, September 18). *Unemployed force working children out of the markets*. Retrieved December 8, 2006, from http://www.chrono-tm.org/?025504262800000000000011000000

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Portering, Vending

    This article reports that children age 10–15 work as porters and sellers in bazaars in Turkmenistan. The article finds that the total number of working children has declined due to competition from unemployed adults. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

17. Turkmenistan puts clamp on child labour. (2005, February 2). *NewsCentralAsia*. Retrieved November 13, 2006, from http://www.newscentralasia.com/modules.php?name=News&file=article&sid=1167

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This article provides the full text of the law that bans child labor in Turkmenistan. Salient points include the prohibition of labor contracts with children under age 16, a mandate that requires written permission of parents or guardians for use of children up to age 15 for work, and the directive that labor activity should not interfere with education.

18. Turkmenistan: UNICEF welcomes new child labour law. (2005, February 2). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved December 13, 2006, from http://www.irinnews.org/report.asp?ReportID=45360&SelectRegion=Central_Asia&SelectCountry=TURKMENISTAN

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This article notes the enactment of legislation in Turkmenistan banning child labor and UNICEF's approval of the move. The government of Turkmenistan reportedly enacted the legislation to move into closer alliance with UNCRC. Information regarding industries that use child labor is not provided.

19. Turkmenistan wrestles with child labor issue as cotton harvest approaches. (2004, September 1). *EurasiaNet.org*. Retrieved November 13, 2006, from http://www.eurasianet.org/departments/rights/articles/eav090104.shtml

    Source: News Article

Forced Child Labor: Cotton

This article reports on Turkmenistan President Niyazov's announcement that he would put an end to the use of child labor during the cotton harvest. Each year, children, especially upperclassmen, are forced to pick cotton in Turkmenistan. Though the announcement was meant to curb this practice, reports from rural regions, such as Dahoguz, stated that both teachers and students were still required to participate in the cotton harvest during school hours.

20. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2006a). *Consideration of reports submitted by states parties under Article 44 of the Convention concluding observations: Turkmenistan*. Geneva, Switzerland: United Nations. Retrieved December 3, 2006, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/03331fee19adbb02c1257192005c754c/$FILE/G0642325.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Cotton

    In this report, the Committee states its support of the government's declaration to ban child labor, but also expresses concern over the enforcement of legislation supporting the ban. It specifically mentions child labor in the cotton sector as an area of particular importance.

21. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2006b). State party examination of *Turkmenistan's first national report. Session 42 of the Committee on the Rights of the Child*. Retrieved November 22, 2006, from http://www.crin.org/docs/CRC42_Turkmenistan.doc

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Cotton

    This report, posted on the Child Rights Information Network, presents Turkmenistan's First National Report to the Committee on the Rights of the Child. Information in this report expresses the concern that children are used in Turkmenistan's cotton harvest; this claim was strongly refuted by delegates of Turkmenistan. The report also notes the legal age to work in Turkmenistan as 16.

TURKMENISTAN: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Freeman, M. A. (2006, May). *Country reports Turkmenistan*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota. Retrieved October 21, 2007, from http://iwraw.igc.org/publications/countries/turkmenistan.htm

   Source: NGO

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Cotton

   This report by the International Women's Rights Action Watch notes that the trafficking of women for commercial sexual exploitation occurs in Turkmenistan. In addition, the document states that children are forced to harvest cotton. School is cancelled to enable children to participate. During their employment, children work under harsh conditions including not having clean water, sufficient food, or proper sleeping accommodations. No geographic areas where cotton is harvested are mentioned in the report.

2. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.). *Turkmenistan*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved October 21, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/turkmenistan.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Forced Child Labor: Cotton

   This factsheet provides a number of statistics on child labor in Turkmenistan. According to the factsheet, forced child labor can be found in the cotton industry. Additional details regarding this practice are not presented in the source.

3. Health and dictatorship: Effects of repression in Turkmenistan. (2003). *Lancet, 361*, 69–70. Retrieved April 7, 2008, from the EBSCOhost database.

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Prison Labor: Kaolin Mining

   This article briefly states that prisoners in Turkmenistan were forced to work in a kaolin mine during their incarceration. The document does not provide further details on this form of labor, nor does it mention other forms of forced labor in the production of goods in Turkmenistan.

4. International Bureau for Children's Rights. (n.d.). *Making children's rights work: Country profile on Turkmenistan* (Draft). Montreal, Canada: Author. Retrieved October 21, 2007, from http://www.ibcr.org/Publications/CRC/Draft_CP_Asia/TurkmenistanPDF.pdf

   Source: NGO

Forced Child Labor: Cotton

Children in Turkmenistan are forced to harvest cotton between September and December. During this time period, schools are closed so that children can participate in the harvest. No further details about working conditions during the cotton harvest are provided.

The government enacted a law prohibiting minors younger than 16 from working, with the exception of children 15 years old who have the permission of their parents.

5. International Crisis Group. (2005). *The curse of cotton: Central Asia's destructive monoculture*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved October 21, 2007, from http://www.crisisgroup.org/library/documents/asia/central_asia/093_curse_of_cotton_central_asia_destructive_monoculture.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Forced Adult Labor: Cotton
   Forced Child Labor: Cotton

   The report notes that forced labor is part of the cotton industry in many Central Asian countries, including Turkmenistan. Children in Turkmenistan are forced to participate in cotton harvesting and often miss school in order to do so. The report states that children in Turkmenistan will have only completed 7.5 years of school upon graduation. In addition to school children, university students are also forced to harvest cotton. University students receive little to no payment for their work and face expulsion if they refuse to participate. In 2003, officials in Dashoguz forced employees of state-funded institutions to participate in the harvest as well.

6. Turkmenistan wrestles with child labor issue as cotton harvest approaches. (2004, September 1). *EurasiaNet*. Retrieved October 21, 2007, from http://www.eurasianet.org/departments/rights/articles/eav090104.shtml

   Source: News Article

   Forced Adult Labor: Cotton
   Forced Child Labor: Cotton

   This article notes that both secondary school students and university students are forced to participate in Turkmenistan's annual cotton harvest. Additionally, the article mentions that school administrators and teachers would also be required to participate in the activity. At the time of publication, President Niyazov announced that child labor would no longer be used in the cotton harvest. Further details about the type of work forced laborers perform in the cotton harvest were not discussed.

7. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006). *Trafficking in persons: Global patterns*. Vienna: Author. Retrieved November 21, 2007, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/traffickinginpersons_report_2006ver2.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

   This document ranks Turkmenistan as "medium," as a country of origin for unspecified forms of human trafficking. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

8. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 21, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/86204.htm

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

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
   Involuntary Adult Servitude: Unspecified

   Information on Turkmenistan is limited, as many of the claims made in consulted sources could not be substantiated. However, the document notes that women are trafficked internally for unspecified forms of involuntary servitude and externally for commercial sexual exploitation. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

9. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Turkmenistan: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 21, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78845.htm

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

   Adult Trafficking: Unspecified
   Forced Child Labor: Cotton

   This document notes that, since the president issued a decree banning the practice, there has been a reduction in the number of children forced to harvest cotton; however, the problem has not been completely eliminated. Additionally, the report notes that young women are the most common victims of human trafficking in Turkmenistan, though it did not specify a purpose.

UGANDA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Anderson, R. E., Sewankambo, F., & Vandergrift, K. (2004). *Pawns of politics: Child, conflict and peace in Northern Uganda.* Federal Way, WA: World Vision. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://www.streetchildren.org.uk/reports/Pawns%20of%20 Politics.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Forced Child Labor: Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

   This report discusses the situation of children who have been forced into conflict between the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) and the Government of Uganda (GoU). The report notes that an estimated 80 percent of people in the ranks of the LRA are children. In the third chapter, the report discusses specific experiences of children faced with risk of abduction. This includes being forced into soldiering, sexual slavery, and portering. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

   The paper notes that the army of the GoU, the Ugandan People's Defence Forces (UPDF), has successfully rescued former child soldiers. Children rescued by the UPDF are taken to Child Protection Units (CPUs) which are run by the army. However, there is no further discussion about the roles of CPUs.

2. Annan, J., Blattman, C., & Horton, R. (2006). *The state of youth and youth protection in Northern Uganda.* Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://www.sway-uganda.org/ SWAY.Phase1.FinalReport.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Brick Making, Charcoal Burning, Charcoal Making, Construction, Hunting, Trade
   Forced Child Labor: Portering, Soldiering, Unspecified

   Based on the findings of the Survey for War Affected Youth, this report for the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) of Uganda looks into the situation of youth and their well-being as well as youth protection efforts. Among the findings, the report discusses that the high cost of school fees has led to intermittent school attendance and a rise in child labor. This labor is known as leje leje, or casual labor which may be taken on a part-time basis, which is further described to be primarily brick making, agricultural work, and charcoal burning. There is no mention of what specific crops are included in agricultural work, nor is a description of hunting activities provided. It is noted that some of these tasks such as charcoal-burning are performed out in the bush which make children more at risk of abduction. Additionally, 12 percent of children were also reportedly involved in charcoal making. Military service is also an option for male youth and is seen as having an additional benefit as a safeguard from abduction. Forced child

labor occurs primarily with soldiering, portering, and other unspecified activities with the LRA.

The methodology for this report included surveying over 1,000 households and 750 male youths and further in-depth interviews with 30 male youths, their families, neighbors, friends, and teachers. The study focuses on Acholi male youths age 14 to 30, according to the traditional Acholi definition of youth.

3. Becker, J. (2005). Child soldier. *Human Rights: Journal of the Section of Individual Rights & Responsibilities, 32*(1). Retrieved October 16, 2007, from the Academic Search Premier database.

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

   This paper gives a summary of information on child soldiers in various countries including Uganda, Colombia, Sri Lanka, and the Democratic Republic of Congo. It is noted that in Northern Uganda, children are abducted from their home by rebels. There is no further discussion on the specific situation of child soldiers in Uganda. This paper notes that the forced recruitment of child soldiers is in violation of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), which cites 18 as the minimum age for voluntary recruitment into military, forced, or compulsory recruitment by any governmental or nongovernmental armed groups; Uganda has ratified this convention. There is no discussion of child labor in the production of goods.

4. Bohnett, T. (2007, October 24). *Four years of fighting child labor in Uganda.* Retrieved November 9, 2007, from http://www.theirc.org/news/four-years-of-fighting-childlabor 1024.html

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Bricklaying, Domestic Labor, Quarrying, Garbage Collection, Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

   This article recaps a four-year program by The International Rescue Committee (IRC) to combat child labor and provide education for children. It is reported that at the beginning of the program, Uganda's conflict led to the victimization of as many as 38,000 children who were forced to serve as combatants, bush wives, and porters. Those children who were not abducted were still affected as 10 percent of all children took part in some form of child labor such as domestic work, sex work, quarrying, or garbage picking. It is not specified what type of quarrying children participated in. The article also mentions a particular case of a child working as a bricklayer.

   This article notes that part of the program included working with the GoU to put into place a national child labor policy and five local government councils to establish regulations prohibiting the use of child labor.

5. Child, slave, soldier. (2001, August). *New Internationalist*. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from the Academic Search Premier database.

   Source: News Article

   Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

   This article reports on the plight of child soldiers in Northern Uganda, where a reported 14,000 children have been abducted and forcibly recruited as child soldier slaves and sex slaves by the LRA. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

6. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. (2004). *Child soldiers global report 2004.* London: Author. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http:www.child-soldiers.org/document_get.php?id=801

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Soldiering
   Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

   This is a global report on the situation of child soldiers in every country and organized by region. It is noted in 2003, 20 underage recruits deserted the Ugandan Army. It is also noted that children who have escaped, were re-captured from or were rescued from the LRA were subsequently recruited into governmental armed forces, both voluntarily and forcibly, to lead authorities to LRA positions or weapons' cache. Children were also recruited into Local Defence Units by the government, however, there is no further discussion of the activities of the recruits, and government officials said that if any recruits were found to be less than age 18, they were withdrawn. There is no information in this document on child labor in the production of goods.

   It is also reported that Uganda has ratified the CRC as well as the Optional Protocol to the CRC, in addition to the International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor and the ILO Convention 138 on the minimum age for work.

7. Development Research & Training. (2007). *Children's holiday working Gulu and Lira Districts.* Kampala, Uganda: Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Ethiopia Together. Retrieved February 21, 2008, from http://www.kuret.or.ug/Articles/reports/Final%20holiday%20activity%20report.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Brewing, Brick Making, Charcoal Burning, Domestic Labor, Firewood Collection, Gardening, Portering, Sand Quarrying, Stone Quarrying, Trade

   The purpose of the study was to investigate the work habits of children receiving services from Kenya Uganda Rwanda Ethiopia Together (KURET) during their holidays. Children reported being involved in or knowing about work in agriculture, brewing, brick

making, charcoal burning, domestic labor, firewood collection, gardening, portering, sand quarrying, trade, and stone quarrying. Children working in stone quarrying perform varied tasks including mining, heating, crushing, loading, and selling of stone and rock. The report notes that children's workloads during holidays vary with November and December being peak times for child work.

The study was conducted in seven communities in the Lira and Gulu districts among children who were recipients of KURET services. Using qualitative techniques such as semi-structured interviews, focus groups, role plays with children, and other instruments, the research team met with 500 children and 300 other stakeholders including parents and teachers.

8. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.). *Uganda*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/uganda.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Begging, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Tea, Trade
   Child Slavery: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering
   Child Trafficking: Unspecified
   Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Unspecified

   This country factsheet reports that 48.6 percent of children age 10 to 14 years are engaged in economic activity in the informal sector, usually in agriculture or as domestic servants in the rural areas and as peddlers, beggars, or in the commercial sex industry in urban areas. It is further detailed that children work on tea plantations picking tea, removing weeds and spraying herbicides, although there is no further discussion on who sells the tea or buys it. It is also reported that the LRA has abducted children to use as guards, laborers, or soldiers as well as for sexual exploitation. It is also reported that Uganda is a source country for trafficking women and children, but there is no mention of what countries they are trafficked to or for what types of work.

   This document also notes that Uganda has ratified the CRC as well as ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor.

9. Human Rights Watch. (2003a). *Abducted and abused: Renewed conflict in Northern Uganda* (Vol. 15, No. 12A). New York: Author. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://hrw.org/reports/2003/uganda0703/uganda0703.pdf

   Source: NGO

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

   This report follows up on a previous study in 1997 on the impact of the conflict between the LRA and the GoU to describe the continuing victimization of the civilian population. It notes that children who are abducted by the LRA are given weapons training and are forced to fight against the UPDF and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army, they have to porter heavy loads over long distances and many girls must work long hours

gathering water, firewood and food, completing domestic activities and are forced into sexual slavery as "wives" of LRA commanders. There is no discussion of child labor in the production of goods.

10. Human Rights Watch. (2003b). *Stolen children: Abduction and recruitment in Northern Uganda* (Vol. 15, No. 7A). New York: Author. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://hrw.org/reports/2003/uganda0303/uganda0403.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

    This report discusses the situation of children that are at risk and have been victimized by abduction and forced recruitment into the armed forces in Northern Uganda. Many are given weapons training and some are required to fight against the UPDF, while others are forced to carry heavy loads, perform domestic services or forced into sexual slavery. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

11. 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 Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Domestic Labor, Portering, Tea, Trade
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering
    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

    This report discusses the situation of labor rights in Uganda. Section three specifically discusses child labor and reports that Uganda has recently entered into cooperation with ILO's International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour (ILO-IPEC), although there is no further discussion on when the program was initiated or its specific activities. In 2000, an estimated 40 percent of children age 10 to 14 were engaged in economic activities, mainly to supplement school fees. These mainly consisted of informal activities such as subsistence farming, portering, hawking, domestic service, and begging. It is also noted that there is a significant issue of child labor on tea plantations; however, there are no further details on the specific activities children perform in the informal sector or on tea plantations. Additionally, there is no mention of who purchases or sells the tea. Also mentioned is that trafficking is an issue of concern, particularly the trafficking of children for forced labor in combat and sexual exploitation. Children are reportedly kept as slaves in armed groups in Uganda.

    This report states that Uganda had ratified ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor in 2000.

12. International Labour Organization. (2002). *Report of baseline survey on child labour in commercial agriculture in Uganda.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author.

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Cocoa, Coffee, Corn, Fishing, Milk, Rice, Sugar, Tea, Tobacco, Vanilla

The study examined the issue of child labor in Uganda's commercial agricultural sector. According to the findings, the majority of children (64 percent) worked harvesting tea, while many were also engaged in planting rice and tobacco (54 percent). Key informants also indicated that children were engaged in fishing, cutting sugarcane, harvesting corn, and milking livestock. The study also found an increasing number of children working in vanilla and cocoa production, and fishing. Children begin working in vanilla and cocoa at age 11 and in fishing at 12. Tasks children performed in cocoa agriculture included planting, harvesting, and pod splitting. Children working in vanilla completed land clearing, plant pollination, weeding, and harvesting. Fishing activities included fishing, processing, transporting, and marketing. The majority of children worked in the mornings, and while the majority of children received a wage, some were paid in-kind or through other means. The study was conducted in 11 districts and targeted children working in commercial agriculture enterprises and their parents. The focus of the research was children working in coffee, rice, tea, and tobacco. Information was obtained from interviews with parents, children, and other key informants, while focus groups were undertaken with community members in the districts surveyed. In total, 474 parents and 566 children were interviewed and 23 focus groups were conducted with 180 participants.

Government organizations in Uganda tasked with addressing child labor issues include the Ministry of Gender Labour and Development; the Child Labour Unit, which developed the National Plan of Action on Child Labour, a National Policy on Child Labour, and created the National Steering Committee on Child Labour; and the Occupational Safety & Health Department and the Labour Inspectorate.

13. International Labour Organization. (2005a). *A global alliance against forced labour*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=5059

Source: International Organization

Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

This global report discusses many aspects of forced labor including trafficking, legislation and poverty. Regarding Uganda, it reports that children have been forcibly recruited by the LRA for soldiering. It is reported that children who have escaped have been assisted by UNICEF for repatriation and reintegration. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

14. International Labour Organization. (2005b, June). *Child Soldiers in Uganda* [Online Video]. CNN World Report. Retrieved December 31, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=2880

Source: Other—Video Clip

Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

This video clip reports that a new report by the ILO on forced labor notes that as many as 20,000 boys and girls have been forcibly recruited as child soldiers in Northern Uganda. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

15. International Labour Organization. (2006a). *CEACR: Individual Observation Concerning Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) Uganda (ratification)* 1963. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

This report by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR) notes the observations made by the Committee on forced labor in Uganda. The report notes that abductions were taking place in the northern region of the country forcing children to become soldiers and participate in a range of activities including sexual exploitation. There is no discussion of child labor in the production of goods.

The CEACR acknowledged actions that the GoU took to combat abductions and child recruitment, including sensitization of communities, political and military authorities in armed conflict, sensitization on the rights of the child, and setting up a disaster management committee in all districts with insurgencies. There was also sensitization on safety and disaster preparedness. The Government reported that former child soldiers who were rescued are kept in child centers with counseling services, and efforts were made to reunify families and send children to primary school, or to receive vocational training. It does not mention, however, if these centers are run by the government or NGOs. It notes that Uganda ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 2002 and plans to collaborate with the ILO-IPEC in the Great Lakes regional programme on child labor and armed conflict. There are no further details about the project's implementation timeframe.

16. International Labour Organization. (2006b). *Child labour in Africa: Plucking the green gold of Tooro.* Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/global/About_the_ILO/Media_and_public_information/Press_releases/lang--en/WCMS_069188/index.htm

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Tea

This article discusses the situation of child laborers working in tea plantations in Western Uganda, where the popular "Green Gold of Tooro" tea grows. The report notes that this tea produces jobs for 200,000 people, of whom an estimated 40,000 are children below age 10. These children work full-time and are unable to attend primary school despite it being free. Poverty and the loss of parents to HIV/AIDS are contributing factors leading these children into the labor force. This article does not mention specific activities that

children are engage in on tea estates or to whom the tea is sold, except that it contributes to the world market.

This article reports that in 2003, Uganda participated in a campaign to end child labor which was supported by the ILO program for Strengthening Labour Relations in East Africa. The campaign included radio campaigns to increase awareness of farmers, guardians, parents and children on labor standards and child labor. Over the two-year project, 365 children were withdrawn from tea estates and 11 of 16 tea estates had reached required labor standards. The public awareness campaign has also led some tea companies such as Mabale Tea Factory to pay for the education of children so that they do not work and as a result are able to sell tea abroad through fair trade arrangements.

17. International Labour Organization. (2006c). *Emerging good practices on action to combat child domestic labour in Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 20, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=2979

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This report focuses on identifying emerging good practices for preventing child domestic work and supporting children who have been victims of exploitation as domestic laborers. This paper notes that the phenomenon of child domestic workers is increasing and that the conditions under which child domestic workers work in is exploitive and abusive. Some examples of good practices include the renovation of a vocational training school, which allowed children to stay in rural areas with the prospect of more opportunities. Identified best practices included the Ministry of Labour's efforts to raise awareness about child labor in the country. It also mentioned an ILO-IPEC supported national media campaign called Rural Development Media Communication. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

18. International Labour Organization. (2006d). *The end of child labour: Within reach.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 29, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/relm/ilc/ilc95/pdf/rep-i-b.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Coffee, Fishing, Rice, Sugar, Tea
Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

This report is a study on regional and global trends in child labor and also discusses efforts to combat the WFCL. The majority of information is presented at a regional level, but the report had some specific information about Uganda. In 2002, ILO-IPEC launched a program to withdraw and rehabilitate children involved in the worst forms of child labor in commercial agriculture in Uganda, Kenya, Malawi, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia. There is also mention of ILO-IPEC efforts to address the issue of

child combatants, many of whom were forced into service, in Uganda by developing and providing appropriate skills training for children formerly associated with fighting forces.

It is reported that efforts to universalize accessibility to schools through eliminating fees have boosted school enrollments dramatically and is a positive step in combating child labor. It was further reported that the Federation of Uganda Employers (FUE) has been actively working to combat child labor, including a project aimed at labor in tea plantations. Toward this end, awareness-raising and training workshops were organized for employers. FUE has also worked with ILO-IPEC in the rice and sugar sectors by setting up child labor monitoring committees. Other sectors where the FUE has worked to combat labor include the coffee sector and fishing sector, in cooperation with the National Organization of Trade Unions and the National Union of Plantation and Agricultural Workers of Uganda. No further information about child labor in these sectors was provided.

19. International Labour Organization. (2007a). *Enhancing social protection to alleviate HIV/AIDS induced child labour: Experiences from Uganda (No. 11).* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 4, 2007, from the http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=5684

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This ILO paper addresses the challenges of providing social protection to combat child labor caused by HIV/AIDS. In assessing child labor in Uganda, the paper notes that there are about 1.5 million children under age 18 working in Uganda, primarily in agriculture or domestic labor. There is no further discussion about what types of crops children work with or the working conditions in these sectors. It is reported that in rural areas 80 percent of street children have been orphaned by HIV/AIDS; additionally, the paper states that HIV-affected children commonly drop out of school because of social stigma and enter the workforce to secure an income.

In combating child labor and HIV/AIDS induced child labor, the GoU has ratified ILO Conventions 138 on the minimum age for work and 182 on the worst forms of child labor, as well as the Convention on the Rights (CRC) of the Child. Additionally, Uganda's constitution prohibits slavery including that of children. In 2006, Uganda adopted the National Child Labour Policy in an effort to mainstream efforts to eliminate child labor by integrating concerns into national, regional, and local programs, as well as establishing a legislative and institutional structure for monitoring child labor programs and encouraging efforts at eliminating child labor at all levels.

20. International Labour Organization. (2007b). *World Day Against Child Labour 2007 country activities: Uganda.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 30, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=4332

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Tobacco

This information sheet discusses the activities undertaken in Uganda in 2007 in acknowledgement of the World Day Against Child Labor. In 2007, the theme was agriculture without child labor, and therefore, it is noted that there were awareness messages on the radio educating people about child labor in the agricultural industry. Information was also provided so that news articles could be written in local communities regarding child labor in agriculture. Among these two approaches to educating the public, it was not specified what crops were produced in these agricultural industries. The only specific agricultural industry that was highlighted was the tobacco industry, noting that there were debates held with former child laborers and farmers from tobacco growing communities. There was no further mention of working conditions or who purchased the tobacco.

21. International Labour Organization, & Government of Uganda. (2004a). *Child labour and commercial sexual exploitation of children in Uganda.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 18, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=702

Source: Government Agency—Government of Uganda; International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This joint report presents a study on the worst forms of child labor in Uganda, including commercial sexual exploitation. Commercial sexual exploitation of children is most prevalent among girls who also had a high chance of dropping out of school. There is no discussion regarding child labor in the production of goods.

22. International Labour Organization, & Government of Uganda. (2004b). *Child labour and the urban informal sector in Uganda.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 4, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=703

Source: Government Agency—Government of Uganda; International Organization

Child Labor: Bricklaying, Carpentry, Domestic Labor, Repair, Scavenging, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Trade, Welding

This joint report was funded by the U.S. Department of Labor and presents the findings of a sectoral study commissioned by ILO-IPEC and the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development of the GoU. The report notes that children working in the informal sector engage in activities including hawking, domestic work, garage or repair works, carpentry, scavenging, welding, and working in bars and restaurants, and prostitution. The report notes that domestic work includes cooking, cleaning, and serving food. Child laborers are noted to work an average of 61 hours per week. Eighty-two percent of working children work in hazardous environments. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

23. Jurugo, E. C. (2005). *A follow-up survey report on attitudes, actions and awareness towards education and child labor in Kitgum and Pader districts of Northern Uganda.* Kampala, Uganda: International Rescue Committee.

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Bricklaying, Charcoal Burning, Domestic Labor, Stone Crushing, Trade, Weaving, Unspecified

The majority of the study focuses on children's access to education and their parents' perceptions of their children's involvement with education. A portion of the document deals with child labor in the Kitgum and Pader Districts. In Kitgum, children were reportedly involved in agriculture, animal husbandry, bricklaying, charcoal burning, domestic labor, and weaving. In Pader, children work in domestic labor, trade, stone crushing, and unspecified tasks in lodges. Further details about the work children perform are unavailable from the source.

Information for this study was collected through a literature review of previous studies and field visits with project staff of Opportunities for Reducing Adolescent and Child Labor Through Education (ORACLE).

24. Kasirye, R. (2007, February). *Rapid assessment report on trafficking of children into WFCL, including child soldiers in Uganda.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved February 21, 2008, from http://www.africanchildinfo.net/documents/child%20trafficking%20study%20in%20Uganda.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Coffee, Rice, Sugar, Tea, Tobacco
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Beans, Coffee, Domestic Labor, Drug Trafficking, Fishing, Garbage Collection, Mining, Rice, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Smuggling, Soldiering, Sugar, Tea, Tobacco, Trade

This research, undertaken by the ILO, seeks to investigate the issue of child trafficking into the worst forms of child labor in Uganda. Findings from the study reveal children are trafficked internally as well as abroad, mostly from rural to urban areas. Additionally, the majority of boys are trafficked between age 10 and 14, while girls are trafficked between age 15 and 19. According to the document, children are trafficked for a multitude of reasons including domestic labor, fishing, drug trafficking, service industries, soldiering, sexual exploitation, and trade. Children are also trafficked for the production of goods, including work in agriculture on plantations or farms that produce coffee, tea, tobacco, rice, and sugar as well as other products. Children working in agriculture in Uganda comprise 30 percent of the 11 million people working in the sector. Ninety-one percent of children in agriculture work in tea, tobacco, rice, coffee, or sugar production. Other children work producing beans or spreading pesticides. The study's findings reveal that 21 percent of children were trafficked for domestic work, 17 percent for trade, 14 percent for service industries, 11 percent for fishing, 15 percent for unspecified forms of labor, 3 percent for sexual exploitation, 3 percent for commercial agriculture, 2 percent for

smuggling, 2 percent for garbage collection, and 1percent for soldiering. Some children also indicated they were trafficked for non-work purposes.

The study was conducted in the districts of Kalangala, Masaka, Kampala, Busia, and Pader. Researchers used a combination of qualitative techniques for data gathering including literature review, semi-structured in-depth interviews with 67 key informants, six focus group discussions with six to eight victims in each, in-depth case studies, field observations, meetings with community members, and brief questionnaires. In total, the research team made contact with 245 child respondents.

Efforts to combat child labor in Uganda include work by the Uganda Youth Development Link, which initiated a program to assist victims of commercial sexual exploitation. In 1999, the GoU established the National Steering Committee on Child Labour combining the efforts of government agencies, NGOs, academics, and other stakeholders. The GoU also established the Child Labour Unit to coordinate child labor activities in the country. Additionally, Uganda has ratified ILO Conventions 138 on the minimum age for work and 182 on the worst forms of child labor, as well as the CRC. The Uganda constitution protects children under age 16 from exploitive work, while The Children Act of 2000 protects children from work that would be detrimental to their physical, emotional, or mental development. Similarly, the Employment Act of 2005 protects young people from dangerous work and also establishes that children under 12 should not be employed except in light work deemed by the government to be acceptable.

25. LeBlanc, T. D. (2003). *Needs assessment for the Uganda child labor education initiative.* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor.

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

Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Manufacturing, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

This document notes that children in Northern Uganda are highly susceptible to forced recruitment into the armed forces as soldiers and sex slaves due to the ongoing conflict in the region. Children also worked in agriculture, construction, manufacturing, domestic labor, fishing, sexual exploitation, and other unspecified sectors. The document also states that at the time of publication, estimates placed the number of working children in the country at 2.9 million, most of who were between age 10 and 14. Information for this study was gathered through a literature review and key informant interviews.

The Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Development is responsible for overseeing the welfare of children in regards to employment. It is responsible for implementing the National Program of Action for Children and facilitating the activities of the National Steering Committee on Child Labour.

26. Mazurana, D., & McKay, S. (2003, June). *Girls in fighting forces in Northern Uganda, Sierra Leone, and Mozambique: Policy and program recommendations.* Retrieved December 31, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/mazurana_2003__girls_in_fig.pdf

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

    This study looks at the experiences of girls who are forcibly recruited into armed groups and their mental and physical well-being resulting from their experiences with armed groups, their disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration into communities in Uganda and other African countries. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods in this document.

27. Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Development, & International Labour Organization. (2004a). *Child labour and cross border trade in Uganda.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/iloroot/docstore/ipec/prod/eng/2004_ug_crossborder_en.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Development, Uganda; International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Brick Making, Carpentry, Construction, Currency Exchange, Loading, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Surveillance, Trade, Transportation

    This joint paper by the Ugandan Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development and the ILO focuses on the worst forms of child labor in the urban informal sector, cross-border trade, and children engaged in commercial sexual exploitation. It was reported that 77 percent and 69 percent of males and females respectively were working. This study did not specify their age range for this statistic but noted that the Ugandan government stipulates an age of 14 years as the minimum age for employment. Child labor consisted of work in agriculture, trade and engineering activities such as brick making, building, repair work, and carpentry, as well as construction, currency exchange, loading, transport, service industries, trade, and transport. Some children worked in security agencies for the UPDF and cross-border trading. It noted that 35 percent of respondents were involved in cross-border trading activities, which included transporting goods, loading goods and selling goods. These goods mainly consisted of foodstuffs and fuel, but there was no discussion of labor in the production of goods. This paper was developed using a methodology that included literature review, questionnaires, interviews, as well as child and community focus groups in the districts of Arua, Kabale, and Tororo. In total, 400 households were surveyed. Using a snowball technique, 324 children involved in cross border activities were identified and interviewed.

    The Ugandan constitution states that children should not be employed in work that interferes with their education or harms them physically, mentally, or in terms of their social development. The Children's Act also protects against children engaging in harmful work. Ugandan law has multiple ages set for employment. The Constitution

states that the minimum age for work is 16, while the Children's Act qualifies a child as anyone under 18. The Employment Act establishes 12 years of age as the minimum age for employment. The GoU has initiated a draft National Child Labour Policy meant to curb the use of child labor nationwide. Additionally, the National Youth Policy protects youth from insufficient forms of employment. The GoU has also established the National Steering Committee on Child Labour and the Child Labour Unit in the Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Development.

28. Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, & International Labour Organization. (2004b). *Report of the thematic study on child labour and armed conflict in Uganda.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/iloroot/docstore/ipec/prod/eng/2004_ug_armedconflict_en.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development, Uganda; International Organization

    Child Labor: Brick Making, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Stone Crushing
    Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Guarding, Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

    This joint paper by the Ugandan Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development and the ILO focuses on the worst forms of child labor in the context of child labor and children in armed conflict, and reports that children voluntarily work in prostitution, crushing stones, brick making and other service sectors. There is no further clarification on the types of activities that child laborers conduct within these industries. It is noted that 21 percent of children are forcibly recruited into child labor as child soldiers. Children are also abducted for the purposes of portering, sexual exploitation, domestic work within armed groups, and service as guards. Data for this report were gathered through literature review and field surveys conducted in Gulu, Bundibugyo, Kumi, and Masindi districts, the first two districts being areas of existing conflict and the other two districts were areas where people were fleeing conflict. Interviews were also conducted with 194 children.

29. Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, & International Labour Organization. (2004c). *Report of the Thematic Study on Child Labour and HIV/AIDS in Uganda.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 31, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=699

    Source: Government Agency—Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, Uganda; International Organization

    Child Labor: Animal Husbandry, Brick Making, Construction, Domestic Labor, Metal Products, Stone Crushing, Tea, Trade, Water Collection

    This report notes that 95 percent of children affected by HIV/AIDS were working. The majority of child laborers worked in cleaning household utensils, followed by collecting water. Children also engaged in livestock keeping, crushing stones, metal work, brick making, and hawking. Three percent of children also reportedly worked in construction.

The document presents the case study of a girl age 16 who worked at the Garden Tea Factory packing tea. She worked at the tea factory four days per week. It was reported that child laborers were exposed to fatigue, exposure to heavy tools/equipment, and carrying heavy loads. Girls were more at risk of verbal, physical, and sexual abuse than boys were. Reportedly, 17.9 percent of the children surveyed were engaged in the worst forms of child labor. The methodology used included questionnaires for children and parents, focus group discussions, interviews and questionnaires for organizations. In total, 929 children from sampled households were interviewed for the study.

30. 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 Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
Child Slavery: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
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, Tanzania, Uganda, and Nigeria, including current NGO and governmental activities. Chapter seven discusses Uganda and notes children are trafficked internally for commercial sex work and domestic labor. This report goes on to discuss 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 UPDF 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.

31. Pham, P., Vinck, P., & Stover, E. (2007). *Uganda: Abduction: The Lord's Resistance Army and forced conscription in Northern Uganda.* Retrieved November 18, 2007, from http://www.hrcberkeley.org/download/NUgandaReport2007.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

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

This paper focuses on the abduction and forced recruitment of children and adults by the LRA over the past two decades. It details how in addition to adults, children have been forced to serve as soldiers and porters and girls are subjected to sexual exploitation and domestic labor. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

This paper reports that the CPU of the UPDF is tasked with the responsibility to deliver children who have escaped abduction or have been captured by the UPDF to reception centers where their medical needs are addressed and they are provided with counseling, recreation, and vocational training. The report does not mention whether the rehabilitation center is government run or run by another agency.

32. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Uganda*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://www.protectionproject.org/uganda.doc

Source: NGO

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

This country factsheet reports that there is a significant amount of internal trafficking of girls from rural areas to urban areas. The most notable reasons for trafficking are for forced labor and forced prostitution. This report also notes that child abductions of children into the LRA reached a critical point when 8,000 children were allegedly abducted in 2003 for use as porters and soldiers. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

This report notes that Ugandan legislation prohibits all forms of slavery, forced labor and servitude, as well as any exploitive labor or labor in hazardous conditions that affect a child's ability to attain an education, health, or development. The government is also noted to have established the National Council for Children and the Ministry of Gender and Community Development for the purpose of mainstreaming children's and women's issues.

33. Save the Children Uganda. (2006). *A chronic emergency: Child protection issues among communities in Karamoja region.* Kampala, Uganda: Author.

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Domestic Labor, Firewood Collection, Service Industry, Trade
Child Slavery: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor. Sexual Exploitation

This study investigated a number of child protection issues in the Karamoja region including child labor and child trafficking. Children reportedly work in agriculture as diggers, animal husbandry, domestic labor, firewood collection, service industries, and trade. Further details about child labor were not provided. At the time of publication, child trafficking was emerging as a serious issue in the Karamoja region, especially

among girls being taken to neighboring districts to work as domestic laborers. There is also evidence that girls are trafficked internally for the purpose of sexual exploitation, a practice many respondents likened to slavery.

The study covered the area of Karamoja and included the districts of Moroto, Kotido, and Nakapiripirit and used a combination of literature review, case studies, key informant interviews, semi-structured interviews, and focus groups to gather data. In total, information was collected from 549 respondents, including 239 children.

34. Sex trade increases. (2003, February 19). *Financial Tim*es. Retrieved December 31, 2007, from http://www.humantrafficking.com/humantrafficking/client/view.aspx?ResourceID=2579

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This news article reports that the instance of teenage girls engaging in prostitution is increasing. This report is focused on the town of Busia, which is a border town between Kenya and Uganda. District officials believe bar owners are to blame for this form of child labor because they hire girls at young ages. There is no mention in this article on child labor in the manufacture of goods.

35. Sheldon, D. (2004). *Baseline survey report on attitudes, actions and awareness towards education and child labor in Kitgum and Pader districts of Northern Uganda.* Kampala, Uganda: The International Rescue Committee.

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Domestic Labor, Firewood Collection, Fishing, Grain, Hunting, Trade

According to this report, children in Kitgum and Pader Districts were involved in agricultural activities including animal husbandry, crushing grain, fishing, and hunting, as well as, domestic labor, firewood collection, and trade. The document does not provide additional details regarding these tasks and concentrates mostly on children's access and participation in the educational system.

The baseline survey was conducted for the IRC to assess the child labor situation in areas impacted by its ORACLE project in Northern Uganda. Data was collected through the use of surveys, focus groups, and participatory rural appraisal techniques. Focus groups were conducted with adult groups and child groups, while surveys were conducted only with adults including parents, teachers, head teachers, and community volunteer counselors. In total, 1,507 parents completed the survey and 177 participated in a focus group discussion. Of head masters, 188 completed the survey as did 98 teachers. Almost 550 children age 8 to 14 participated in a focus group discussion and 195 children age 15 to 18 did as well. Thirty-six community volunteer counselors were also surveyed.

36. Social Development Consultants Ltd. (2002). *The study of child labour in tobacco growing areas in Uganda.* Kampala, Uganda: British American Tobacco. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://www.eclt.org/filestore/BAT-Ugandareport.pdf

Source: Other—Consulting Company

Child Labor: Tobacco

This report conducted by Social Development Consultants Ltd. and submitted to British American Tobacco (Uganda) Ltd. looked to determine the nature and extent of child labor in the tobacco industry, as well as to research efforts to combat child labor and offer recommendations on how to effectively deal with child labor. It is reported that tobacco growing was a significant economic activity for the majority of households in the districts surveyed and child labor was as widespread as family labor or hired labor. The average age of a child worker was nine years and there was a 2:1 ratio of boys to girls. Almost 82 percent of child laborers were found to attend school and it was reported that a primary reason for not attending school was lack of money. The activities that children engage in on tobacco farms include weeding, transplanting, harvesting, watering, transporting firewood and tobacco leaves, curing, and topping. Noted risks to child workers include light injuries, exposure to chemicals, smoke, dust, and burns. Some 24 percent of farmers surveyed stated that they employed child labor despite its prohibition because the law was not enforced. However, 66 percent of farmers expressed a willingness to participate in programs to eliminate child labor.

This report is based on research that was derived from key informant interviews, focus group discussions and questionnaires distributed to farmers in the Arua, Apac, Masindi, and Rukungiri districts. A total of 1,627 were interviewed throughout all of the districts studied.

37. Ssennono, V. (2006). *A report on child labour in general agriculture in Uganda.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization.

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Crafts, Fishing, Machine Operation, Service Industry, Unspecified

According to the study, the base population for children covered in the study was 2,895 of which 1,999 were working. More male children worked than female children and most working children were between age 10 and 14. The Bushenyi district had the highest number of working children out of the four districts surveyed. Additionally, the majority of children were unpaid family workers primarily in agriculture and fisheries. However, some children reported making crafts, operating machines, being involved in the service industry and performing other unspecified elementary tasks. Data for the baseline survey were gathered in the districts of Arua, Kayunga, Bushenyi, and Iganga. The primary mode of data collection was through a household survey of 855 homes. In addition to the survey, in-depth interviews were conducted with policy and program officers in the

aforementioned districts. Focus groups were also held with children and adult community members respectively.

Uganda has ratified ILO Conventions 182 on the worst forms of child labor and 138 on the minimum age for work, as well as the CRC. The Ugandan constitution and The Children Act of 2000 both protect minors from strenuous or detrimental forms of work. Additionally, Uganda has a national child labor policy which identifies the worst forms of child labor such as fishing, soldiering, agriculture, and sexual exploitation.

38. Sudan-Uganda: Frustration over LRA's refusal to free women and children. (2007, May 9). *IRINnews.org.* Retrieved December 30, 2007, http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=72038

Source: News Article

Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

This article reports that UNICEF estimates that there are up to 3,000 women and children who are being held hostage by the LRA. The article goes on to discuss some accusations against the LRA including the forced recruitment of child soldiers. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

39. Tumushabe, J., & Nkutu, A. (2004). *Educational perspectives on the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic on child labour.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 4, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=2079

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Quarrying, Sexual Exploitation, Smuggling
Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

This paper aims to evaluate the impact of HIV/AIDS on access to education and the incidence of child labor. The report highlights that children orphaned by HIV/AIDS represent the population of children most at risk to become child laborers, with girls being most likely to drop out of school to engage in domestic work and commercial sexual exploitation. It further notes the existence of children in armed conflict, smuggling, commercial agriculture, fishing, and quarrying. However, there is no further mention of the types of activities that children engage in within these types of work.

Uganda is mentioned to be a signatory of the CRC, the African Charter on Rights and Welfare of the Child and also to have ratified ILO Conventions 138 on the minimum age for work and 182 on the worst forms of child labor in 2002.

40. Uganda Bureau of Statistics. (2001). *Child labour in Uganda: A report based on the 2000/2001 Uganda demographic and health survey.* Entebbe, Uganda: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/download.do;jsessionid=0a038009ceb4f0b78425507432d9870813de46f4b5d.hkzFngTDp6WImQuUaNaKbND3lN4KxaIah8SxyIn3uKmAiNAnwbQbxaNvzaAmIhuKa30xgx95fjWTa3eIpkzFngTDp6WImQuxbNuLa3iSbxyM8OexhOaOgzX9i4j38QfznA5Pp7ftolbGmkTy?type=document&id=739

    Source: Government Agency—Uganda Bureau of Statistics

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Construction, Domestic Labor, Factory Work, Fishing, Manufacturing, Street Vending, Trade, Unspecified

    This report based on the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey includes some child labor indicators. There are an estimated 2.7 million child laborers, one-third of who are less than age 10. The majority of children were engaged in domestic work, followed by crop farming and unspecified manual labor. It is also noted that children work in factory work and construction, trade and street vending, fishing, livestock rearing and manufacturing. However, no further information regarding these sectors was available. The survey discussed in this report sampled 51 of 56 districts in Uganda; the remaining five were not included due to security reasons. The study sampled 8,234 households and completed interviews with 7,885.

    It is reported that Uganda has ratified ILO Convention 138 on the minimum age for work and ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor. Uganda is a participant with ILO-IPEC, which has worked to sensitize the community on child labor. ILO-IPEC worked with the Ugandan government to ratify United Nations conventions and to report on the situation of child labor, especially the worst forms of child labor.

41. Uganda Bureau of Statistics. (2003). *Uganda national household survey 2002/2003: Report on the labour force survey.* Entebbe, Uganda: Author. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://www.ubos.org/survey%20documentation/unhsii/survey0/data/UNHSII/Resources/labour%20report.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—Ugandan Bureau of Statistics

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Hunting, Manufacturing, Service Industry, Trade, Unspecified

    This report is based on the Uganda National Household Survey 2002/2003 aimed at collecting information on households for monitoring development performances. Chapter seven of this report discusses child labor in Uganda, noting that a reported 15 percent of children were engaged in child labor and that is it more prevalent in rural areas. It was noted that most labor was in agriculture, hunting and fishing (89 percent), or in domestic work (2.7 percent). Children also worked in manufacturing, service industries, trade, and other unspecified sectors. There is no mention of what types of activities are engaged in within the agriculture or fishing industries.

The study covered all the districts of the country with the exception of Pader and parts of Kitgum and Gulu. The survey, which initially targeted 10,000 participants, completed interviews with 9,711 participants.

42. Uganda: Children suffering gross abuses in northern conflict. (2005, March 22). *IRINnews.org.* Retrieved November 18, 2007, from http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=53524

    Source: News Article

    Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

    This news article discusses the experiences of children who are forcibly recruited by the LRA in northern Uganda for work as soldiers. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

43. Uganda: Interview with Radhika Coomaraswamy, special representative for children and armed conflict. (2006, June 13). *IRINnews.org.* Retrieved November 18, 2007, from http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=59296

    Source: News Article

    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

    This interview with the Unite Nations Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict follows up on a recent mission to Uganda. It is reported that both the UPDF as well as the LRA have forcibly recruited children into armed groups. It was noted that girls were at particular risk of sexual exploitation by military officers. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

44. United Nations Children's Fund. (2005, February 16). *Child soldiers trapped in vicious cycle of war.* Retrieved December 30, 2007, from http://www.unicef.org/protection/uganda_25184.html

    Source: International Organization

    Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

    This article discusses the situation of former child soldiers of the LRA who are likely to be re-recruited into another armed group, the national army. UNICEF is advocating that rehabilitation efforts ensure separation between children and military groups so that former child soldiers will not experience additional suffering and can make decisions about their future. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

    The article notes that the Government of Uganda ratified both the CRC and the Optional Protocol to the CRC.

45. U.S. Department of State. (2007a). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 18, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/82807.htm

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

Child Trafficking: Animal Husbandry, Begging, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

This report states that Uganda is a source, transit, and destination country for adults and children trafficked for the purposes of forced labor and sexual exploitation. It is reported that until August 2006, the LRA was known to abduct children for work as soldiers, sex slaves and porters. Children are trafficked internally for sexual exploitation and have been sold in markets or by intermediaries and forced to work in domestic servitude, sexual exploitation, herding, and begging. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

Although there are no specific laws against trafficking itself, the report notes that existing laws against slavery, forced, and bonded labor as well as procurement for prostitution allows the government to prosecute against trafficking. The GoU has an Amnesty Commission that offers amnesty to former LRA combatants to encourage the surrender of combatants and acknowledge the situation for former abductees who were forced to commit atrocities. This has led to the amnesty of 2,490 LRA combatants many of whom were abducted as children.

46. U.S. Department of State. (2007b). *Uganda: Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Retrieved November 18, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78763.htm

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

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Stone Quarrying, Sugar, Tea, Trade
Child Trafficking: Criminal Activity, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Unspecified

This report states there are 5,000 children within the UPDF; however, the GoU maintains that there was no active participation of child soldiers. It is noted that UNICEF reported the abduction of 12,000 children since 2002 by the LRA and that forced recruitment continued in the reporting year. Abducted children are forced to work as unspecified laborers, soldiers, guards, and sex slaves. The report notes that children were trafficked internally for the purposes of unspecified forms of labor, commercial sexual exploitation, and criminal activities.

It is also reported that child labor is common, particularly in agriculture and domestic work and is associated with the high orphan population in Uganda. In urban areas, children begged for money or were involved in the commercial sex industry. In other areas, they were also employed in tea harvesting, the sugarcane industry, stone quarries, and also cross-border trading. There is no further discussion on the specific activities or

risks children faced in these types of work, nor information on companies or markets in which the goods are sold.

The report also notes that during the reporting year, the UPDF rescued 114 children from captivity by the LRA and the UPDF's CPU and provided treatment upon arrival at military facilities. The report did not specify if the children underwent medical treatment, but it added that the CPU then brought former abductees to NGO-run facilities where they were provided with counseling and other assistance. The names of the NGOs were not mentioned. In 2005, the GoU began work with a national working group to combat trafficking by assisting victims, supporting anti-trafficking lawmaking, coordinating NGO activities to assist victims, and overseeing pilot initiatives to prosecute crimes related to trafficking.

47. Walakira, E. J. (2003). *Skills training strategies to combat worst forms of child labour in the urban informal sector. Four studies in Anglophone Sub-Sahara Africa. The case of Uganda.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 20, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=1142

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Car Washing, Carpentry, Loading, Repair, Sawmill, Scavenging, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Trade, Unspecified

This report is part of a four-country study by ILO-IPEC to collect information to develop approaches to skills training in the informal sector in order to combat child labor. The informal sector mentions an array of activities, reporting that boys are mostly engaged in repair work in garages, vending, washing cars, acting as intermediaries between traders and suppliers, loading, working in saw mills, carpentry and offloading, scavenging; whereas the girls are mostly involved in selling food, and other unspecified activities. Children also work in commercial sexual exploitation.

To combat child labor, the GoU implemented the universal primary education program as well as alternative educational programs such as Alternative Basic Education for Karamoja, which is a collaborative effort between the state and Save the Children Norway to provide culturally sensitive education for the pastoral nomadic Karimojong tribe. Another alternative education program is Basic Education in Urban Poverty Areas, which aims to provide children in slums with literacy, numeracy, life, and employment skills.

48. Walakira, E. J., Byamugisha, J., Omona, J., & Gorreti, N. (2005). *Baseline study and situational analysis of child labour and education in HIV/AIDS affected communities in Northern Uganda.* Kampala, Uganda: Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Ethiopia Together. Retrieved February 21, 2008, from http://www.kuret.or.ug/Articles/reports/Uganda.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Brick Making, Carpentry, Construction, Cotton, Domestic Labor, Dyeing, Entertainment, Fishing, Hunting, Portering, Repair, Rice, Sewing, Street Vending, Stone Quarrying, Sugar, Transportation, Unspecified, Weaving

The results of this study indicate that 72 percent of the sampled population were working and 87 percent were involved in child labor. Of these children, 27 percent were involved in agriculture, 11 percent in transport, 3 percent in construction, 1 percent in street vending, 30 percent in domestic labor, and 28 percent in unspecified activities in the informal sector. It is important to note that in the study, agriculture included tasks like fishing and hunting. Activities completed by children included sewing, weaving, dyeing, portering, carpentry, rice seed, cotton, auto repair, fishing, sugar, entertainment, brick making, and domestic labor. Stone quarrying was also mentioned as a task performed by boys, but additional information was not presented. The majority of child laborers were between age 12 and 17. This study concentrated on the areas of Arua, Gulu, Lira, and Kitgum and utilized questionnaires, key informant interviews, literature review, and focus group discussions to gather data. The main population of study was children age 5 to 17; the total sample population was 1,270. Additionally, 523 household heads were interviewed and 14 focus group discussions were held.

Uganda has ratified the CRC, as well as ILO Conventions 138 on the minimum age for work and 182 on the worst forms of child labor. National legislation including the constitution, the Children Statute of 1996, and the Employment Act of 1997 amended in 2000 all protect children from engaging in hazardous or detrimental forms of labor.

49. Westcott, K. (2003, June 25). Sex slavery awaits Ugandan schoolgirls. *BBC News.* Retrieved October 15, 2007, http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/3019838.stm

Source: News Article

Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

This news article describes the threat of abduction and abuse of children by the LRA in Northern Uganda. Children are often abducted and forced to serve as soldiers and sex slaves among LRA troops. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

The article notes that children who escape or are rescued from the LRA by government forces are brought to rehabilitation centers which are supported by NGOs such as Gulu Support the Children Organization, which provides counseling services and links them with medical attention.

UGANDA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Anderson, R. E., Sewankambo, F., & Vandergrift, K. (2004). *Pawns of politics: Child conflict and peace in Northern Uganda*. Federal Way, WA: World Vision.

   Source: NGO

   Bonded Child Labor: Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

   This document, produced by World Vision, states that children are abducted by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) and then placed under a form of bondage where they serve as soldiers, sexual slaves, and porters. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

2. Annan, J., Blattman, C., & Horton, R. (2006). The state of youth and youth protection in Northern Uganda. New York: United Nations Children's Fund. Retrieved May 11, 2007, from http://www.sway-uganda.org/SWAY.Phase1.FinalReport.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

   This study analyzes the effect that war and violence has had on the youth population of Northern Uganda. According to the report, children engaged in child labor received higher levels of education because the money they earned went toward paying school fees, which they would not have been able to afford otherwise. Children worked in brick making, agriculture, charcoal burning, firewood gathering, hawking, quarrying, and other Unspecifieds. There is no indication that participation in these activities is forced. The report does mention that three children involved with armed forces reported being abducted and forced to become soldiers. No information regarding forced labor in the production of goods is discussed.

3. Child, slave, soldier. (2001, August). *New Internationalist, 337*. Retrieved December 14, 2006, from the Academic Search Premier database.

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

   This brief article discusses the use of forced child labor by the LRA in Uganda's northern war, but does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

4. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. (2004). *Child soldiers global report 2004*. London: Author. Retrieved November 20, 2006, from http://www.child-soldiers.org/document_get.php?id=801

   Source: NGO

Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

This annual report notes that forced child labor is used in soldiering, sexual slavery, and domestic servitude in Uganda. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

5. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.). *Uganda*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved November 20, 2006, from http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/uganda.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Slavery: Soldiering

   The report mentions that children involved with the armed forces are enslaved, but does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

6. Human Rights Watch. (2003a). *Abducted and abused: Renewed conflict in Northern Uganda* (Vol. 15). New York: Author.

   Source: NGO

   Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

   This document states that children in northern Uganda are abducted by the LRA and forced to serve as soldiers and sexual slaves. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

7. Human Rights Watch. (2003b). *Stolen children: Abduction and recruitment in Northern Uganda* (Vol. 15). New York: Author.

   Source: NGO

   Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

   This document examines forced child labor in the LRA in northern Uganda. Children are abducted and forced to become soldiers and sexual slaves. The document does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

8. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2001). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Uganda*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 20, 2006, from http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991214519&Language=EN

   Source: International Organization

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering
   Forced Child Labor: Demining, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering
   Prison Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Handicrafts
   Slavery: Demining, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

The report states that forced labor of three different types is a problem in Uganda. They are forced prison labor, child labor, and slavery in conflict areas. Though forced labor is prohibited, imprisonment with forced labor continues to be a punishment. Tasks include farming, hard labor, and handicraft making. Prisoners have also been contracted out to work on construction sites or private farms. The document also notes that sexual slavery, forced conscription, and forced demining are common practices in Uganda's conflict areas, although it is unclear who participates in these activities. Forced child labor and child trafficking for service in the armed forces, demining, and sexual exploitation is common in Northern Uganda. Child victims are often kidnapped from their communities and forced to serve with the armed forces in some capacity.

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

   Source: International Organization

   Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

   This document states that children are routinely abducted by the LRA to serve as soldiers and "wives" in their forces. No information regarding forced labor in the production of goods is provided.

10. International Labour Organization. (2006). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) Uganda (ratification) 1963*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 14, 2006, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

    Source: International Organization

    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

    This document criticizes the actions of the LRA in forcing children to become guards, concubines, and soldiers. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

11. Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Development, & International Labour Organization. (2004b). *Report of the thematic study on child labour and armed conflict in Uganda*. Retrieved November 15, 2006, from http://www.ilo.org/iloroot/docstore/ipec/prod/eng/2004_ug_armedconflict_en.pdf

    Source: International Organization; Government Agency—Ugandan Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Development

    Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

    This report focuses on child labor in conflict areas in Uganda. It notes that some children are forced to serve in rebel militias after being abducted. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

12. National Organisation of Trade Unions. (2003, October 23). *Press release in respect on AGOA girls*. Retrieved November 22, 2006, from http://www.notu.co.ug/newsdetail.php?id=15

Source: Other—Trade Union

Exploitive Labor: Textiles

This press release by Ugandan trade unions addresses the case of the "AGOA girls," or female workers related to the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), (discussed in further detail in Rice 2004) at a textile factory in Kampala, which exports clothing to the United States under the AGOA.

Workers at the factory accuse the company of inhumane treatment, including locking employees in their dormitories, denying employees the right to unionize on threat of being fired, being overworked, being packed into overcrowded dormitories, going to toilets on schedule, and being verbally abused and threatened. Whether or not the conditions constituted forced labor is contentious, but union statements that the employees were threatened with dismissal if unwilling to abide by certain conditions strengthens the case.

13. Nutt, S. & Hoskins, E. (2004, January). The unknown war. *Maclean's, 117*(2), 16–18. Retrieved December 14, 2006, from the Academic Search Premier database.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

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

This article discusses the situation of children abducted and forced to work in the LRA in northern Uganda. Children are used as cooks, porters, soldiers, and sex slaves. No information regarding forced labor in the production of goods is provided.

14. Pearson, E. (2003). *Study on trafficking in women in East Africa*. Eschborn, Germany: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit.

Source: NGO

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

This document examines the trafficking of women and children in Uganda and notes that women are trafficked primarily for the purpose of sexual exploitation, while children are trafficked for domestic labor, sexual exploitation, and participation in armed conflict in northern Uganda. No information regarding forced labor in the production of goods is provided.

15. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Uganda*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved November 22, 2006, from http://www.protectionproject.org/uganda.doc

Source: Academic/Research Organization

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

This document notes that, except in northern Uganda, trafficking is for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Young girls are trafficked from rural areas to cities for the purpose of sexual exploitation. In northern Uganda trafficking of children is primarily used by rebel groups for forced labor. No specific information on forced labor in the production of goods is provided in this report.

16. Rice, A. (2004, August 16). Letter from Uganda. *Agence Global*. Retrieved November 22, 2006, from http://www.agenceglobal.com/article.asp?id=206

Source: News Article

Forced Adult Labor: Textiles

This article describes the political economy of Uganda as it relates to the U.S. AGOA, and reviews the chronology of events at the Tri-Star Apparel company in Kampala.

The article states that there was exploitation of the "AGOA girls" who work in the textile factory. The article cites numerous abuses including: 18-hour days, constant monitoring and captivity, and verbal and physical abuse. After an incident in which a worker was beaten by her supervisor, workers went on strike and locked themselves in their dormitories, and were consequently fired. The case for forced labor surrounds the credible threat of loss of employment if poor conditions are not tolerated without complaint. The textile factory exported to the United States under the AGOA.

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

Source: International Organization

Trafficking: Unspecified

This report ranks Uganda as *medium* as a country of origin for trafficking victims and *low* as a destination country. No information on forced labor in the production of goods is provided.

18. U.S. Department of State. (2006a). *Uganda: Country reports on human rights practices—2005*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 29, 2006, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61598.htm

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

Forced Child Labor: Unspecified
Prison Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Handicrafts, Manual Labor

Forced labor is concentrated in prisons, where prison officials hire out inmates to work on private farms and construction sites. They are often overworked; the men perform arduous physical labor while female prisoners produce marketable handicrafts such as woven basketry. Juvenile prisoners perform manual labor, often for 12 hours per day.

The report also states that the LRA force children into virtual slavery as laborers, but no further detail is given about the type of labor. It mentions that children are also employed in the tea harvesting sector.

Several human rights nongovernmental organizations continue programs to remove children from hazardous work situations.

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

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

Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Unspecified

The report identifies Uganda as a source country for trafficking for reasons including forced labor. It mentions that the LRA uses abducted children and adults in northern Uganda and southern Sudan as agricultural workers, among other things, but does not offer any further details.

From October through December 2005, police officers led over 40 community meetings on the subject, visited more than 40 schools, participated in 25 radio programs, and trained an additional 300 police officers on their responsibility to prevent child exploitation and enforce the related laws.

20. Westcott, K. (2003, June 25). Sex slavery awaits Ugandan schoolgirls. *BBC News*. Retrieved December 14, 2006, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/3019838.stm

Source: News Article

Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

This article focuses on atrocities committed by the LRA in Northern Uganda including the abduction of thousands of children for the purpose of forced labor. Girls serve as domestic workers and sexual concubines while boys are conscripted into the LRA's guerrilla units. This article does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

UKRAINE: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Danish Institute for Human Rights. (2005). *Executive summary of the Ukraine country risk assessment*. Copenhagen, Denmark: Author. Retrieved December 11, 2006, from http://hrca.humanrightsbusiness.org/pdf_files/Ukraine_%20Executive%20Summary.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Market, Mining

   This document notes that forced labor and child labor are common in Ukraine, primarily in the agriculture, market, and mining sectors. According to the report, approximately 500,000 child laborers work in these fields. Unfortunately, the document does not specify tasks performed or provide greater detail regarding the situation of child laborers.

2. di Cortemiglia, V. L. (n.d.). *Trafficking in minors for commercial sexual exploitation in Ukraine*. Geneva, Switzerland: United Nations. Retrieved December 3, 2006, from http://www.unicri.it/wwd/trafficking/minors/docs/dr_ukraine.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This document by the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute reviews the vulnerability of young girls in Ukraine to becoming victims of trafficking for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. It 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. (2004). *Ukrainian national consultation on the commercial sexual exploitation of children*. Bangkok, Thailand: Author. Retrieved December 11, 2006, from http://www.ecpat.net/eng/Ukraine.asp

   Source: NGO

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report states that Ukraine is a source and transit country for children trafficked for sexual exploitation. This report does not provide information on child labor in the production of goods.

4. European Press Review. (2003, February 5). *BBC News*. Retrieved December 14, 2006, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/2727549.stm

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Coal Mining

This article makes note of a report from the Ukrainian newspaper *Den* in which a local nongovernmental organization (NGO) discusses the problem of child labor in the country. The article mentions that children in the Donbass region are used to extract coal from illegal mines.

5. Galustyan, J., & Novitskaya, V. (2003). *The situation of children in Ukraine and their vulnerability to commercial sexual exploitation*. Bangkok, Thailand: End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography, and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. Retrieved December 14, 2006, from http://www.ecpat.net/eng/Ecpat_inter/projects/monitoring/Ukraine/Situational_Analysis_Research__Ukraine_March2004.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report examines the situation of child laborers in the commercial sex industry in Ukraine, but does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

6. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.). *Ukraine*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved December 11, 2006, from http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/ukraine.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Slavery: Construction, Military
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report notes that minors in Ukraine are conscripted by the army to build houses for army officers and government officials. The report categorizes this practice as a form of slavery. The report also notes that many young girls are trafficked from and through Ukraine for the purpose of sexual exploitation, and children are actively involved in prostitution within the country.

7. Human Rights Watch. (2006). *World report*. New York: Author. Retrieved July 25, 2007, from http://hrw.org/wr2k6/wr2006.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

   This report notes that children in Ukraine are trafficked through and from the country for the purpose of sexual exploitation and forced labor abroad. No specifications are provided on the industries in which the forced labor takes place. The report does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

8. International Labour Organization. (2003). *Child labour in Europe and Central Asia: Problem and response*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author.

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document mentions the problem of child labor and trafficking for sexual exploitation in Ukraine and provides examples of government and NGO efforts to curb the problem. The use of child labor in the production of goods is not discussed in the document.

9. International Labour Organization. (2004a). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Convention No. 182, Worst Form of Child Labour, 1999 Ukraine (ratification 2000)*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 11, 2006, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report indicates that child labor is an increasing problem in Ukraine, with children under age 15 working. In most cases, the children work in the informal sector, including prostitution and pornography. This document makes no reference to child labor in the production of goods.

10. International Labour Organization. (2004b). *Rapid assessment of trafficking in children for labour and sexual exploitation in Ukraine*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved July 26, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/ilo_ipec_ilo_2004_rapid_assessment_of_trafficking_ukraine_10.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging, Domestic Labor, Drug Sales, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation

This document presents findings of a rapid assessment on child labor in Ukraine completed in 2003. The study notes that many children are trafficked abroad for purposes of sexual exploitation, begging, domestic labor, agricultural work, drug sales, and work in service industries. According to the report, girls are trafficked primarily for sexual exploitation and work in the domestic sector, while boys are trafficked primarily for work in the agricultural sector, as well as drug sales. The regions of Kiev and Chernivtsi were noted as being primary sources for victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation, while Kiev and Kherson were documented as being the primary sources of trafficking for begging. One third of the children interviewed reported being in debt to their employers. Many children reported being afraid to challenge their employers for fear of violence, retribution toward their family, and deportation.

11. International Labour Organization. (2004c). *Trafficking in children for labour and sexual exploitation in the Balkans and Ukraine*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved July 26, 2007, from http://www.ilocarib.org.tt/childlabour/library/Child%20trafficking-Research%20Manual%20final.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Begging, Drugs, Sexual Exploitation, Stealing

This is a manual for researchers investigating issues of trafficking for labor and sexual exploitation in the Balkans and Ukraine. In addition to presenting techniques and approaches to research, it notes that Ukraine is a primary source and transit country for the trafficking of children. It does not discuss child labor in the production of goods. The manual also does not specify which countries are the main destinations or points of transit for trafficking from Ukraine.

12. International Labour Organization. (2005a). *"Kopankas" in Ukraine: Sending children to the "family mine."* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 11, 2006, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/inf/features/05/wdacl_ukraine.htm

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Coal Mining, Market

According to this article, there are approximately 800 illegal coal mines in Ukraine, many of which employ children. Mine owners recruit mining teams to work in the illegal mines or *Kopankas* without regulated hours or safe working conditions. Children work in these mines sorting coal, loading trucks, and also underground retrieving coal. In the Donbass mining district, many children work to assist their family financially.

In Ukraine, approximately 500,000 children are involved in child labor in general, primarily in the agriculture, market, and mining sectors. In an unnamed survey of child laborers, 30 percent stated that they worked to contribute to their family's income. It is estimated that 96,000 child laborers in Ukraine are between age 7 and 12. At the time of this article, no studies on child labor in the illegal mining sector in Ukraine had been conducted due to the secrecy surrounding this sector.

13. International Labour Organization. (2005b). *Project of technical assistance against labour and sexual exploitation of children, including trafficking, in countries of central and eastern Europe*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 14, 2006, from http://www.ilo.org/iloroot/docstore/ipec/prod/eng/2005_fs_ukraine.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Drug Sales, Manufacturing, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Street Trade

This document discusses findings of the 2000 Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labor (SIMPOC) study completed by the International Labour Organization (ILO) on Ukraine, as well as research conducted by the Center for Social Expertise and Forecasts of the Institute of Sociology at the Ukraine Academy of Sciences. According to the website, children are actively working in agriculture, construction, drug sales, manufacturing, services, sexual exploitation, and street trade in Ukraine. The Center for Social Expertise's 2002 study interviewed 1,297 children and found that 45 percent were working to earn money, 33 percent were working to provide additional income for their families, and 14 percent were working for professional experience. The 2000 SIMPOC report found that 46 percent of interviewed children worked in agriculture, 26 percent in trade, 19 percent in services, 5 percent in manufacturing, and 4 percent in construction.

14. International Labour Organization. (2005c). *PROTECT CEE: Ukraine country profile*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved July 23, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/download.do;jsessionid=0a038009cf2255c7bc042a64935a966eaff9bff9085?type=document&id=1904

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Street Trade, Agriculture, Construction
    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Drug Sales

    This article presents a statistical overview of children engaged in child labor in Ukraine. There is a high correlation between poverty and child labor, with children seeking work to help their families make ends meet. Virtually no children believe working equates to job training. The average age of children entering the work force is 12. The proportion of working children in rural areas is twice that of urban areas. Regarding trafficked children, Ukraine is one of the main origins of trafficking of women and children in Europe. The majority of girls studied were trafficked for sexual exploitation, while boys were commonly used as unskilled laborers and to sell drug. Finally, the article discusses current programs aimed at reducing and eliminating child labor and trafficking.

15. International Labour Organization. (2006). *IPEC action against child labour: Highlights 2006*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved July 25, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do;jsessionid=0a038009cf0812f1c1390f544749f58a9bae6854939.hkzFngTDp6WImQuUaNaLaxD3lN4KxaIah8SxyIn3uKmANAnwbQbxaNvzaAmIhuKa30xgx95fjWTa3eIpkzFngTDp6WImQuxahySc3yPaxmNcgb48OX3b4Dtgj15eMbynknvrkLOlQzNp65In0__?productId=3764

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

    This document discusses broadly current projects implemented by ILO's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labor to combat trafficking in humans as well as the worst forms of child labor. Additionally, the report alludes to current rapid

assessments underway, which will inform on the situation of working children in Ukraine. This document does not specifically discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

16. Interpol. (2006, October). *Legislation of Interpol member states on sexual offences against children*. Lyon, France: Author. Retrieved July 26, 2007, from http://www.interpol.int/Public/Children/SexualAbuse/NationalLaws/CsaUkraine.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This document provides a brief overview of the legislation in force in Ukraine with regard to sexual offenses against children. It mentions child prostitution. There is no reference to forced child labor in the production of goods in this report.

17. Kane, J. (2005). *Child trafficking—The people involved*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved July 25, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/iloroot/docstore/ipec/prod/eng/2005_traf_involved_en.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Begging, Drug Sales, Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Begging, Drug Sales, Sexual Exploitation

    This document discusses findings presented in other reports included in this annotated bibliography. It presents a broader discussion of the socioeconomic circumstances that lead to child labor and trafficking. With regard to Ukraine, children are trafficked abroad for forced labor as beggars, drug dealers, manual laborers, work in the service industry, and sexual exploitation. Generally, children are promised work in one sector and, once abroad, are forced to work in a different sector. In addition to being one of the primary sources of trafficked children in the region, Ukraine also serves as a transit country for trafficking from other countries. This report does not specify the destination countries of such trafficking.

18. Nearly half a million children work in Ukraine. (2006, December 5). *La Strada.* Retrieved December 11, 2006, from http://www.brama.com/lastrada/index.html

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Begging, Coal Mining, Sexual Exploitation

    This article presents remarks made by the head of the Federation of Employers of Ukraine at the international seminar. “The Employers’ Organization is endeavoring to counter human trafficking and eliminate the worst forms of child labour.” According to statements made at the seminar, approximately 456,000 children in Ukraine work in illegal sectors, primarily as beggars, in the commercial sex industry, or in the illegal coal

mining industry. Employers are tempted to use child labor as children can be hired for minimal wages.

19. United Nations Children's Fund. (2006). *Ukraine*. Geneva, Switzerland: United Nations. Retrieved July 25, 2007, from http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/ukraine_background.html

Source: International Organization

Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This background document explains the risks of children in Ukraine and covers general topics, such as healthcare, child labor, and juvenile justice. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

20. United Nations. (2004). *Common country assessment for Ukraine*. Geneva, Switzerland: United Nations. Retrieved July 25, 2007, from http://www.un.org.ua/files/CCA_2004_en.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Street Trade

This article addresses briefly the issue of child labor. No statistics are provided; it is simply an account of factors contributing to child labor, as well as sectors in which child laborers are employed. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

21. U.S. Department of State. (2006). *Ukraine: Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved July 25, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78846.htm

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

Child Labor: Agriculture, Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation

According to this document, the minimum age for employment in Ukraine is 16, although children as young as age 15 can be hired for nonhazardous work as long as they obtain parental consent. Additionally, at age 14 children can legally work on a short-term basis, though the type of work they are allowed to engage in is limited. According to ILO, 456,000 children age 9–14 were employed illegally. Regarding trafficking, the report notes no increase in trafficking during the first half of 2006 compared with the same time during 2005. This leveling off was attributed to tougher anti-trafficking measures implemented by government and law enforcement agencies.

22. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Trafficking in persons report 2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved July 26, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007

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

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Begging
Involuntary Child Servitude: Agriculture

This report ranks Ukraine as a Tier 2 source, transit, and destination country for the trafficking of people abroad and internally. Children are trafficked internally for sexual exploitation, involuntary servitude in agriculture, and forced begging. The document does not specifically discuss the crops produced in the agricultural sector.

UKRAINE: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Danish Institute for Human Rights. (2005). *Executive summary of the Ukraine country risk assessment*. Retrieved December 19, 2007, from http://www.humanrightsbusiness.org/pdf_files/Ukraine_%20Executive%20Summary.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Forced Labor: Agriculture, Mining
   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

   This report discusses the findings from the Danish Institute for Human Rights' Country Risk Assessment (CRA) performed for Ukraine. The CRA indicates that companies operating in Ukraine are at high risk for the violation of 11 human rights identified by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, including Article 4, the right to freedom from forced labor and servitude. The source mentions forced labor in the production of goods in terms of sectors only, including agriculture and illegal mines. Specific information related to types of labor performed, working conditions, and compensation are not given. The source also reports that it is estimated there are 500,000 forced laborers and child laborers in Ukraine. The source also notes Ukraine as a country of origin for human trafficking, but does not discuss destination countries.

2. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.). *Ukraine*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved December 24, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/ukraine.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Forced Adult Labor: Construction

   According to this report published by Global March, the Ukrainian army uses conscripts in the alternative service as a source of compulsory labor. Young and old men in the service are forced to refurbish and build private houses for military officers and government officials. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

3. Horbunova, O. (2008, February 28). Partnering to end modern day slavery. *Kiev Post*. Retrieved March 4, 2008, from http://www.kyivpost.com/opinion/oped/28485/

   Source: News Article

   Human Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging, Construction, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Logging, Stone Crushing, Unspecified

   This article supplied current statistics related to incidents and frequency of human trafficking cases and convictions in Ukraine, and discussed the need for increased government intervention and partnership between governments and nongovernmental

organizations in combating trafficking. The article states that Ukrainian citizens are trafficked for begging, construction, domestic labor, fishing, logging, stone crushing, agriculture, and other Unspecifieds. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

4. International Labour Organization. (2008). *Elimination of human trafficking from Moldova and Ukraine through market based measures*. Retrieved December 24, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.PROJECTDETAILS?var_Language=EN&var_ID=401

   Source: International Organization

   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

   This source describes a proposed project to combat human trafficking in Ukraine and Moldova, and outlines various policy strategies, including better implementation of National Action Plans Against Human Trafficking, labor market involvement in the prevention of trafficking, the promotion of legal migration, and protection mechanisms for irregular migrants and identified victims of trafficking for sexual or labor exploitation. This source does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

5. Ukraine leads in number of human trafficking victims in Europe, group says. (2007, February 19). *International Herald Tribune*. Retrieved March 4, 2008, from http://www.iht.com/articles/ap/2007/02/19/europe/EU-GEN-Ukraine-Human-Trafficking.php

   Source: News Article

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Indentured Labor: Unspecified

   This article reports that Ukraine is the main Eastern European origination country for human trafficking, with an estimated 117,000 men, women, and children having been victimized since the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991. Ukrainian officials claim that low wages and high unemployment rates force citizens to migrate, and to thus become vulnerable to traffickers who would force them into *indentured labor* and prostitution. The term indentured labor is used in the article, but not in reference to the production of goods.

6. United Nations Children's Fund. (n.d.). *Ukraine*. Retrieved December 24, 2007 from http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/ukraine_background.html

   Source: International Organization

   Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

   This United Nations Children Fund country report on Ukraine states that, although the Ukrainian government has made commitments to children's rights, spending on social services remains limited and child trafficking for forced labor and sexual exploitation

remains a significant problem. The source does not discuss trafficking in relation to the production of goods specifically.

7. U.S. Department of State. (2007a). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved December 24, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007

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

   Adult Trafficking: Agriculture, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Adult Labor: Begging, Unspecified
   Forced Child Labor: Agriculture
   Involuntary Child Servitude: Agriculture

   The U.S. Department of State's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons has placed Ukraine on the Tier 2 Watch List for its failure to provide evidence of increasing efforts to combat human trafficking over the last year, particularly in the area of punishing convicted traffickers. Although reliable data is not available, the report notes that Ukraine may be a destination for people from former Soviet republics for forced labor and prostitution. In addition, internal trafficking occurs within Ukraine; men and women are trafficked within the country for the purposes of labor exploitation in the agriculture, service, and forced begging sectors, as well as for commercial sexual exploitation. In addition, Ukrainian children are trafficked both internally for involuntary servitude in the agriculture industry.

   The government of Ukraine has anti-trafficking legislation, which prohibits the trafficking of persons and provides funding for anti-trafficking efforts. Additionally, the Criminal Code (Article 148) prohibits trafficking of humans. In 2006, 111 traffickers were convicted under Article 148, 47 of whom were placed on probation, 18 had their assets confiscated, and the remaining were imprisoned for two to three years. Seminars have also been held for judges to increase their awareness and understanding of Ukraine's anti-trafficking laws. In 2006, border guards were successful in closing nine trafficking routes in the country.

8. U.S. Department of State. (2007b). *Ukraine: Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved December 24, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78846.htm

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

   Adult Trafficking: Construction, Domestic Labor, Manufacturing, Mining, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Mining
   Forced Child Labor: Agriculture
   Prison Labor: Unspecified

   According to the report, there have been reports of compulsory labor performed in the agricultural, mining, and construction industries by adults and children alike. Specific examples include the construction or remodeling of homes for military and government

officials—work typically carried out by military conscripts—as well as abuse and discrimination against union workers, and prisoners being forced to work in private companies without compensation. Children often are forced to work in the agricultural sector. Adult female trafficking victims are often forced into domestic servitude, the service industry, sexual exploitation, or into work with small and large manufacturing plants. Information related to male victims of trafficking is sparse, but there are reports of adult male victims being trafficked into forced labor situations in the construction and mining industries.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. 40,000 children used as slave labor in the Middle East, Arab countries: Burney. (2004, November 8). *PakistanLink*. Retrieved January 29, 2008, from http://www.pakistanlink.com/headlines/Nov04/08/06.html

   Source: News Article

   Child Slavery: Camel Jockeying
   Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying

   This article reports on the efforts of Pakistani human rights attorney Ansar Burney to bring attention to the plight of over 40,000 children trafficked into the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and other Middle East countries. Many of the children, most of whom are from Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Ethiopia, and Sudan, are forced to work as jockeys in the region's camel racing industry. As jockeys, children live under miserable conditions, are underfed and malnourished (to keep their racing weight down), face dangerous working conditions on the backs of racing camels, and deal with constant physical and even sexual abuse by their handlers. And because the children are in the UAE illegally, they typically are not given access to much needed medical care. The article does, however, cite attempts by the UAE government and its camel racing federation since 2002 to curtail the employment of underage jockeys. The article further states that the UAE has ratified International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions 138 and 182, as well as the United Nations Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC). There is no reference to child labor in the production of goods in this document.

2. *Alternative report of non-governmental organizations of Kazakhstan with commentaries to the initial report of the government of Kazakhstan on implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child ratified by Kazakhstan in 1994*. (n.d.). Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.crin.org/docs/resources/treaties/crc.33/Kazakhstan_ngo_report.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report primarily focuses on child labor in Kazakhstan. However, it also notes that many Kazakh teenage girls are trafficked to the UAE for commercial sexual exploitation. The use of child labor in the production of goods in the UAE is not discussed.

3. Anti-Slavery International. (2002). *The trafficking of child camel jockeys to the United Arab Emirates (UAE)*. Retrieved January 29, 2008, from http://www.antislavery.org/archive/submission/submission2002-UAE.htm

   Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying
Forced Child Labor: Camel Jockeying

In this letter addressed to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Anti-Slavery International expresses continuing concern over the trafficking of young boys to the UAE and other Gulf states to work as camel jockeys. The boys, who are most commonly trafficked from Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, but also Sudan and Mauritania, are exposed to dangerous work conditions as camel jockeys and regularly endure mistreatment and torture, including food deprivation and physical abuse. In the letter, numerous cases of mistreated camel jockeys from 2000 to 2002 are detailed, some cases resulting in death. According to nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and human rights groups, hundreds of boys are being trafficked into the UAE and other Persian Gulf states each year. The letter states that the UAE has ratified ILO Conventions 138 and 182, as well as the UNCRC. The document urges the UAE government to take the necessary steps to eradicate the employment of underage jockeys, including introducing federal laws to prohibit the employment of jockeys under the age of 18. There is no reference to child labor in the production of goods in this document.

4. Anti-Slavery International. (2004). *Trafficking and forced labour of children in the United Arab Emirates (UAE).* Retrieved January 29, 2008, from, http://www.antislavery.org/archive/submission/submission2004-UAE.htm

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying
Forced Child Labor: Camel Jockeying

In this letter addressed to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Anti-Slavery International expresses continuing concern over the trafficking of young boys to the UAE to work as camel jockeys. The boys, typically trafficked from Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sudan, and Yemen, are exposed to dangerous work conditions as camel jockeys and regularly endure mistreatment and torture, including food deprivation and physical abuse. In the letter, several cases of mistreated camel jockeys from 2003 and 2004 are detailed, including some cases documented with photos and video footage. A September 2002 UAE law prohibited children under age 15 from being employed as camel jockeys and mandated that all jockeys provide proof of age and obtain medical certification. The UAE also undertook DNA testing of some boys to identify traffickers and handlers who had fabricated their parental relationship. Through this and other means, authorities expatriated nearly 100 boys to their home countries. The letter states that the UAE has ratified ILO Conventions 138 and 182, as well as the CRC. The document urges the UAE government to take the necessary steps to eradicate the employment of underage jockeys, including introducing federal laws to prohibit the employment of jockeys under age 18. There is no reference to child labor in the production of goods in this document.

5. Anti-Slavery International. (2004, June 7). *UAE fails to stop child camel jockey use.* Retrieved September 13, 2007, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/news/UAE cameljockeys070604

   Source: NGO

   Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying
   Forced Child Labor: Camel Jockeying

   In this article and its accompanying photo spread, Anti-Slavery International contends that Dubai and other emirates have failed to effectively stop the trafficking of young African and South Asian boys to the UAE for use as jockeys in the camel racing industry, despite both government and United States' comments to the contrary. Children as young as age 4 are lured away from their homes with promises of wages and education, but are instead made to live in harsh conditions, are deprived of food and water for racing purposes, and are regularly subjected to hazardous work conditions (racing speeds can reach up to 50 km per hour). There is no reference to child labor in the production of goods in this document.

6. Anti-Slavery International. (2005). *UAE government urged [to] enforce new law against child camel jockeys.* Retrieved September 13, 2007, http://www.antislavery.org/archive/press/pressrelease2005UAE.htm

   Source: NGO

   Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying
   Forced Child Labor: Camel Jockeying

   This article reports that the government of the UAE announced that as of March 31, 2005, it would be illegal for any child under age 16 to be employed as a camel jockey. Despite the new proclamation and the existence of other government backed laws and assurances regarding underage camel jockeying dating back to as early as 1980, the article argues that child trafficking in the camel racing industry has been and will remain a serious problem in the UAE unless the laws are implemented and all offenders are fully prosecuted. There is no reference to child labor in the production of goods in this document.

7. Anti-Slavery International. (2005). *Trafficking and forced labour of children in the Gulf region.* Retrieved January 28, 2008, from http://www.antislavery.org/archive/submission/submission2005-cameljockeys.htm

   Source: NGO

   Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying
   Forced Child Labor: Camel Jockeying

   In this letter addressed to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Anti-Slavery International expresses its concern over the UAE government's inability to pass

newly proposed decrees limiting and prohibiting the trafficking and use of child camel jockeys. Despite new proclamations (announced March 31, 2005) and the existence of many government backed laws and assurances concerning underage camel jockeying dating back to as early as 1980, the letter argues that child exploitation in the camel racing industry has been and will remain a serious problem in the UAE unless the laws are implemented, offenders are fully prosecuted, and all efforts are made to rehabilitate and repatriate victims. The article mentions that some children are beaten, abused, and deprived of food by employers and traffickers. There is no reference to child labor in the production of goods in this document.

8. Anwar, M. (2004). *Child trafficking for camel races: A perspective from Pakistan.* Centre for Research and Social Development. Karachi, Pakistan: Author. Retrieved February 7, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/crsd_2004_child_trafficking_camel_races_pakistan_3.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying
   Forced Child Labor: Camel Jockeying

   This report from the Centre for Research and Social Development discusses the trafficking of Pakistani children to Persian Gulf countries, especially the UAE, to work as camel jockeys. The report mentions that in many cases children are purchased from their parents and forced to work as camel jockeys. Pakistan is cited as a source country for young boys trafficked to the UAE to work as jockeys. The report explores the root causes of trafficking, such as poverty and unemployment in Pakistan, and also discusses the challenges of successfully repatriating and rehabilitating former jockeys. In Pakistan, boys are either sold by their families or kidnapped by organized groups. The children usually originate in poorer districts of Pakistan, such as Rahim Yar Khan, Dera Ghazi Khan, and southern Punjab. The report credits recent trafficking enforcement efforts by the Pakistani government, as well as the UAE's ban on child jockeys with a perceived drop in Pakistani trafficking victims. There is no reference to child labor in the production of goods in this document.

9. Baghdasaryan, E., & Manoogiam, A. (2006). *Desert nights.* Yerevan, Armenia: Gasprint.

   Source: Other—Book

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This book is the compilation of a series of articles posted by Baghdasaryan and Manoogiam at *Hetq Online* (Investigative Journalists of Armenia). In this series, which was originally based on a 2005 documentary video (see http://aramanoogian.blogspot.com/2006/09/full-version-desert-nights-on-google.html), the authors expose the life and hardships of Armenian women who work in the UAE as prostitutes, some of whom entered the country as teenagers. As the articles and video discusses, many of the women

and girls are tricked and coerced into service in the country's sex industry. There is no reference to child labor in the production of goods in this document.

10. Baldwin-Edwards, M. (2005). *Migration in the Middle East and Mediterranean*. Retrieved January 28, 2008, from http://www.mmo.gr/pdf/news/Migration_in_the_Middle_East_and_Mediterranean

    Source: NGO

    Child Debt Bondage: Camel Jockeying
    Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying, Sexual Exploitation

    This report explores recent trends in migratory movement and human trafficking throughout the Mediterranean and Middle East regions. The report notes that the UAE, like many of the Gulf Cooperation Council states, has become a major destination country for trafficking victims. The UAE is listed as a destination country for women and children trafficked from Eastern Europe (Bulgaria) and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) including Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, usually for sexual exploitation. Young boys are trafficked from Asia (Bangladesh and Pakistan) to work as jockeys in the country's camel racing industry. The article mentions that sometimes the exploitation of boys working as camel jockeys in certain Gulf countries is a form of bonded labor. The report notes, however, recent efforts by the UAE to stem and prosecute the trafficking of child camel jockeys, including DNA testing to identify and charge the "false parents" who often accompany trafficking victims inside the UAE. There is no reference to child labor in the production of goods in this document.

11. Bedelbayeva, A. (2005, November). *Project evaluation report: Preventing human trafficking in Kyrgyzstan project.* Retrieved December 25, 2007, from http://pdf.dec.org/pdf_docs/Pdacg548.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    The report notes that children from Kyrgyzstan are trafficked to the UAE for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

12. Chowdhury, Z., & Li, K. (2005, August 16). *Camel jockeys coming home*. Geneva, Switzerland: United Nations Children's Fund. Retrieved September 17, 2007, from http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/bangladesh_28004.html

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying
    Forced Child Labor: Camel Jockeying

This press release from United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) reports on the return of several former UAE child camel jockeys to Bangladesh. The story recounts their tales of severe treatment and exploitation as jockeys and the joint project between UNICEF and the UAE to repatriate the jockeys to their home countries. There is no reference to child labor in the production of goods in this document.

13. 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

    Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying

    The primary purpose of this document is to explore the topic of bonded labor in Pakistan. However, the report also notes that boys are trafficked from Pakistan to the UAE to work as camel jockeys. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

14. Conradi, P. (2005, March 27). Kidnapped children starve as camel jockey slaves. *The Sunday Times*. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/world/article438324.ece

    Source: News Article

    Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying
    Forced Child Labor: Camel Jockeying

    This news article reports on recent efforts to bring attention to the mistreatment and abuse of child camel jockeys in the UAE. The report highlights the work of Pakistani human rights attorney Ansar Burney and the safe house he has set up for abused child jockeys. There is no reference to child labor in the production of goods in this document.

15. David, N. (2001, October 31). The child jockeys scandal. *Trade Union World*. Retrieved October 29, 2007, from http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991214067&Language=EN

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying
    Forced Child Labor: Camel Jockeying

    This article describes the ongoing problem of child camel jockeys in the Persian Gulf countries, notably Qatar, Bahrain, and the UAE. In the UAE, Indian children are regularly trafficked into the country (many from age 6 to 10) and forced to work in the camel-racing industry. They face near constant physical and psychological abuse from their employers, are underfed (to optimize racing performance) and confront life-

threatening dangers every time they are strapped to a mount. There is no reference to child labor in the production of goods in this document.

16. Degorge, B. (2006). Modern slavery in the United Arab Emirates. *The European Legacy, 11*(6), 657–666. Retrieved October 12, 2007, from http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10848770600918307

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

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

    This article provides an overview of the various forms of modern slavery that occur in the UAE and other Persian Gulf countries. The article cites the UAE's recent history of trafficking thousands of Pakistani, Indian, Bangladeshi, and Sudanese children into the country to work as camel jockeys under abusive and exploitive conditions and argues that, despite the government reforms of 2005, the practice is likely to continue without proper enforcement. The article also refers to women and children (mostly from Eastern Europe and Central Asia) who have been trafficked into the country and forced to work in the sex trade industry. Finally, the article mentions Filipina, Indonesian, and Malaysian girls (some as young as age 6) who work in the UAE as housekeepers and servants under slave-like conditions. There is no reference to child labor in the production of goods in this document.

17. Dubai's ruler accused of slavery. (2006, September 14). *BBC News*. Retrieved September 17, 2007, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/5346430.stm

    Source: News Article

    Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying
    Child Slavery: Camel Jockeying

    This story reported that Dubai's Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid al-Maktoum and over 500 others were accused in a United States class-action lawsuit of abducting and trafficking thousands of Bangladeshi, Sudanese, and south Asian children for use as camel jockeys in Dubai. The lawsuit alleges that the children were kept in poor living conditions, starved to enhance racing performance, and forced to participate in a dangerous sport. The defendants are accused on nine counts, including slavery, engaging and facilitating child labor, assault, battery, and wrongful death. There is no reference to child labor in the production of goods in this document.

18. Dyryldaev, R. & Jacomy, S. (2004). *Rights of the Child in Kyrgyzstan*. Geneva, Switzerland: Organization Against World Torture. Retrieved December 25, 2007, from http://www.crin.org/docs/resources/treaties/crc.37/Kyrgyzstan_OMCT_ngo_report.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

The main focus of the report is the situation of street children and child labor in Kyrgyzstan. However, it also mentions that Kyrgyz children are trafficked to the UAE for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The use of child labor in the production of goods in the UAE is not discussed.

19. Global March Against Child Labour. (2001, January 19). *Campaign starts to make homes child labour free.* Retrieved September 13, 2007, from http://www.hartford-hwp.com/archives/28/054.html

    Source: NGO

    Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor

    This press release advertises the kickoff of a campaign to raise awareness against the harshest forms of domestic servitude commonly utilized in Latin America, Asia, and Africa. Current labor practices in the UAE are not specifically mentioned, but the story does refer to a former child domestic worker who was beaten and jailed while working in the UAE. There is no reference to child labor in the production of goods in this document.

20. Global March Against Child Labour. (2002). *Worst forms of child labour report: 2002 (out of the shadows).* New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved November 9, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/united%20arab%20emrates.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    In its 2002 summary of the worst forms of child labor in the UAE, the Global March Against Child Labour highlights the growing (although largely undocumented) problem of women and young girls from Turkmenistan and Kyrgystan being trafficked into the country for prostitution. The summary cites the U.S. Department of State's *1999 and 2000 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices*, the U.S. Department of State's 2001 Trafficking in Persons Report, as well as articles on child camel jockeys. There is no reference to child labor in the production of goods in this document.

21. Global March Against Child Labour. (2005). *Worst forms of child labour report: 2005.* New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved November 9, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/UNITED%20ARAB%20EMIRATES.pdf

    Source: NGO

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

    In its 2005 summary of the worst forms of child labor in the UAE, the Global March Against Child Labour reported that women and young girls from Asia, Russia, and other Middle Eastern countries are trafficked into the country for forced labor and sexual

exploitation. The summary cites the U.S. Department of State's *2004 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices* and the U.S. Department of State's *2005 Trafficking in Persons Report.* There is no reference to child labor in the production of goods in this document.

22. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.[a]). *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 the UAE primarily for forced prostitution. The use of child labor in the production of goods was not discussed.

23. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.[b]). *United Arab Emirates.* New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved September 27, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/united%20arab%20emrates.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying, Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Camel Jockeying, Cotton Harvesting, Sexual Exploitation

    In its 2002 summary of the worst forms of child labor in the UAE, the Global March Against Child Labour highlights that over 19,000 Pakistani children were trafficked into the UAE, many of whom were used as jockeys in the country's camel-racing industry. The summary also highlights the growing (although largely undocumented) problem of women and young girls from Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan being trafficked into the country for prostitution. In relation to the production of goods, the report states that child labor laws are often violated in rural parts of the UAE during the cotton-harvesting season, when teenagers work in the fields and children as young as age 10 help with the harvest.

24. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.[c]). *United Arab Emirates*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved September 27, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/UNITED%20ARAB%20EMIRATES.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying, Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Camel Jockeying, Sexual Exploitation

    In its 2005 summary of the worst forms of child labor in the UAE, the Global March Against Child Labour recognizes the UAE's participation in the trafficking of young South Asian and East African boys who are forced to work as jockeys in the country's

camel-racing industry. In addition, the summary suggests that women and young girls from Asia, Russia, and other Middle Eastern countries are trafficked into the country for forced labor and sexual exploitation. There is no reference to child labor in the production of goods in this document.

25. Heyden, A. (Ed.). (2004). *Preventing human trafficking in Kyrgyzstan project: Baseline assessment.* Little Rock, AR: Winrock International. Retrieved December 25, 2007, from http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADF478.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    The report is based on a human trafficking project in Kyrgyzstan. It also notes that Kyrgyzstan is a source and transit country for human trafficking, with destination countries including the UAE. Women and children are most commonly trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation.

26. Huda, S. (2007). *Report of the special rapporteur on the human rights aspects of the victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and children (Addendum).* Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G07/128/36/PDF/G0712836.pdf?OpenElement

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This document reports on a recent incident in which more than 60 women and girls between age 17 and 38 from Central Asian countries (Uzbekistan and Tajikistan), were discovered as they were being trafficked from Kyrgyzstan to the UAE for sexual exploitation. The report states that Kyrgyzstan has become a major transit point in the trafficking of Central Asian women to Persian Gulf states. Additionally, in the summary of correspondences with the UAE, the document refers to a recent case in which apparent fraudulent allegations were made against a battered women's/girl's shelter in the UAE. There is no reference to child labor in the production of goods in this document.

27. Human Rights Watch. (2006). *World report 2006.* Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://hrw.org/english/docs/2006/01/18/uae12233.htm

    Source: NGO

    Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying
    Forced Child Labor: Camel Jockeying

    In the *2006 Human Rights Watch World Report*, the author cites the U.S. Department of State's report that human trafficking in the UAE is an endemic problem. Particularly troublesome is the trafficking of perhaps several thousands of child camel jockeys into

the UAE from foreign countries, although the report states that a July 2005 federal decree prohibiting the employment of jockeys under the age of 18 may allow for tighter restrictions on the practice. There is no reference to child labor in the production of goods in this document.

28. Human Rights Watch. (2007a, March). *The UAE's draft labor law: Human Rights Watch's comments and recommendations* (No. 1). New York: Author. Retrieved October 29, 2007, from http://hrw.org/backgrounder/mena/uae0307/uae0307web.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Unspecified

In this document, Human Rights Watch argues that the new Draft Labor Law of the UAE should be more explicit in defining the minimum age for employment. While the law does prohibit the employment of anyone under the age of 15 (in compliance with ILO Convention 138), it also defines a child as anyone from age 13 to18, and thus would potentially allow children age 13 and 14 to fall under the labor laws. There is no reference to child labor in the production of goods in this document.

29. Human Rights Watch. (2007b). *World report 2007.* New York: Author. Retrieved September 20, 2007, from http://hrw.org/englishwr2k7/docs/2007/01/11/uae14724.htm

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying
Forced Child Labor: Camel Jockeying

In Human Rights Watch's 2007 *World Report*, they find that the illegal trafficking of foreign boys remains an endemic problem in the UAE's camel racing industry. Citing U.S. Department of State, governmental, and international organization reports, the report concludes that up to 6,000 foreign children may currently be working in the country as jockeys. However, the report does refer to the 2005 federal ban on the employment of camel jockeys under age 18, as well as the government's 2006 effort with UNICEF to identify and repatriate 1,071 children to their home countries. There is no reference to child labor in the production of goods in this document.

30. Hussein, K. (2001, February 26). Illegally trafficked children used as camel jockeys in Qatar. *CNSNews.com.* Retrieved September 13, 2007, from http://www.cnsnews.com/View ForeignBureaus.asp?Page=\foreignbureaus\archive\200102\for20010226b.html

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying
Forced Child Labor: Camel Jockeying

This article follows up on a story in Qatar's *Gulf Times* that Sudanese children are regularly trafficked into Persian Gulf States such as Qatar and the UAE to serve as

jockeys in the region's camel-racing industry. Despite the UAE's 1993 ban prohibiting the use of jockeys weighing less than 99 pounds and younger than age 15, the article claims the ban is rarely enforced. The article further suggests that international organizations such as UNICEF and Save the Children do not consider the problem to be significant. There is no reference to child labor in the production of goods in this document.

31. International Bureau for Children's Rights. (n.d.). *Making children's rights work: Country profile on United Arab Emirates* (draft). Montreal, Canada: Author. Retrieved October 11, 2007, from http://ibcr.org/Publications/CRC/Draft_CP_Asia/UnitedArabEmirates PDF.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying, Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Camel Jockeying, Sexual Exploitation

    This draft report (likely drafted in 2006) discusses the implementation of the CRC by the government of the UAE. The report states that the UAE has ratified both ILO Conventions 138 and 182. In its discussion of child trafficking and slavery, the report highlights the continued trafficking/luring of women and young girls into the country from the former Soviet Union (Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Russia, and Ukraine), Egypt, Iran, Lebanon, Africa, Central and South Asia, and Central Europe to work in the country's sex industry. The report also cites the thousands of underage camel jockeys that have been trafficked into the country, but then suggests the government of the UAE has made some efforts recently to address the problem. There is no reference to child labor in the production of goods in this document.

32. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2006). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in the United Arab Emirates.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved September 19, 2007, from http://www.icftu.org/www/PDF/WTOTPRUAEfinal.pdf

    Source: International Organization

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

    In this report assessing labor standards in the UAE, it is concluded that the worst forms of child labor occur in the country, including the illegal employment of young Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Yemeni, and Sudanese boys as camel jockeys, the sexual exploitation of girls from Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Russia, and cases of children working as domestic servants. Despite the fact that the UAE has ratified both ILO Convention 138 (1999) and Convention 182 (2001) pertaining to child labor, the report stresses that child camel jockeys continue to be exploited in the UAE even with recent government bans on the practice. The report adds that cases of child prostitution and domestic servitude have largely gone undocumented and uninvestigated. There is no reference to child labor in the production of goods in this document.

33. International Labour Organization. (2002). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Convention No. 138, Minimum Age 1973 United Arab Emirates (ratification: 1998).* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying
Forced Child Labor: Camel Jockeying

The Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations' (CEACR) observation report expresses continued concern over the illegal use and trafficking of child camel jockeys into the UAE, in violation of ILO Convention 138, which states that no child under 18 can perform work that is hazardous to their physical or moral condition. The report further suggests that the rules of the UAE's camel-racing body, the Federation on Camel Racing, in regards to child labor are insufficient, non-specific and, in any case, not legally binding. There is no reference to child labor in the production of goods in this document.

34. International Labour Organization. (2004). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Convention No. 138, Minimum Age 1973 United Arab Emirates (ratification: 1998).* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying
Forced Child Labor: Camel Jockeying

This CEACR observation report responds to a series of declarations made by the president of the Camel Racing Association of the UAE prohibiting the employment of jockeys under age 15. The report contends, however, that the UAE government should abide by Article 3 of ILO Convention 138 that states no child under 18 can perform work that is hazardous to their physical or moral condition. In addition, the report requests that the UAE government provide updated information on violations and fines imposed as a result of the Association's 2002 underage jockey ban. There is no reference to child labor in the production of goods in this document.

35. International Labour Organization. (2005). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Convention No. 182, Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999 United Arab Emirates (ratification: 2001).* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Camel Jockeying, Sexual Exploitation

This CEACR observation report requests that the UAE government supply all available information on the illegal trafficking of children into the country to work in hazardous conditions, a major violation of ILO Convention 182. First, the UAE should provide data on the arrest and prosecution of individuals involved in the trafficking, enslavement, and exploitation of young boys from Pakistan, Bangladesh, Yemen, and Sudan who are forced into the country's camel racing industry. Second, citing NGO reports on the trafficking of women and young girls into the emirates for sexual exploitation, the report urges the UAE government to take all necessary steps to ensure that girls under age 18 are not illegally trafficked into the country and that trafficked children are treated as victims of sexual exploitation, not prostitutes. There is no reference to child labor in the production of goods in this document.

36. International Labour Organization. (2006a). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) United Arab Emirates (ratification: 1998).* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying
Forced Child Labor: Camel Jockeying

This CEACR observation report applauds the promulgation of the 2005 federal law (Federal Act No. 15) by the UAE that prohibits the employment of jockeys under the age of 18 and also significantly raises the penalties for those involved in trafficking, employing, and training underage camel jockeys. There is no reference to child labor in the production of goods in this document.

37. International Labour Organization. (2006b). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) United Arab Emirates (ratification: 2001).* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Camel Jockeying, Sexual Exploitation

This CEACR observation report summarizes the findings of the body's previous reports on the trafficking of children into the UAE but notes that significant strides have been made toward eradicating the use of jockeys under the age of 18 in the country's camel racing industry (most notably, Federal Act No. 15). The committee does say, however, that the trafficking of children and their exploitation "in practice" remains a concern and that it requests continued updates and information on the prosecution of the new law. The report also shows continued concern over the trafficking of young Eastern European and Central Asian girls into the UAE for sexual exploitation and insists that the UAE government take steps to prevent trafficking and ensure that exploited children are treated

as victims, not prostitutes. There is no reference to child labor in the production of goods in this document.

38. International Organization for Migration. (2002). *Shattered dreams: Report on trafficking in persons in Azerbaijan.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved September 19, 2007, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/published_docs/studies_and_reports/Azerbaijan_Report.PDF

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This 2002 report by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) focuses on the trafficking of women and young girls from Azerbaijan. The report cites the UAE and Dubai as major destination points for many Azerbaijani women (some of whom are underage teens) who are often enticed to leave their home country with promises of good careers or work in the Gulf, only to be forced into the country's growing sex industry by their handlers. There is no reference to child labor in the production of goods in this document.

39. International Organization for Migration. (2004). *Changing patterns and trends of trafficking persons in the Balkan region.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved September 27, 2007, 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

    In this 2004 report, the Counter-Trafficking Service of the IOM studied the trafficking of women and girls from the Balkans and Eastern Europe into nearby foreign countries, including the UAE. The report cites 10 cases of women and girls being trafficked to the UAE to work as prostitutes, although they estimate that the actual number of exploited women is much higher. The journey to the UAE is closely monitored by the traffickers and, upon arrival in Dubai, the women and girls are received by Russian or Moldavian handlers and then held in apartments. There is no reference to child labor in the production of goods in this document.

40. Iran arrests members of sex trade ring. (2001, August 1). *Reuters*. Retrieved October 11, 2007, from http://www.uri.edu/artsci/wms/hughes/sex_trade_ring

    Source: News Article

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This 2001 news article reports that the Iranian Intelligence Ministry arrested several members of a prostitution ring that was engaged in smuggling young Iranian girls into the UAE for service in the country's sex industry. The article also mentions an earlier case in Iran that involved the smuggling of girls as young as age 13 into Dubai to work as prostitutes. There is no reference to child labor in the production of goods in this document.

41. Iraq-Syria: Sex traffickers target women in war-torn Iraq. (2006, October 26). *IRINnews.org.* Retrieved October 11, 2007, from http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?reportid=61903

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This news article discusses the trafficking of Iraqi women and young girls into the Persian Gulf States (particularly the UAE) since the start of the 2003 Iraq War. Iraqi girls as young as age 15 have been lured to the country with promises of legitimate work, but upon arrival are forced into Dubai's growing sex trade. The article states that Syria is also a prime destination for trafficking victims. There is no reference to child labor in the production of goods in this document.

42. Katzman, K. (2007). *The United Arab Emirates (UAE): Issues for U.S. policy*. Washington, DC: U.S. Library of Congress. Retrieved October 12, 2007, from http://opencrs.cdt.org/rpts/RS21852_20070501.pdf

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Library of Congress Congressional Research Service

Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying
Forced Child Labor: Camel Jockeying

This updated 2007 Congressional Research Report discusses the United States government's social, economic, political, and strategic interests in the UAE. As regards to human and children's rights, the report reiterated most of the points made in recent U.S. Department of State reports on human rights and human trafficking. The report notes that the UAE has made progress in curbing the trafficking of young boys into the country to work as camel jockeys (noting recent rehabilitation and repatriation efforts), but considers the trafficking of women (girls/children are not specifically mentioned) from Asia and the former Soviet Union to still be a problem. There is no reference to child labor in the production of goods in this document.

43. Kaye, M. (2001). *Forced labor in the 21st century*. London: Anti-Slavery International. Retrieved October 29, 2007, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/forcedEN.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying
Forced Child Labor: Camel Jockeying

This document on cases of forced labor around the world highlights the trafficking and abuse of South Asian and African children in the UAE who work as jockeys in the country's camel-racing industry. Citing the 1999 report of the United Nation's Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, the UAE case study says that those children, who are regularly between age 5 and 8, are either kidnapped or coerced from their families (often with promises of high-paying jobs) and transported to the UAE, where they face extreme exploitation and physical abuse at the hands of their employers. There is no reference to child labor in the production of goods in this document.

44. Kelly, L. (2005). *Fertile fields: Trafficking in persons in Central Asia.* Vienna: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved September 27, 2007, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/published_docs/books/fertile_fields.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This report discusses the trafficking in women and young girls from and through Central Asian countries such as Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, and Tajikistan. The report states that the UAE reoccurs in the available data as a destination country for many of the trafficking victims, where women (and even girls as young as age 12) our housed in small hotels in major cities (such as Dubai) and forced or coerced by Russian traffickers and handlers to work in the country's sex service industry. There is no reference to child labor in the production of goods in this document.

45. Lawyers refile Dubai slavery case. (2007, September 13). *BBC News*. Retrieved September 17, 2007, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/6992675.stm

    Source: News Article

    Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying
    Forced Child Labor: Camel Jockeying

    This story reports that a new class-action suit was filed in a United State's court in Kentucky against Sheikh Hamdan al-Maktoum, deputy ruler of Dubai, alleging his participation in the trafficking and enslavement of up to 10,000 young boys from Bangladesh, Sudan, Pakistan, and Mauritania for use as camel jockeys in Dubai. A similar case was dismissed two months prior in Miami, FL. There is no reference to child labor in the production of goods in this document.

46. Mackey, R. (2005, December 11). Robot jockeys. *The New York Times*. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://www.nytimes.com/2005/12/11/magazine/11ideas_section3-11.html?_r=1&oref=slogin#

    Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying
Forced Child Labor: Camel Jockeying

This article reports on the use of robot jockeys in the UAE and Qatar to replace South Asian and African child jockeys that were abused and exploited in the region's camel-racing industry. The report focuses on aspects of robot jockey camel racing, but also cites human rights experts who insist the new practice may be covering up continued illegal racing with child jockeys. There is no reference to child labor in the production of goods in this document.

47. Malik, A. S., & Li, K. (2005, June 28). *Child camel jockeys return home.* Geneva, Switzerland: United Nations Children's Fund. Retrieved September 17, 2007, from http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/pakistan_27517.html

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying
Forced Child Labor: Camel Jockeying

This press release by UNICEF reports on the first group of over 3,000 former child camel jockeys that are to be repatriated to their home countries. The press release tells of the abuses faced by the children as camel jockeys in the UAE, but reports that the agreement reached between the United Nations Children's Fund and the UAE bans the practice and allows for all documented child camel jockeys to be repatriated and rehabilitated. There is no reference to child labor in the production of goods in this document.

48. Perskie, J. (Producer). (2004). *Real Sports with Bryant Gumble: The sport of sheikhs*. Los Angeles: Home Box Office, Inc. [Video]. Retrieved September 27, 2007, http://www.ansarburney.org/videolinks/video-hbo2.html

Source: Other—Documentary Video

Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying
Forced Child Labor: Camel Jockeying

This 2004 award-winning documentary shown on HBO's Real Sports with Bryant Gumble highlighted the problem of young Pakistani and Bangledeshi boys being trafficked into the UAE to work as camel jockeys. The program follows the work of Pakistani human rights attorney Ansar Burney as he attempts to reveal how the children are abused, exploited, and enslaved at the hands of human traffickers and camel owners, all with the tacit knowledge of the UAE police and government. There is no reference to child labor in the production of goods in this document.

49. Petit, J. (2005). *Rights of the child: Report of the special rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution, and child pornography (Addendum).* Geneva, Switzerland: United Nations Commission on Human Rights. Retrieved October 12, 2007, from http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G05/127/92/PDF/G0512792.pdf?OpenElement OR http://www.ohchr.org/english/bodies/chr/sessions/61/lisdocs.htm

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying
Forced Child Labor: Camel Jockeying

This report from the Special Rapporteur highlights several cases of abused child camel jockeys from Bangladesh, Sudan, and Pakistan who were trafficked and then forced to work in the United Arab Emirates. The report urges all of the governments involved to uphold their existing obligations to the CRC. There is no reference to child labor in the production of goods in this document.

50. Petit, J. (2006). *Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution, and child pornography (Addendum).* Geneva, Switzerland: United Nations Commission on Human Rights. Retrieved October 12, 2007, from http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G06/121/93/PDF/G0612193.pdf?OpenElement OR http://www.ohchr.org/english/bodies/chr/sessions/61/lisdocs.htm

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying
Forced Child Labor: Camel Jockeying

This compilation of the Special Rapporteur's correspondence with world governments includes a section on the trafficking of South Asian youths into the UAE to be employed as camel jockeys. The summary of the correspondences reveals the harsh realities of individual cases of abused and exploited camel jockeys and the various measures the UAE government has taken since 1980 to curb child exploitation in the sport. There is no reference to child labor in the production of goods in this document.

51. The Protection Project. (2002). *United Arab Emirates: A human rights report on trafficking of persons, especially women and children.* Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved November 13, 2007, from http://209.190.246.239/ver2/cr/uae.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This document summarizes key human rights and trafficking abuses in the UAE. The report states that the UAE is a major destination country for women and girls trafficked from eastern Europe and the CIS, especially Armenia, Ukraine, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan (as well as Bangladesh) for purposes of sexual exploitation. The report mentions many women and girls from those countries were forced into prostitution in the UAE. The document also discusses the trafficking of young boys (often from Pakistan) to work as camel jockeys in the UAE. As jockeys, the children are exposed to extremely dangerous working conditions, sometimes resulting in injury or death. There is no reference to child labor in the production of goods in this document.

52. The Protection Project. (2003). *United Arab Emirates.* Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved November 9, 2007, from http://www.protectionproject.org/aue.doc

    Source: NGO

    Child Trafficking: Begging, Camel Jockeying, Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This document summarizes key human rights and trafficking abuses in the UAE. The report focuses particular attention on the trafficking of women and girls from Central Asia (Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Armenia) into the UAE for forced prostitution. The report also discusses the trafficking of young boys from Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Mauritania, and Sudan to the UAE to work as camel jockeys and beggars. As jockeys, the children work in dangerous conditions and face sexual and physical abuse. In 2002, the UAE government prohibited the employment of jockeys younger than age 15, but authorities have been lax on policing the ban. There is no reference to child labor in the production of goods in this document.

53. Sabban, R. (n.d.). *United Arab Emirates: Migrant women in the United Arab Emirates; the case of female domestic workers.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved September 19, 2007, from the http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/gems/download/swmuae.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying
    Forced Child Labor: Camel Jockeying

    This undated working paper commissioned by the ILO, though largely concerned with the conditions of female domestic workers in the UAE, briefly mentions (p. 36) the illegal employment of young Pakistani, Sudanese, and Afghani boys as camel jockeys in the country. The paper states that the UAE has ratified both ILO Convention 182 (Worst Forms of Child Labour) and Convention 138 (Minimum Age). There is no reference to child labor in the production of goods in this document.

54. Samiuddin, S. (2005, June 29). Child jockeys relive Gulf ordeal. *BBC News*. Retrieved February 7, 2008, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/4631163.stm

    Source: News Article

    Forced Child Labor: Camel Jockeying

    This article discusses the repatriation of 22 Pakistani children who were returned from the UAE where they were forced to work as camel jockeys. While in the UAE, the children were kept in crowded and harsh conditions, and provided with little food or rest. Many children faced abuse and sometimes even torture from their owners, while the work itself often resulted in serious injuries to the children, especially from falling off of the camels. Because owners are hesitant to provide proper medical care for their jockeys,

many injuries go untreated. The article further highlights the problems of reintegrating the children back into their home communities, since in many cases parents or family members cannot be identified. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

55. United Nations Children's Fund. (2006). *Starting over: Children return home from camel racing.* Dubai Humanitarian City, United Arab Emirates: Author. Retrieved September 17, 2007, from http://www.unicef.org/gao/resources_publications_starting_over.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying
    Forced Child Labor: Camel Jockeying

    This color publication highlights the joint 2005 project between UNICEF and the government of the UAE to return underage children who formerly worked as camel jockeys to their families and home countries. After reviewing the trafficking, abuses, and exploitation of children in the camel-racing industry of the UAE, the report outlines the three phases of the joint agreement between UNICEF and the UAE to end the illegal practice and improve the lives of former child jockeys including: (1) recovery and registration, (2) movement to transit shelters, and (3) repatriation and paying back wages. The report mentions that the government of the UAE had previously ratified ILO Conventions 138 and 182. There is no reference to child labor in the production of goods in this document.

56. United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. (2002). *Concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child: United Arab Emirates.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved September 20, 2007, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/(Symbol)/96673b9bdb21b1c6c1256bd6004d9dca?Opendocument

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying
    Forced Child Labor: Camel Jockeying

    This 2002 report highlights the committee's concern that foreign children, mostly from South Asia and Africa, are being economically exploited as jockeys in the camel-racing industry of the UAE. The report urges the UAE, which ratified ILO Conventions 138 and 182, to step up efforts to end child exploitation in the dangerous and hazardous sport, starting with a multinational, regional campaign to raise awareness of the trafficking issue. There is no reference to child labor in the production of goods in this document.

57. United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. (2003). Contemporary forms of slavery: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Prevention of the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, submitted pursuant to Sub-Commission resolution 1998/19. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G03/144/47/PDF/G0314447.pdf?OpenElement

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying
Forced Child Labor: Camel Jockeying

This document outlines the response of the UAE government to allegations of the trafficking, abuse, and exploitation of children as jockeys in the country's camel-racing industry. The response highlights the rules and statutes of the country's official national camel-racing federation, which strictly prohibits the use of child jockeys. In the statement, the UAE also reaffirms its commitment to the CRC. There is no reference to child labor in the production of goods in this document.

58. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Trafficking in persons report.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 19, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/82902.pdf

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

Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying
Forced Child Labor: Camel Jockeying

The most recent report from the U.S. Department of State concerning human trafficking again describes the UAE as a Tier 2 Watch List country. The report implies that the country has successfully monitored and curtailed the trafficking and illegal employment of young South Asian, Sudanese, and Mauritanian boys in the camel-racing industry. There is no reference to child labor in the production of goods in this document.

59. Wheeler, J. (2006a). Dubai rulers reject slavery case. *BBC News.* Retrieved September 17, 2007, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/6053232.stm

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying
Forced Child Labor: Camel Jockeying

This story reports on the response of Dubai's ruling Maktoum family to a United States lawsuit alleging their participation in the trafficking and enslavement of thousands of young children (some as young as age 3) from Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sudan, and Mauritania for use as jockeys in Dubai camel races. The family claims the allegations are baseless and that ruling authorities have made great strides in overhauling the sport in recent years, including banning the use of child jockeys and assisting the United Nations Children's Fund with the rehabilitation program for affected children. There is no reference to child labor in the production of goods in this document.

60. Wheeler, J. (2006b). Pay-out for child camel jockeys. *BBC News.* Retrieved September 19, 2007, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/6187811.stm

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying
Forced Child Labor: Camel Jockeying

This story reports that the government of the UAE, in cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund, is expected to provide US$9 million as compensation and lost wages to nearly 1,000 former child camel jockeys who have been repatriated to their home countries. There is no reference to child labor in the production of goods in this document.

61. Yarkova, T., Botoeva, G., Reeves, M., Konobaev, K., Yarkova, N., Marcus, R., & Satybaldieva, E. (2004). *Childhood poverty in Kyrgyzstan: Initial literature review.* Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan: Childhood Poverty Research and Policy Centre. Retrieved December 25, 2007, from http://www.childhoodpoverty.org/index.php/action=documentfeed/doctype=pdf/id=62/

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document is a review of literature on childhood poverty in Kyrgyzstan. With regards to the UAE, it notes that between 1,000 and 4,000 women and girls are trafficking from Kyrgyzstan to the UAE to work as prostitutes. The use of child labor in the production of goods within the UAE is not mentioned.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Amnesty International. (2005). Domestic workers face multiple abuses in Gulf States. *The Wire, 35*(4), 2–3. Retrieved January 29, 2008, from http://www.amnesty.org/en/alfresco_asset/0d999990-a3aa-11dc-9d08-f145a8145d2b/nws210042005en.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor

   This article focuses on the abuse and exploitation of foreign women domestic laborers in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states, including the UAE. In GCC states, migrant domestic laborers, usually originating from South and Southeast Asia, are stripped of their legal rights, are denied legal recourse, and are discriminated against. The article also reports that in many GCC states, domestic laborers are not protected under existing labor laws and often have their identity documents withheld by their employers. In addition, employers often withhold or delay worker salaries and commit acts of physical or sexual violence against their employees. If workers complain to civil authorities, they can face detention or imprisonment and are not given access to translators or lawyers. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

2. Baghdasaryan, E., & Manoogiam, A. (2006). *Desert nights*. Yerevan, Armenia: Gasprint.

   Source: Other—Book

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This book is the compilation of a series of articles posted by Baghdasaryan and Manoogiam at Hetq Online (Investigative Journalists of Armenia). In this series, which was originally based on a 2005 documentary video (see http://aramanoogian.blogspot.com/2006/09/full-version-desert-nights-on-google.html), the authors expose the life and hardships of Armenian women who work in the UAE as prostitutes, some of whom entered the country as teenagers. [Despite several attempts, we were unable to acquire a copy of this book.] As the articles and video show, many of the women are tricked and coerced into service in the country's sex industry. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods

3. Baldwin-Edwards, M. (2005). *Migration in the Middle East and Mediterranean*. Retrieved January 28, 2008, from http://www.mmo.gr/pdf/news/Migration_in_the_Middle_East_and_Mediterranean

   Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Bonded Adult Labor: Domestic Labor

This report explores recent trends in migratory movement and human trafficking throughout the Mediterranean and Middle East regions. The report notes that the UAE, like many of the GCC states, has become a major destination country for trafficking victims. The UAE is listed as a destination country for women and children trafficked from Eastern Europe (Bulgaria) and the Commonwealth of Independent States (Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan), usually for sexual exploitation. In addition, the UAE has seen an influx of female migrants from Sri Lanka and the Philippines, many of whom work as bonded domestic labor. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

4. Balochistan becoming hub of human trafficking to UAE. (2006, December 30). *DailyIndia.com*. Retrieved February 7, 2008, from http://fightforjustice.blogspot.com/2006_12_01_archive.html

   Source: News Article

   Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

   This article reports that over 150,000 people were trafficked to various Arab states, including the UAE, during 2006. According to the article, the victims are first gathered in Karachi and handed over to inter-provincial agents. From there, the victims are taken to the Pakistan/Iran border at Mand Billo in Balochistan, at which point they are deported to the UAE. The article states that the smuggling network grosses over 10 billion Pakistan rupees (ca. US$1.6 million) from operations to the UAE. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

5. Cabinet approves committee to combat human trafficking. (2007, April 9). *Gulf News*. Retrieved November 12, 2007, from http://archive.gulfnews.com/articles/07/04/09/10117053.html

   Source: News Article

   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

   This article reports that the ruling government of the UAE approved the creation of a new National Committee for Combating Human Trafficking, the latest in a series of efforts to combat the problem. According to the article, the committee will be tasked with reviewing and updating legislation that will guarantee the UAE meets all international standards for limiting and controlling human trafficking. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

6. Calundruccio, G. (2005). *A review of recent research on human trafficking in the Middle East. Data and research on human trafficking: A global survey*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved January 28, 2008, from http://www.nswp.org/pdf/IOM-GLOBALTRAFFICK.PDF

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
Slavery: Unspecified

This article reports on trends and developments in human trafficking and exploitation in Middle Eastern countries, including the UAE. In reviewing recent human rights studies pertaining to the UAE, the report highlights the continued trafficking of women and children into the country to work as prostitutes and domestic laborers. The UAE does not have laws criminalizing human trafficking, but it has taken measures to provide assistance and protection to women who have been sexually abused and exploited. The UAE has also been a major destination for South Asian children trafficked to the Persian Gulf to work as jockeys in the region's camel-racing industry, although measures have been taken to address that issue. In addition, migrant workers seeking legitimate employment in the UAE are often exploited through the *Kafala* visa sponsorship system in which private citizens and businesses of the UAE supply migrant laborers with entry visas and jobs. In return, the government allows the sponsor (*Kafeel*) to assume sole legal guardianship over their workers, potentially leading to cases of slavery and servitude. The article also cites the UAE and especially Dubai as the primary destination of a major trafficking route originating in Bangladesh, with India and Pakistan listed as transit countries. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

7. Degorge, B. (2006). Modern slavery in the United Arab Emirates. Th*e European Legacy, 11*(6), 657–666.

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Adult Slavery: Construction, Domestic Labor, Education, Sexual Exploitation
   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This article provides an overview of the various forms of modern slavery that occur in the UAE and other Gulf countries. The author highlights the trafficking of women from Eastern Europe and Southeast Asia to the UAE for sexual exploitation, as well as the wage slavery imposed on South and Southeast Asian migrants working in the construction industry and as domestic laborers. In addition, the author proposes that even foreigners employed in middleclass jobs in the UAE (such as universities) work under exploitive conditions of "wage slavery" where personal freedoms and liberties are restricted and capital is held in the hands of a few. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

8. DeParle, J. (2007, August 5). Emirates making peace with migrant workers. *International Herald Tribune*. Retrieved November 6, 2007, from http://www.iht.com/articles/2007/08/05/news/dubai.php

   Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Construction

This article reviews the recent attempts that the government of the UAE has made to improve labor conditions for foreign migrants, although the article contends that problems and abuses are still widespread. With widely reported work stoppages and strikes that brought labor conditions to the fore of national and international discourse during 2006, the UAE's Ministry of Labor instituted a mandatory midday break for all outdoor laborers, upgraded living conditions at worker camps, improved health benefits, increased site inspections, and cracked down on employers that refused to pay worker salaries. The government even developed new programs whereby banks help guarantee worker wages when employers fail to pay salaries. Despite these improvements, however, many of the over 1.2 million foreign construction workers (mostly from South Asia) working in the UAE still face working and living conditions that border on indentured servitude. Injuries and deaths at construction sites are still common occurrences, worker depression has led in many cases to attempted suicide, and laborers are physically and socially removed from the modern city and society they are helping to build. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

9. Dubai: 'War' declared on prostitution, human traffickers. (2007, December 17). *HumanTrafficking.org*. Retrieved February 7, 2008, from http://www.humantrafficking.org/updates/753

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Exploitive Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article reports on the increased arrest and prosecution of individuals involved in prostitution rings and human trafficking within the UAE. A single police raid in Dubai in early December resulted in the arrest of 247 persons, including 170 prostitutes and 12 pimps. Many of the prostitutes were from China. Police urged trafficking victims to report human traffickers and their employers. Police officials have also frozen the bank accounts of individuals convicted of involvement in prostitution rings or making money from human trafficking. In 2006, 4,300 prostitutes were deported from the UAE. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

10. Fattah, H. (2006, March 26). In Dubai, an outcry from Asians for workplace rights. *The New York Times*. Retrieved November 14, 2007, from http://www.nytimes.com/2006/03/26/international/middleeast/26dubai.html

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Construction

This article, written in the immediate aftermath of the March 2006 work stoppage at the Burj Dubai construction site, reports on the condition of migrant laborers in Dubai's construction industry and the increasing problem of worker unrest in the UAE. Migrant construction workers from South Asia and the Philippines, who make up the largest

subclass of the foreign population of the UAE, are housed in over-crowded worker camps far from the city center, receive little and sometimes no pay for their work, and often find themselves thousands of dollars in debt to the recruiters who paid their way to the UAE. Such conditions have led to growing frustration among workers and more concerted and organized work stoppages and strikes. The article reports that the government of the UAE has been slow to respond to worker demands and, despite recent attempts to crack down on abuses, the Ministry of Labor simply does not have enough inspectors to handle the number of cases it receives. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

11. Freeman, M. A. (2006, May). *Country reports: Turkmenistan*. Retrieved October 21, 2007, from http://iwraw.igc.org/publications/countries/turkmenistan.htm

    Source: NGO

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Cotton

    This report by the International Women's Rights Action Watch notes that the trafficking of women for commercial sexual exploitation occurs in Turkmenistan. Women are trafficked abroad to Turkey, Iran, and the UAE. The source does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

12. Global March Against Child Labour. (2002). *Worst forms of child labour report: 2002 (Out of the shadows)*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved November 9, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/united%20arab%20emrates.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    In its 2002 summary of the worst forms of child labor in the UAE, the Global March Against Child Labour highlights the growing (though largely undocumented) problem of women and young girls from Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan being trafficked into the country for prostitution. The summary cites the U.S. Department of State's *1999 and 2000 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices*, the U.S. Department of State's *2001 Trafficking in Persons Report*, as well as articles on child camel jockeys. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

13. Global March Against Child Labour. (2005). *Worst forms of child labour report: 2005*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved November 9, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/UNITED%20ARAB%20EMIRATES.pdf

    Source: NGO

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

In its 2005 summary of the worst forms of child labor in the UAE, the Global March Against Child Labour reported that women and young girls from Asia, Russia, and other Middle Eastern countries are trafficked into the country for forced labor and sexual exploitation. The summary cites the U.S. Department of State's *2004 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices* and the U.S. Department of State's *2005 Trafficking in Persons Report*. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

14. 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 the UAE primarily for forced prostitution. The use of forced labor in the production of goods was not discussed.

15. Government urged to help RI sex workers. (2003, June 16). *Jakarta Post*. Retrieved February 6, 2008, from http://www.humantrafficking.com/humantrafficking/client/view.aspx?ResourceID=4038

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article reports on a 2003 NGO report that concluded about 1,500 Indonesian women are trapped in the sex business in Abu Dhabi, the capital of the UAE. The women often enter the UAE anticipating employment in factories or as domestic workers, but are then trapped in situations of sexual exploitation. The NGO pointed out the need for tighter supervision of Indonesian labor recruitment agencies before they send workers abroad. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

16. Hayden, A. (Ed.). (2004). *Preventing human trafficking in Kyrgyzstan project: Baseline assessment*. Little Rock, AR: Winrock International. Retrieved December 25, 2007, from http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADF478.pdf

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

The report is based on a human trafficking project in Kyrgyzstan. It also notes that Kyrgyzstan is a source and transit country for human trafficking, with destination

countries including the UAE. Women and children are most commonly trafficked for sexual exploitation.

17. Huda, S. (2007). *Report of the special rapporteur on the human rights aspects of the victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and children (Addendum)*. United Nations Human Rights Council. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://ap.ohchr.org/documents/dpage_e.aspx?c=194&su=192

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This document reports on the interception of more than 60 women and girls (age 17 to 38) from Central Asian countries (Uzbekistan and Tajikistan) that were trafficked between Kyrgyzstan and the UAE for sexual exploitation. The report states that Kyrgyzstan has become a major transit point in the trafficking of Central Asian women to the Persian Gulf states. Additionally, in the summary of correspondences with the UAE, the document refers to a recent case in which apparent fraudulent allegations have been brought against a battered women's/girl's shelter in the UAE. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

18. Human Rights Watch. (2006a). *Swept under the rug: Abuses against domestic workers around the world*. New York: Author. Retrieved October 22, 2007, from http://hrw.org/reports/2006/wrd0706/wrd0706webwcover.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor

    This report explores the exploitive and abusive conditions faced by domestic workers in countries around the world, including the UAE. In interviews conducted with former and current Filipina domestic female laborers in the UAE, Human Rights Watch found that many face constant abuse and an almost total lack of labor rights protections. In addition to the constant social discrimination they face, many domestic workers go underfed or are poorly fed, receive inadequate health care, or often they have no health care coverage by their employer. Also, workers are sexually harassed and abused by both their domestic employers and their hiring agencies, and face severe restrictions on their movements and freedoms. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

19. Human Rights Watch. (2006b). *Building towers, cheating workers: Exploitation of migrant construction workers in the United Arab Emirates*. New York: Author. Retrieved October 22, 2007, from http://hrw.org/reports/2006/uae1106/uae1106webwcover.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Exploitive Labor: Construction

This report details the exploitive and hazardous working conditions faced by hundreds of thousands of South Asian migrant laborers in the construction industry of the UAE. The report claims that migrant construction workers regularly go unpaid or receive low salaries for their work (especially during the first two years of employment), have their passports withheld by their employers, face extremely hazardous working conditions (often without health care) and are effectively prevented from forming labor unions or appealing for better worker's rights. The report argues that the government of the UAE has done little or nothing to combat such exploitive labor practices. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

20. Human Rights Watch. (2007a). *Exported and exposed: Abuses against Sri Lankan domestic workers in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Lebanon, and the United Arab Emirates*. New York: Author. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://hrw.org/reports/2007/srilanka1107/srilanka1107webwcover.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor
    Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor

    This report details the abuses faced by Sri Lankan domestic workers in various Middle East countries, including the UAE, and concludes that much more needs to be done by both the Sri Lankan and Arab governments to protect the basic rights of those workers. Across the Middle East, Sri Lankan domestic workers are often employed in households where their movement is heavily curtailed and where they face physical, verbal, psychological, and sometimes sexual abuse, work excessive hours without necessary rest, and regularly earn low wages or go for months at a time without pay. Within the UAE, such working conditions often create situations of forced labor. In addition, those workers are often heavily indebted to unscrupulous recruitment agents within Sri Lanka who charge outlandish and illegal fees for job placement services and migratory costs, creating the conditions for human trafficking. Generally, domestic workers who report abuses to their employment agencies, embassies, or the host government are met with indifference, bureaucratic hassles, and even abuse. Moreover, the labor laws of most Arab governments (including the UAE) do not protect the rights of foreign domestic laborers, while the Sri Lankan government has generally neglected to inform workers of their rights abroad or provide the necessary protective services, treating the migrants instead as an export commodity. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

21. Human Rights Watch. (2007b). *Guggenheim: Labor rights at risk at Abu Dhabi branch*. New York: Author. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://hrw.org/english/docs/2007/07/19/uae16432.htm

    Source: NGO

    Exploitive Labor: Construction

This article reports on recent efforts by Human Rights Watch to urge the Guggenheim Museum's board of trustees to ensure the fair treatment of migrant workers involved in building a new branch of the Guggenheim Museum in Abu Dhabi. The article cites the long history of labor exploitation in the UAE and argues that the Guggenheim board of directors should be proactive in making sure that their UAE partners do not withhold worker salaries, confiscate passports, or place workers in dangerous and exploitive working conditions. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

22. Human Rights Watch. (2007c). *The UAE's draft labor law: Human Rights Watch's comments and recommendations*. New York: Author. Retrieved October 22, 2007, from http://hrw.org/backgrounder/mena/uae0307/uae0307web.pdf

Source: NGO

Exploitive Labor: Construction, Domestic Labor

This statement from Human Rights Watch responds to the 2007 publication of a draft labor law by the Ministry of Labor of the UAE. While the report commends the ministry's open publication of the draft law, as well as several of the law's key provisions (including mandating employer-provider health care), it contends that the law does not do enough to satisfy international labor standards. The report contends the labor law should be modified to include workers' rights to organize and collective bargaining, the right of workers to retain passports and personal documents, and that the law should be extended to cover domestic workers. In addition, the report argues for an increase in the fines and incarceration for violators of the law. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

23. Human Rights Watch. (2007d). *World report 2007*. New York: Author. Retrieved October 22, 2007, from http://hrw.org/englishwr2k7/docs/2007/01/11/uae14724.htm

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Exploitive Labor: Construction, Domestic Labor

This document summarizes the major human rights abuses occurring in the UAE. Of particular concern is the ongoing abuse and exploitation of migrant construction workers, who are typically underpaid (or not paid at all), face poor and sometimes hazardous working and living conditions, and regularly have their passports and transit documents withheld by their employers. During 2006, those conditions resulted in several large protests, riots, and illegal strikes by workers demanding increased wages and better conditions. The report also mentions female domestic workers who are underpaid and regularly face abuse and mistreatment, as well as foreign women who are trafficked into the country to work in the sex industry. The summary discusses efforts by the UAE government to legalize unions, although unions were still not legal as of late 2006. In addition, the Ministry of Labor created a mandatory four-hour midday break during the summer months for construction workers and outdoor laborers, although the break was

subsequently reduced to 2.5 hours. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

24. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2002). *United Arab Emirates: Annual survey of violations of trade union rights (2002)*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved November 2, 2007, from http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991215705&Language=EN

    Source: International Organization

    Exploitive Labor: Construction, Domestic Labor, Textiles

    This report summarizes the state of labor rights in the UAE. The report states that trade unions and strikes are prohibited and that the UAE does not recognize the freedom of association or the right to collective bargaining. Those workers who organize or take strike action risk deportation. While workers' claims can be taken before the Ministry of Labor and special courts, costs and fear of reprisals and deportation usually deter most claimants, although some have reported success. Although migrants make up about 91 percent of the private sector labor force (usually working for contracts of three to five years), the report highlights the abuses faced by domestic laborers and garment workers, mostly from India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and the Philippines. According to a report by the Ministry of Labor, female domestic laborers are often physically abused and mistreated, while garment workers earn very low wages and endure poor working and living conditions.

25. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2003). *United Arab Emirates: Annual survey of violations of trade union rights (2003)*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved November 2, 2007 from http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991217755&Language=EN

    Source: International Organization

    Exploitive Labor: Construction, Domestic Labor, Textiles

    This report summarizes the state of labor rights in the UAE. The report states that trade unions and strikes are prohibited and that the UAE does not recognize the freedom of association or the right to collective bargaining. Those workers who organize or take strike action risk deportation. While workers' claims can be taken before the Ministry of Labor and special courts, costs and fear of reprisals and deportation usually deter most claimants, although some have reported success. Although migrants make up about 91 percent of the private sector labor force (usually working for contracts of three to five years), the report highlights the abuses faced by domestic laborers and garment workers, mostly from India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and the Philippines. Female domestic laborers are often physically abused and mistreated, while garment workers, according to a report by the Ministry of Labor, earn very low wages and endure poor working and living conditions.

26. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2004). *United Arab Emirates: Annual survey of violations of trade union rights (2004)*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved November 2, 2007, from http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991219481&Language=EN

    Source: International Organization

    Exploitive Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Textiles

    This report summarizes the state of labor rights in the UAE. The report states that trade unions and strikes are prohibited and that the UAE does not recognize the freedom of association or the right to collective bargaining. However, the UAE government has been in talks with the International Labour Organization (ILO) concerning the drafting of a law mandating a trade union federation. Some workers who have participated in or threatened strike action have been deported but, more recently, the government and employers have been tolerant of strikes, which in some cases have numbered over 1,000 workers. While workers' claims can be taken before the Ministry of Labor and special courts, costs and fear of reprisals and deportation usually deter most claimants, especially domestic and agricultural laborers, who are not covered by the labor laws. Although migrants make up about 85 percent of the private sector labor force (usually working for contracts of three to five years), the report highlights the abuses faced by domestic laborers and garment workers, mostly from India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and the Philippines. Female domestic laborers are often physically abused and mistreated, while garment workers, according to a report by the Ministry of Labor, earn very low wages and endure poor working and living conditions.

27. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2006a). *United Arab Emirates: Annual survey of violations of trade union rights (2006)*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved November 5, 2007, from http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991223929&Language=EN

    Source: International Organization

    Exploitive Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor

    This survey reports that although trade unions and collective bargaining rights are prohibited in the UAE, a new bill allowing for a trade union federation in the private sector is slowly becoming law. However, the bill proposes that migrant laborers can only join the union after three years of work in the UAE, meaning vast numbers of foreign laborers will still be excluded. The survey also states that during 2005, the UAE saw several large strikes and work stoppages by foreign laborers protesting non-payment of wages, hazardous working conditions, and mistreatment by employers. In many cases, those workers participating in strikes were soon let go or subject to targeted beatings and intimidations by employers. The survey again reports that foreign domestic workers and agricultural laborers are not covered under the country's labor laws. Female domestic workers are particularly exploited and regularly face abuse, mistreatment, and non-

payment of wages. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

28. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2006b). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in the United Arab Emirates*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 2, 2007, from http://www.icftu.org/www/PDF/WTOTPRUAEfinal.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
    Exploitive Labor: Construction, Domestic Labor

    This document reports on the presence of core labor standards in the UAE. The report highlights that in the UAE trade unions are not allowed, collective bargaining is not recognized, wages are fixed by individual contract (not minimum wage), and the right to strike is not officially recognized, but is largely tolerated in practice. It is noted, however, that the government is considering a new law that will allow for trade unions by the end of 2006. The report states that migrants make up 95 percent of the private sector workforce and, without serious protections under existing labor laws, many face daily abuse and discrimination. Common abuses committed or tolerated by employers include non-payment of wages, extended working hours without overtime pay, unsafe working environments that result in death and injury, and the withholding of workers' passports and travel documents. The report also states that human trafficking, especially in women and girls as prostitutes, continues to be a major problem in the UAE. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

29. International Labour Organization. (2005). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Convention No. 182, Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999 United Arab Emirates (ratification: 2001).* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR) observation report requests that the UAE government supply all available information on the illegal trafficking of children and women into the country to work in hazardous conditions, a major violation of ILO Convention 182. Citing NGO reports on the trafficking of women and young girls into the emirates for sexual exploitation, the report urges the UAE government to take all necessary steps to ensure that girls younger than age 18 are not illegally trafficked into the country and that trafficked women and children are treated as victims of sexual exploitation, not prostitutes. The report also expresses continuing concern over the trafficking of young children from Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sudan, and Yemen to the UAE to work as camel jockeys. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

30. International Labour Organization. (2006a). *CEACR: Individual direct request concerning Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) United Arab Emirates (ratification: 1982) submitted: 2006*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 2, 2007, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document, citing reports from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) concerning the trafficking of women from Azerbaijan, Russia, and Georgia to the UAE for sexual exploitation (including forced prostitution), requests that the government of the UAE provide information on measures taken to prevent such practices. It also requests information and data on the effectiveness and enforcement of the UAE's penal codes regarding abduction, enslavement, and enticement to prostitution. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

31. International Labour Organization. (2006b). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) United Arab Emirates (ratification: 2001)*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This CEACR observation report summarizes the findings of the body's previous reports on the trafficking of children and women into the UAE. The report shows continued concern over the trafficking of young Eastern European and Central Asian women into the UAE for sexual exploitation and insists that the UAE government take steps to prevent trafficking and ensure that exploited women and children are treated as victims, not prostitutes. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

32. International Labour Organization. (2007). *CEACR: Individual direct request concerning Labour Inspection Convention, 1947 (No. 81) United Arab Emirates (ratification: 1982) Submitted: 2007*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 2, 2007, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Exploitive Labor: Unspecified

This document requests that the government of the UAE provide information and clarification on a number of issues related to labor inspectors, their operations, and their effectiveness. The request notes the hiring of 47 additional labor inspectors during 2003

and 2004 and requests that the government provide data on the geographical placement of inspectors and their offices. The request also seeks more information on the freedom of inspectors to impose penalties and fines on employers during inspections of workplaces, the process by which employers can report industrial accidents and cases of occupational disease, as well the process by which workers can air grievances to the labor inspectorate about their employers and health and safety concerns in the workplace. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

33. International Organization for Migration. (2002). *Shattered dreams: Report on trafficking in persons in Azerbaijan*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 9, 2007, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/published_docs/studies_and_reports/Azerbaijan_Report.PDF

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report focuses on the trafficking of women and young girls from Azerbaijan. The report cites the UAE and specifically Dubai as major destination points for many Azerbaijani women (some of whom are underage teens) who are often enticed to leave their home country with promises of good careers or work in the Persian Gulf, only to be forced into the country's growing sex industry by handlers, usually from their native country. The laws of the UAE explicitly prohibit prostitution and enticement into the sex industry. The report also cites a 1999 UAE regulation prohibiting Central Asian women under age 35 from entering the country unless accompanied by a male relative. The traffickers have gotten around the ban by recruiting men from Azerbaijan and other Central Asian countries to pose as husbands or male relatives for the trafficked women and by also obtaining false marriage documents through bribes. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

34. International Organization for Migration. (2004). *Changing patterns and trends of trafficking persons in the Balkan Region*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 9, 2007, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/published_docs/books/changing_patterns.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

In this report, the Counter-Trafficking Service of the IOM studied the trafficking of women and girls from the Balkans and Eastern Europe into nearby foreign countries, including the UAE. The report cites 10 cases of women and girls being trafficked to the UAE to work as prostitutes although they estimate that the actual number of exploited women is much higher. The journey to the UAE is closely monitored by the traffickers and, upon arrival in Dubai, the women and girls are received by Russian or Moldavian handlers who then hold the women in apartments. The report states that the government provides few outlets for trafficking victims to report their abuse to authorities and that the

heavy fines and penalties for overstaying visas often lead trafficked women to not report their situation to police. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

35. International Organization for Migration. (2007). *Strengthening efforts to tackle human traffickers in Georgia*. Retrieved November 9, 2007, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/pbnEU/cache/offonce?entryId=14572

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
    Exploitive Labor: Unspecified

    In this press release from the IOM, it is reported that the IOM has recently agreed to train 130 Georgian government officials in the mechanics, operations, and capacity of human trafficking and smuggling rings based in the country. In the document, the UAE is cited, along with Turkey, as a major destination point for men and women being trafficked from and through Georgia. In the UAE, male trafficking victims face labor exploitation while female victims face sexual exploitation. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

36. Iran arrests members of sex trade ring. (2001, August 1). *Reuters*. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://www.uri.edu/artsci/wms/hughes/sex_trade_ring

    Source: News Article

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This 2001 news article reports that the Iranian Intelligence Ministry arrested several members of a prostitution ring that was engaged in smuggling young Iranian women and girls into the UAE for service in the country's sex industry. The article also mentions an earlier case in Iran, which involved the smuggling of girls as young as age 13 into Dubai to work as prostitutes. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

37. Iraq-Syria: Sex traffickers target women in war-torn Iraq. (2006, October 26). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved November 12, 2007, from http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?reportid=61903

    Source: News Article

    Adult Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This news article discusses the trafficking of Iraqi women and young girls into the Persian Gulf states (particularly the UAE) since the start of the 2003 Iraq War. Iraqi girls as young as age 15 have been lured to the country with promises of legitimate work, but upon arrival are forced into Dubai's growing sex trade. The article states that Syria is also

a prime destination for trafficking victims. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

38. Kalantarian, K., & Saghabalian, A. (2006, June 7). Armenian prosecutor 'alarmed' by human trafficking. *Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty*. Retrieved February 7, 2008, from http://www.armenialiberty.org/armeniareport/report/en/2006/06/3F2E1592-E35A-4CC2-8405-DF1EF1C48734.asp

    Source: News Article

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This article discusses the "alarming" increase in the trafficking of Armenian women and young girls abroad for sexual exploitation. According to the report, the U.S. Department of State lists Armenia as a major source country for women and girls trafficked abroad for prostitution. In the article, the UAE is discussed as a major destination country for trafficking victims. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

39. Kangaspunta, K. (2003). Mapping the inhuman trade: Preliminary findings of the Database on Trafficking in Human Beings. *Forum on Crime and Society, 3*, 81–103. Retrieved November 9, 2007, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/crime/forum/forum3_note1.pdf

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Human Trafficking: Unspecified

    This report presents the preliminary qualitative findings from the United Nations Database on Trafficking in Human Beings. The article discusses the larger trends in global trafficking patterns but notes (p. 93) that the UAE (along with a host of other West Asian countries) is a main destination country for victims of human trafficking. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

40. Kanna, A. (2007). Dubai in a jagged world. *Middle East Report, 37*(2), 22–29.

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Exploitive Labor: Construction, Domestic Labor

    This document discusses the exploitation of thousands of migrants from Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and other Southeast Asian countries in the UAE's (and especially Dubai's) booming construction industry. The article highlights the poor living conditions of the workers, their second-class "invisible" social and legal status within the country and the social and legal barriers in the UAE that prevent their access to normal worker and human rights. Reference also is made to the similar conditions faced by South and Southeast Asian domestic workers. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

41. Katzman, K. (2007). *CRS report for Congress—The United Arab Emirates (UAE): Issues for U.S. policy*. Washington, DC: U.S. Library of Congress. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://opencrs.cdt.org/rpts/RS21852_20070501.pdf

Source: Government Agency—Congressional Research Service, U.S. Library of Congress

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Exploitive Labor: Construction

This updated 2007 Congressional Research Service Report discusses the U.S. government's social, economic, political, and strategic interests in the UAE. In regards to human rights, the report reiterated most of the points made in the 2006 U.S. Department of State's reports on human rights and human trafficking. The report notes that the UAE is a major destination country for women trafficked from Asia and the former Soviet Union for purposes of sexual exploitation. As many as 10,000 trafficking victims are estimated to be working in the commercial sex industry of the UAE. In addition, the report briefly mentions that although freedom of assembly is prohibited in the UAE, worker strikes have become common practice. Striking workers such as those in the construction sector regularly protest poor working conditions and non-payment of wages. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

42. Kelly, L. (2005). *Fertile fields: Trafficking in persons in Central Asia*. Vienna: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/published_docs/books/fertile_fields.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report discusses the trafficking of women and young girls from, and through, Central Asian countries such as Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, and Tajikistan. The report states that the UAE recurs in the available data as a destination country for many of the trafficking victims, where women are housed in small hotels in major cities (such as Dubai) and forced or coerced by Russian traffickers and handlers to work in the country's sex service industry. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

43. Krikorian, O. (2005, December 13). Documentary film highlights trafficking of children from Armenia. *Oneworld Multimedia Blog*. Retrieved February 7, 2008, from http://oneworld.blogsome.com/2005/12/13/documentary-film-highlights-trafficking-of-children-from-armenia/

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This blog article reports on a recent UNICEF-sponsored documentary film aimed at increasing awareness of the growing problem of trafficking of young Armenian women and girls abroad, usually for sexual exploitation. The article states that at least 1,000 Armenian women and girls have been trafficked to the UAE and Turkey, while some reports suggest that there are 2,000 victims in Dubai alone. Many of the girls trafficked to the UAE are underage (as young as age 14) and often come from underprivileged situations, such as boarding schools and orphanages within Armenia. The article highlights the case of a trafficking victim who, at age 16, was promised work in Germany but instead was trafficked to the UAE via Georgia and Russia. Upon entering the UAE with falsified travel documents, she was sold and had to "repay" her debt to her owner by working as a prostitute in Dubai. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

44. Lubell, S. (2007). Blood, sand, and tears: Worker abuse alleged in the U.A.E. *Architectural Record, 195*(8), 33–34. Retrieved November 14, 2007, from http://archrecord.construction.com/news/daily/archives/070725abuse.asp

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Exploitive Labor: Construction

This article discusses the findings of Human Rights Watch's 2006 report *Building Towers, Cheating Workers* on exploitive labor practices in the UAE. The article highlights key abuses towards migrants working in the construction industry outlined in the report, including the non-payment of wages, squalid living and working conditions, the denial of basic medical services, and high on-the-job fatality and injury rates. Workers also regularly have their passports withheld, are prohibited from organizing, and often are trapped into having to pay back unscrupulous moneylenders. While the UAE has made some strides at improving labor conditions (such as employing more labor inspectors and blacklisting companies that violate existing labor laws), workers remain susceptible to exploitation and abuse. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

45. Malynovska, O. (2006). Migration situation in Turkmenistan. In R. Rodriguez 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 to UAE, and elsewhere for commercial sexual exploitation. Additionally, women are trafficked and used as mules for the trafficking of drugs. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

The 1992 Turkmenistan Constitution protects citizens from being forcibly removed from the country or prevented from returning.

46. Mansel, T. (2006, April 12). Discontent in Dubai. *BBC News*. Retrieved October 23, 2007, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/4903794.stm

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Construction

This news article reports that the heavy indebtedness and poor living conditions faced by migrant South Asian laborers in the UAE have resulted in a marked increase in stress, depression, and even suicide among workers. In many cases, workers take out multiple loans from private agents to secure employment in the UAE, sometimes with interest rates as much as 10 percent. Low wages and daily expenses combine to create a spiral of debt that workers cannot break, even after several years of working. The article reports that unions and associations are illegal in the UAE, although the government is stepping up efforts to allow workers to organize. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

47. Mattar, M., & Borkholder, J. (2002). *Domestic service as a form of trafficking in persons in the Middle East*. Retrieved January 29, 2008, from http://www.protectionproject.org/ele.htm

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Slavery: Domestic Labor
Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor
Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor

This report tackles the issue of labor trafficking of women domestic workers in the Middle East. Although the report does not deal extensively with trafficking into the UAE, the UAE is cited as a destination country for trafficked domestic servants into the region, most of who originate in African and Asian countries such as Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Eritrea, India, Kenya, Madagascar, Pakistan, Sudan, and Somalia. The report, citing U.S. Department of State documents on human rights and human trafficking, states that domestic laborers in the UAE regularly work excessive hours and often go long periods without pay. Those workers also face verbal, physical, and sexual abuse. In addition, children from countries such as Pakistan are trafficked into the UAE to work as camel jockeys. In 2002, those conditions led the United States to designate the UAE as a Tier 3 trafficking country, where workers are often subject to coerced labor, slave-like conditions, or sexual exploitation. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

48. Molavi, A. (2007). Sudden city. *National Geographic. 211*(1), 94–113. Retrieved November 14, 2007, from the EBSCOhost database.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Exploitive Labor: Construction

This feature article on the Dubai emirate of the UAE discusses the rapid economic and cultural growth of Dubai, but also briefly touches on the human rights and labor abuses that have created the city. The article points out that over 60 percent of the UAE's population is made up of guest workers from South Asia and that many work under exploitive conditions in the country's booming construction industry. The workers live in squalid conditions, are severely underpaid, and thus face indebtedness to the unscrupulous lenders in their home countries who paid for their UAE work visas in the first place. In addition, little effort is made to provide safe working conditions for laborers, leading to over 900 construction-related deaths during 2004. However, the UAE government has proposed new laws that will allow workers to unionize and has also kept good on its word to provide a midday break to workers during the hottest summer months. The article also briefly touches on the problem of human trafficking into the UAE, with women and girls from Moldova, Russia, China, Eastern Europe, the Caucasus, and various East African countries being trafficked into the country for prostitution. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

49. The Protection Project. (2002a). *Kazakhstan: A human rights report on trafficking of persons, especially women and children*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved November 14, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/protection_project_2002_trafficking_kazakhstan.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document highlights the problem of trafficking women from and through Kazakhstan, typically for exploitation in the international sex trade. The UAE is listed among the major destination countries for Kazakh trafficking victims. Generally, traffickers lure the women away from their homes with promises of lucrative careers in foreign countries. The trafficking is facilitated by travel agents who secure the necessary flights and forged documents, a special concern for the Persian Gulf states where authorities prohibit the entry of women under age 31 unless accompanied by a male family member or the appropriate papers. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

50. The Protection Project. (2002b). *Turkmenistan: A human rights report on trafficking of persons, especially women and children*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved November 14, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/protection_project_2002_trafficking_turkmenistan.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Among other issues, this document highlights the problem of trafficking women from Turkmenistan to foreign countries, including the UAE. In 1997, police in the UAE arrested 675 women for prostitution, a practice banned in the UAE. Most of the women were from Azerbaijan, Russia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

51. The Protection Project. (2002c). *United Arab Emirates: A human rights report on trafficking of persons, especially women and children*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved November 13, 2007, from http://209.190.246.239/ver2/cr/uae.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

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

This document summarizes key human rights and trafficking abuses in the UAE. The report states that the UAE is a major destination country for women and girls trafficked from Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), especially Armenia, Ukraine, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan (as well as Bangladesh) for purposes of sexual exploitation. The report mentions many women and girls from those countries being forced into prostitution in the UAE. The report also states that foreign workers from South and Southeast Asia (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Iran, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka) make up 85 percent of the UAE's population and are found primarily in the construction industry and domestic housekeeping services. In both, foreign workers are subject to exploitation and abuse with few legal protections. Domestic servants, in particular, are sometimes kept in slave-like conditions with limited freedom of movement, low wages and regular sexual harassment. The document also discusses the trafficking of young boys (often from Pakistan) to work as camel jockeys in the UAE. As jockeys, the children are exposed to extremely dangerous working conditions, sometimes resulting in injury or death. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

52. The Protection Project. (2002d). *Uzbekistan: A human rights report on trafficking of persons, especially women and children*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved November 13, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/protection_project_2002_trafficking_uzbekistan.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document deals with the trafficking of women and young girls from and through Uzbekistan. The UAE is cited as a major destination point for women trafficked from and through Uzbekistan, while Kazakhstan is cited as a chief transit country. In many cases, traffickers convince tourism offices in the UAE to provide false transit documents and visas for the trafficking victims so they can enter the country. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

53. The Protection Project. (2003). *United Arab Emirates*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved November 9, 2007, from http://www.protectionproject.org/aue.doc

Source: Academic/Research Organization

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

This document summarizes key human rights and trafficking abuses in the UAE. As tourism and development has increased in the UAE, the need for cheap migrant labor has risen and the sex industry has expanded, leading to significant cases of human trafficking from South Asia (domestic labor) and Central Asia (sexual exploitation). The report focuses particular attention on the trafficking of women and girls from Central Asia (Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Armenia) into the UAE for forced prostitution. The women are lured away from their home countries with promises of legitimate work in the UAE or elsewhere, but are quickly trafficked into the sex industry by organized criminal groups, usually from their native countries. The report also notes specific laws in the UAE that ban prostitution and the enticing of men or women into prostitution, as well as a special decree that prohibits women from Central Asian countries under age 31 from entering the country, unless accompanied by a male relative. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

54. Rahimi, S. (2007, September 2). More than 180,000 apply under illegal worker amnesty. *ArabianBusiness.com*. Retrieved October 30, 2007, from http://www.arabianbusiness.com/498895-over-180000-apply-under-illegal-worker-amnesty

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Construction

This article reports that during a 3-month amnesty period provided by the government of the UAE to illegal migrants working in the country, 121,605 workers came forward to request repatriation to their home countries. An additional 53,268 workers sought to regularize their status within the UAE. Although it is thought that the mass exodus of illegal workers (most of who work in construction) will place great strains on the UAE's construction industry, government and industry spokesmen say the amnesty will clear the market of illegal labor, and thus, open up jobs in the near future. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

55. 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 individuals being trafficked for unspecified reasons to the UAE and elsewhere. The article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

56. Sabban, R. (n.d.). *United Arab Emirates: Migrant women in the United Arab Emirates; the case of female domestic workers* (GENPROM Working Paper No. 10). Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 12, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/gems/download/swmuae.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor

This report deals with the status of foreign female domestic workers in the UAE, the largest and fastest growing work force within the country. Nearly all of the female domestic workers originate from South and Southeast Asian countries, including India, Sri Lanka, the Philippines, and Indonesia, but recently there have been a growing number coming from Ethiopia. While the report highlights some of the positive benefits that the workers reap by working in the UAE (travel, higher living wage relative to their home country), it focuses largely on the often abusive reality faced by domestic laborers. Due to the isolating and "invisible" nature of domestic work, the laborers (who are not covered by the UAE's labor laws) are often subject to harassment and physical, verbal, and sexual abuse. In terms of trafficking, the report states that official data is limited, although journalistic and unofficial accounts suggest that some migrant laborers may be illegally trafficked into the country to work in the sex trade. Brief mention is also made of the illegal use of Pakistani and Sudanese boys as jockeys in the country's camel racing industry. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

57. Sabban, R. (2004). Women migrant domestic workers in the United Arab Emirates. *Gender and migration in Arab States: The case of domestic workers*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved January 28, 2008, from http://www.gender.gcim.org/attachements/Book%20in%20ArabStates.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor

In this larger volume on the condition of migrant domestic workers in the Middle East, this report from Sabban updates her undated ILO working paper. Her report deals with the status of foreign female domestic workers in the UAE, the largest and fastest growing workforce in the country. Nearly all of the female domestic workers originate from South and Southeast Asian countries, including India, Sri Lanka, the Philippines, and Indonesia, but recently, there have been a growing number coming from Ethiopia. While the report does highlight some of the positive benefits that the workers reap by working in the UAE (travel, higher living wage relative to their home country), it focuses largely on the often

abusive reality faced by domestic laborers. Due to the isolating and "invisible" nature of domestic work, the laborers (who are not covered by the UAE's labor laws) are often subject to harassment and physical, verbal, and sexual abuse. The report briefly mentions the limited and largely undocumented trafficking of women into the UAE for sexual exploitation and prostitution. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

58. Shazli, H., Clements, L., & Cork, D. (2006). *Qatar and United Arab Emirates exploit migrant labor for development*. Retrieved October 22, 2007, from http://www.solidarity center.org/content.asp?contentid=632

    Source: NGO

    Exploitive Labor: Construction, Domestic Labor

    This investigative report from the American Center for International Labor Solidarity "Solidarity Center" found that both Qatar and the UAE are guilty of major workers' rights violations. As regards the UAE, the investigation found that Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, and Nepalese migrant construction laborers regularly work long hours in excessively hot temperatures, are paid extremely low wages (averaging US$143 to $171 per month), are forced into poor and packed living conditions in camps far removed from construction sites, and face hazardous and deadly working conditions. In addition, the article highlights the UAE government's lack of progress on reforming labor laws that prevent associations, unions, and collective bargaining. The report also states that the UAE's labor laws fail to protect the rights of domestic workers, many of whom are physically and sexually abused by their employers. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

59. Sri Lanka abuse 'rampant' in Gulf. (2007, November 14). *BBC News*. Retrieved January 28, 2008, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/7093842.stm

    Source: News Article

    Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor

    This news article highlights the findings of a 2007 Human Rights Watch report on the abuse of Sri Lankan maids and domestic workers in the Gulf region. According to the article, the report found that abuse by both employers and labor agents is rampant in the UAE, with abuses ranging from confiscation of worker passports and limiting freedom of movement, to food deprivation and physical, verbal, and sexual abuse. Also, domestic workers regularly work from 16 to 21 hours per day without breaks or weekly rest days, often creating situations of forced labor. The report urged the UAE government to extend labor laws to cover domestic workers, although UAE officials assert they have taken steps to curb worker abuse. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

60. Strike halts work at Dubai Tower. (2006, March 23). *BBC News*. Retrieved October 23, 2007, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/4836632.stm

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Construction

This news article reports on a strike by 2,500 Asian migrant workers at the site of the Burj al-Dubai (expected to be the world's tallest building) in the UAE. The workers were demanding better wages, overtime pay, greater access to medical care, and better treatment from employers. Two nights before the strike, many workers were involved in violent riots at the work site, causing an estimated US$1 million in damages. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

61. Surk, B. (2007, October 28). Dubai strike threatens building boom. *Associated Press*. Retrieved October 30, 2007, from http://www.usatoday.com/news/world/2007-10-28-757433141_x.htm

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Construction

This article reports on the recent strike by several thousands of South Asian migrant workers at a labor camp in Dubai's Jebel Ali Industrial Zone. The laborers were demanding higher wages, improved housing, and better transportation to work sites. The strike comes amidst growing concern over significant reductions in the number of South Asian laborers (mostly from India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka) willing to work in the UAE. Workers have been increasingly concerned with their inability to earn a living wage and, since the UAE government offered amnesty and one-way tickets out of the country to illegal migrants in June, many have been leaving the Persian Gulf area in record numbers to return to higher paying jobs in South Asia. Many construction companies are now looking to import laborers from countries like Tibet and North Korea. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

62. Tajik Interior Ministry officers suspected of human trafficking. (2005, October 19). *RIA Novosti*. Retrieved February 6, 2008, from http://en.rian.ru/world/20051019/41823565.html

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This news brief reports that 18 Tajik Interior Ministry officials are suspected of involvement in human trafficking and forced prostitution. It also reports that the Tajik government has set up a commission to repatriate trafficking victims. At the time of the article, 26 people had been returned to Tajikistan from the United Arab Emirates (UAE), including three Uzbek citizens. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

63. Tiurukanova, E. (2006). *Human trafficking in the Russian Federation: Inventory and analysis of the current situation and responses*. Moscow. Retrieved November 9, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.org/pdf/user/Unicef_RussiaTraffickingMar06.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    In this detailed report on human trafficking in the Russian Federation, the UAE is repeatedly cited as a major destination point for women trafficked from and through the Russian Federation, usually for sexual exploitation. The document mentions several cases of Armenian women and girls being trafficked to the UAE to work as prostitutes, often transiting through countries with forged papers supplied by organized criminal groups. Russia is mentioned as a transit country. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

64. UAE firms flouting labour rules put on notice. (2007, November 2). *Agence France-Presse*. Retrieved November 5, 2007, from http://afp.google.com/article/ALeqM5jHhao9QLmWs-AbyjwTEvoi1ziN0A?index=0

    Source: News Article

    Exploitive Labor: Construction

    This article reports that the UAE's Ministry of Labor intends to step up its efforts to impose stiffer penalties on firms that violate the country's labor laws. The new efforts are set to begin November 3, when the grace period on the most recent government amnesty deal for illegal workers is set to expire. As of September (when the amnesty agreement was originally set to end), the government reported that nearly 279,000 illegal workers had either sought to leave the country or regularize their status. The increased efforts also come amidst a week of worker protests that saw a work stoppage at the Burj Dubai construction site and several violent demonstrations at worker camps around the country. The workers were protesting low wages and poor living conditions. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

65. UAE introduces law to combat human trafficking. (2006, November 11). *The Hindu*. Retrieved November 12, 2007, from http://www.hindu.com/thehindu/holnus/003200611111031.htm

    Source: News Article

    Human Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

    This article reports on a new federal law introduced in the UAE aimed at drastically reducing human trafficking into the Persian Gulf country. The new law provides harsh fines and penalties for human traffickers, with jail times ranging from one year to life in prison and fines from US$5,500 to nearly US$275,000. The law also provides more specific definitions of human trafficking and exploitation, leading the Dubai police chief

to say that thousands could be guilty of exploitive trafficking and not even be aware of it. According to the law, exploitation includes exploitation for sex, engaging others in prostitution, servitude, forced labor, enslavement, quasi-slavery, or organ harvesting. Human trafficking is defined as mobilizing, transporting, dispatching, or receiving persons through the use or threat of force or coercion. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

66. UAE to allow construction unions. (2006, March 30). *BBC News*. Retrieved October 23, 2007, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/4861540.stm

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Construction, Unspecified

This news article reports on a decision by the UAE to allow the formation of workers' unions, especially in the country's booming construction industry. According to labor minister Ali al-Kaabi, the UAE would help establish a single labor union with representatives from the country's major industries, including construction, fishing, and agriculture. The union and its representative would be the point of contact between workers, their employers, and the government. In addition, the law would provide rules and regulations for strikes and the rights of workers. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

67. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006). *Trafficking in persons: Global patterns*. Vienna: Author. Retrieved November 9, 2007, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/trafficking inpersons_report_2006ver2.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

In this overview of global human trafficking patterns, the United Nations reports that the UAE (along with Turkey) is a main destination country for women trafficked out of Armenia for sexual exploitation (pg. 76). The UAE is mentioned in the context of identifying trafficking victims who have been deported from the UAE as they arrive back in Armenia. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

68. U.S. Department of State. (2007a). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 14, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/ 82902.pdf

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

Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
Debt Bondage: Construction
Involuntary Servitude: Domestic Labor, Construction
Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This document lists the UAE as a Tier 2 Watch List trafficking country and reports that the UAE is largely failing to control or combat human trafficking, although the country is making some positive efforts. The report states that the UAE is a destination country for men, women, and children trafficked from South and Southeast Asia, Eastern Europe, Africa, and the Middle East for involuntary servitude and sexual exploitation. The report also states that the UAE has become a transit country for trafficking in forced labor to Oman, Sudan, and Iraq. Women are regularly trafficked into the country under the guise of legitimate work, but are then funneled into the UAE's expanding commercial sex industry. The government affords these trafficking victims few protections or services and does little to differentiate victims and exploited sex workers from illegal migrant prostitutes. In addition, foreign domestic servants and construction laborers from South and Southeast Asian countries regularly work under exploitive conditions that often amount to indenture, including excessive hours, unpaid wages, and restrictions on movement. The report notes, however, that in late 2006, the government of the UAE did pass comprehensive anti-trafficking legislation, although the effects of the law are still waiting to be seen. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

69. U.S. Department of State. (2007b). *United Arab Emirates: Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 5, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78865.htm

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

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

This document discusses all aspects of human rights in the UAE, including exploitive labor practices. The report states that the labor laws neither explicitly grant nor deny most workers the right to form unions, bargain collectively, or strike. During 2006, however, the UAE saw regular strikes in the construction industry, including 1,600 workers in Dubai protesting unpaid wages and poor living conditions, and another strike of nearly 6,500 laborers demanding increased wages. In September, the government decreed that foreign workers instigating strikes could be barred from employment for a period of one year. In addition, there were regular organized gatherings outside of the Ministry of Labor buildings in Abu Dhabi and Dubai to protest unpaid wages and hazardous and unfair working conditions.

Unskilled migrant laborers (mostly from South Asia) in the UAE's construction industry often deal with substandard living conditions in cramped and unhygienic labor camps (including lack of portable water and electricity), dangerous work environments, and non-payment of wages for months at a time. Those conditions resulted in 34 construction-related deaths (including sunstroke) in 2004, while the embassies of India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh collectively reported that 880 bodies of construction workers had been returned to their home countries. In 2006, the mandatory four-hour midday break for all outdoor labor was reduced to two-and-a-half hours. The report notes that domestic

servants are not covered under labor laws and regularly face contract switching, non-payment of wages and physical, sexual, and verbal abuse. Finally, the report discusses the trafficking of women and girls into the country to work as prostitutes. The women are often coerced into leaving their home countries with promises of legitimate work, only to be forced to work as prostitutes to repay their initial travel expenses. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

70. Van Hampton, T. (2006). Cranes and cultures clash in Dubai. *Engineering News-Record, 257*(22), 28. Retrieved November 14, 2007, from http://enr.ecnext.com/coms2/summary_0271-35005_ITM

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Exploitive Labor: Construction

This article reports that language barriers are at the root of many crane-related accidents and injuries at construction sites in the UAE. Nearly all laborers at construction sites are from outside the UAE (mostly India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Pakistan) and many work for employers who are largely unconcerned with issues of safety. Builders and construction firms are working to pair operators and riggers that share the same language in an attempt to reduce the number of accidents caused my miscommunication and verbal signaling. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

71. Wheeler, J. (2004, September 27). Workers' safety queried in Dubai. *BBC News*. Retrieved October 23, 2007, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/3694894.stm

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Construction

This news article reports on the death of five South Asian construction workers at the site of a new terminal at Dubai's main airport. These deaths are used to highlight the ongoing debate over workers' rights and safety in the booming construction industry of the UAE. Despite government comments to the contrary, migrant workers have few legal options to expose the hazards of their working conditions and often government and business interests are one and the same. In addition, unions are illegal in the UAE and the workers have no easy means to communicate grievances to the Ministry of Labor. There is no reference to forced labor in the production of goods in this document.

72. Yarkova, T., Botoeva, G., Reeves, M., Konobaev, K., Yarkova, N., Marcus, R., et al. (2004). *Childhood poverty in Kyrgyzstan: Initial literature review*. Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan: Childhood Poverty Research and Policy Centre. Retrieved December 25, 2007, from http://www.childhoodpoverty.org/index.php/action=documentfeed/doctype=pdf/id=62/

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document is a review of literature on childhood poverty in Kyrgyzstan. With regards to the UAE, it notes that between 1,000 and 4,000 women and girls are trafficking from Kyrgyzstan to the UAE to work as prostitutes. The use of forced labor in the production of goods in the UAE is not mentioned.

URUGUAY: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Arim, R., & Salas, G. (2006). *Informe temático. Encuesta Nacional de Hogares Ampliada 2006. Módulo de trabajo infantil y adolescente. Principales resultados* [Thematic report. Expanded national household survey 2006. Module of child and adolescent labor. Principal results]. Retrieved September 30, 2007, from http://www.ine.gub.uy/enha2006/INFORME_Trabajo_infantil.pdf

   Source: Government Agency—National Institute of Statistics

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   The Expanded National Household Survey (ENHA) released by the National Institute of Statistics (INE) provides information on children and adolescents between age 5 and 17 who take part in economic activities as well as in domestic activities. The survey states that the ratio of working children during the years 1999 and 2006 was similar (6.5 percent and 6.1 percent, respectively). However, among adolescents child labor incidents decreased from 12.7 percent to 10.6 percent, respectively. ENHA registered 2 percent of school-age children working in 2006, while this proportion was 1 percent in 1999. However the survey does not specify the tasks children performed, nor does it discuss child labor in the production of goods.

2. Arriagada, J., Benitez, O., Castro, M., Cuty Da Silva, J., Garrido, M., Maciel, G., et al. (2003). *Guía para la implementación de un sistema de inspección y monitoreo del trabajo infantil en los países del MERCOSUR y Chile* [Guideline for implementation of the inspection and monitoring system of child labor in MERCOSUR countries and Chile]. Lima, Peru: International Labour Organization. Retrieved September 30, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/spanish/260ameri/oitreg/activid/proyectos/ipec/doc/documentos/guia_inspeccion.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This document serves as a guideline for labor inspectors in identifying child labor in the member countries of Mercado Comun del Sur (MERCOSUR) and Chile. According to the Presidential Declaration about the Eradication of Child Labor, Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay reaffirmed their commitment to align their respective National Plans of Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor with International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions 138 identifying minimum age and 182 regarding the worst forms of child labor (WFCL). Additionally, Uruguay adopted ILO Conventions 81 regulating labor inspection in industry, and 129 regulating labor inspection in agriculture. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods in Uruguay.

3. Arroyo, A., de Armas, G., Retamoso, A., & Vernazza, L. (2007). *Observatorio de los derechos de la infancia y la adolescencia en Uruguay 2006* [Observatory of the rights of children and adolescents in Uruguay 2006]. Montevideo, Uruguay: United Nations Children's Fund. Retrieved September 30, 2007, from http://www.unicef.org/uruguay/spanish/resources_6260.htm

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This edition of the document is aimed at collecting and analyzing available qualitative and quantitative information regarding the situation of children in Uruguay. Part four concerning protection includes information on children working in commercial sexual exploitation, including the trafficking of children for this purpose to unspecified locations. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

4. Asociación de Inspectores de Trabajo del Uruguay. (2005). *Relevamiento de información para una investigación acerca del trabajo forzoso y trata de personas en el Uruguay—2005* [Survey of information for research on forced labor and trafficking in persons in Uruguay]. Retrieved October 2, 2007, from http://www.aitu.org/trabforz.htm

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Begging, Car Washing, Pigs, Service Industry, Street Vending
Forced Child Labor: Afforestation

The article, compiled by the Association of Labor Inspectors of Uruguay, is based on research concerning forced labor and trafficking in persons in Uruguay to the year 2005. Data is based on brief presentation papers, inspection reports, and informative notes carried out by different public authorities as well as fragments of news articles. The report notes that forced labor, including of children, occurred in the afforestation sector. The case of a 14-year-old worker in the forest harvest who got into an accident and was taken to the hospital by police is specifically mentioned. Through analysis of an informative note sent to the Ministry of Labor, the report includes the case of two families with 9 children under the age of 13 raising 200 pigs in Uruguay.

Child labor is common in Uruguay with children cleaning car windshields at traffic lights, selling gasoline or items in buses, and being forced to beg for money; however, the government has not actively studied these phenomena.

Uruguay has ratified ILO Convention 29 (1930) concerning forced and compulsory labor, and ILO Convention 105 (1957) regarding the abolition of forced labor, but they have not been regulated.

5. Barbagelata, H. (2005). *Normas sobre trabajo en el nuevo Código de la niñez y la adolescencia de Uruguay (Ley núm. 17.823 de 7 de Septiembre de 2004)* [Labor rules in

the new code of girls and adolescents in Uruguay (Law No. 17.823 of Septiembre 7, 2004)]. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from http://www.upf.edu/iuslabor/022005/art16.htm

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This article analyzes the new Code of Children and Adolescents of Uruguay (CNA), Law No. 17.823 which replaced its Children's Code, established in 1934. In comparison with the Children's Code, the new code introduced various innovations, including the modern interpretation of the principles and criteria related to the new concept of the rights of children. The report especially focuses on the provisions contained in Chapter XII of CNA in relation to "labor," for example, Article 162 concerns the minimum age for admission to employment, which is 15 years old, and Article 164 relates to hazardous activities and conditions of employment. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

6. Church World Service. (2005). *Assisting vulnerable children in Uruguay.* Retrieved October 13, 2007, from http://www.churchworldservice.org/Development/archives/2006/10/76.html

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Garbage Collection

This document presents the stories of Uruguayan children who are engaged in garbage collection alongside their parents. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

Church World Service implements regional programs in coordination with local civil society organizations like Civil Association Gurises Unidos, in order to assist vulnerable children. Such programs provide education subsidies, training, and support so that the children of garbage collectors are able to return to school.

7. Ciomei, G. (2005, June 6). Apostamos a eliminar el trabajo infantil en Uruguay [We bet on the elimination of child labor in Uruguay]. *La República*. Retrieved October 3, 2007, from http://www.rel-uita.org/sociedad/hambre/con-ronald-grasside.htm

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Garbage Collection

This is an interview with Mr. Ronald Grasside, Inspector-General of Labor of the Government of Uruguay. The inspector admits that child labor is used in the production process in Latin America, but the article does not mention the industries. He also notes that children are usually employed together with their families in the agricultural sector, but specific agricultural products are not mentioned. Uruguayan children can also be seen

helping their families in informal collecting and recycling activities. The interview does not address government actions to combat child labor in Uruguay.

8. Comité de América Latina y el Caribe para la Defensa de los Derechos de la Mujer. (2007). *Informe Alternativo del CLADEM URUGUAY al Comité de Expertos del CDN, mayo 2007* [Alternative report of the CLADEM URUGUAY to the Committee of Experts on the Convention on the Rights of the Children]. Retrieved October 9, 2007, from http://www.crin.org/docs/Uruguay_CLADEM_NGO_Report.doc

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Begging, Car Minding, Domestic Labor, Garbage Collection, Manufacturing, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Trade
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   The document provides an overview of child labor, trafficking in children, and child commercial exploitation as well as areas of the rights of children. The report states that child labor in Uruguay concentrates in domestic service, trade and manufacturing. But the report does not discuss these activities in detail. According to Pro Niño's report in 2003, of 275 working children in Montevideo and Maldonado, 157 children (57.09 percent) worked in begging, 43 children (15.64 percent) collected garbage, 22 children (8 percent) worked as street vendors, and 16 children watched cars. According to the International Organization for Migration, commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) occurs in Maldonado, Rivera, Paysandú, Cerro Largo, Colonia Nueva Palmira, Melo, and Rio Branco.

   Important international conventions and national legislations are also noted, such as ILO Convention 138 regarding minimum age, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), CNA, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, and Law No. 17.815 (2004) regarding commercial and non-commercial sexual violence against children and the disabled.

   The report also addresses the role of the committees in charge of child problems, namely the National Committee for the Eradication of Child Labor (CETI); the National Committee for the Eradication of the Commercial and Non-Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents, which is now elaborating an action plan to tackle the problem of CSEC; and the Specialized Working Group in the Field of Commercial and Non-Commercial Sexual Exploitation against Children and Adolescents; and the Worst Forms of Child Exploitation and Trafficking in Human Beings, which is to develop a national and integral action plan.

9. Comité Nacional para la Erradicación del Trabajo Infantil. (n.d.). *Plan de acción para la prevención y erradicación del trabajo infantil en el Uruguay 2003–2005* [Plan of action for prevention and eradication of child labor in Uruguay 2003–2005]. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved September 30, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/plan_uruguay.pdf

   Source: Government Agency—Comité Nacional para la Erradicación del Trabajo Infantil

Child Labor: Footwear, Unspecified

The Plan of Action was formulated by CETI to effectively respond to the child labor problem in Uruguay. This Plan focuses on the combination of various aspects related to institutional articulation, improvement of information and analysis, legislative adaptation, and initiatives to intervene in the sectors linked to child labor, which includes programs to promote education for child workers.

The regulations and legislations regulating child labor at the national and international levels are also included in the document such as the Convention regarding Children's Rights 1989, ILO Conventions 5, 138, and 182, Children's Code 1934, and Law 14.385 concerning the footwear industry. The Plan also describes some programs to tackle the problem in the fields of legal protection, education, society, and economic alternatives—for example, programs to foster justice and monitoring systems, projects on capacity building, campaigns to raise national knowledge about child labor and ILO's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC) microcredit program.

10. de León, L. (2004, November 9*). Trabajo infantil: El peor subsidio de la forestación* [Child labor: The worst subsidy of the afforestation]. Retrieved September 30, 2007, from http://www.rel-uita.org/agricultura/trabajo-infantil.htm

Source: NGO

Child Slavery: Afforestation, Agriculture, Cattle, Eucalyptus, Sheep

The article presented by the Latin American Regional Secretariat highlights the relationship between the afforestation promotion plan, launched by the government in 1988, and the increasing numbers of child laborers in the forest plantations in Uruguay. Uruguayan children and adolescents take part in afforestation activity in unspecified areas of the country. Child workers face tough and dangerous conditions in the plantations of tree monocultures, including eucalyptus. Children are exposed to accidents, slavery, heavy loads, and toxins, as well as long working hours.

Agriculture is the economic activity which most children and adolescents participate in due to the need for intensive manpower in each phase of the production cycle. Recently, there have been reports of a 14-year-old worker who had an accident in an afforestation plantation where numerous children were working. The boy suffered a fractured femur. Of all agricultural and livestock activities, cattle and sheep raising are considered the worst activity in terms of the amount of jobs generated per hectare.

11. de los Campos, H., & Fernández, J. (2004*). Análisis de las políticas y programas sociales en Uruguay: La acción pública para prevenir y combatir el trabajo de niños, niñas y adolescents* [Analysis of social policies and programs in Uruguay: The public action to prevent and combat labor for girls, boys and adolescents]. Lima, Peru: International Labour Organization. Retrieved September 30, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/dt_186_pol_soc_uy.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Manufacturing, Trade

This study by ILO provides an analysis of the social policies in Uruguay that relate to combating child labor. The study combines quantitative analysis on secondary data (documental and bibliographic information) and qualitative analysis on primary (interviews) and secondary information. According to INE in 1996, of 103,548 children between age 12 and 13, 5,092 children (4.9 percent) were engaged in employment or looking for work. There were four activities in which Uruguayan children worked, namely, farming (30 percent of children between age 12 and 13), trade (20 percent), domestic service (12 percent), and manufacturing (10 percent). According to INE in 1999, 5.1 percent of children between age 12 and 14 worked or looked for work, 1 percent of children between age 5 and 11 worked, and 21 percent of 15 to 17 year-old children worked.

The document states that MERCOSUR countries and Chile committed to definite actions to confront labor exploitation of children as seen in the Presidential Declaration for Eradication of Child Labor in June 2002. This effort will be supported by ILO. With reference to projects related to child labor, firstly, the Program of Cardal, which is an Action Plan to Eradicate Child Labor, in conjunction with the National Institute for Children (INAME) has been created. Its objective is to progressively eliminate WFCL and support the basic needs of children, as well as promote capacity building of their parents. Secondly, the project Pro Niño of Gurise Unidos Association implements a plan of child labor eradication through financial support of an international company. The objective is to improve the quality of Uruguayan children's lives and reinsert children into school. Lastly, Project 300 puts into practice a subsidy program with financial support in the framework of INAME to help children get off of the streets.

12. Dono, L., Filgueira, F., & Santestevan, A. (2003). *Análisis y recomendaciones para la mejor regulación y cumplimiento de la normative nacional e internacional sobre el trabajo infantil y adolescente en Uruguay* [Analysis and recommendations for better regulation and accomplishment of the national and international normative about child and adolescent labor in Uruguay]. Lima, Peru: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 20, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/boletin/documentos/dt173.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Citrus, Unspecified

This publication analyzes the national and international legislation against child labor in Uruguay. Data gathered is based on national and international publications and studies, ILO and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) bibliographies, INE's statistics, academic studies, other research reports about child labor, and national and international legislation. According to the document, 1 percent of children age 10 or younger works, 3.2 percent of children between age 11 and 13 work, and 17.6 percent of children between age 14 and 17 work. But the document does not discuss specific sectors in which children work.

INAME, Ministry of Labor and Social Security, and CETI are national authorities in charge of child labor in Uruguay. Regarding specific sectors, in 2003 INAME adopted a regulation which prohibits children who are less than age 18 from picking citrus. The Ministry of Labor and Social Security supported the first official study about the dimensions of child labor in Uruguay. CETI promoted building capacity on the eradication of child labor for legal and labor inspection officers.

13. El escándalo estalló en España: 500 detenidos—Detienen a 3 pedófilos que alimentaban red con fotos de niños uruguayos [Scandal broke out in Spain: 500 people detained—The police detain 3 pedophiles who provided the ring with photos of Uruguayan children]. (2005, March 17). *La República.* Retrieved October 8, 2007, from http://www.larepublica.com.uy/lr3/?a=nota&n=170409&e=2005-03-17

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This news article confirms the rise of child prostitution networks in Uruguay. Ten cases of child prostitution were found in the Department of San Jose and Paysandu. The article does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

14. El monocultivo forestal no nos deja nada [The forestal monoculture does not leave us with anything]. (2007, September 16). *Indymedia Uruguay*. Retrieved October 4, 2007, from http://uruguay.indymedia.org/news/2007/09/63379.php

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Afforestation

    This interview with Ms. María Selva Ortiz, sociologist and coordinator of the network Friends of the Earth Uruguay, generally addresses the issue of cellulose monoculture plantations in Uruguay, the investment of large-scale Spanish companies in the afforestation sector and its impact on ecology. However, the document also mentions that child labor is used in the afforestation sector, though no details on locations or work conditions are given.

    The government has issued a decree to impose responsibility on the transnational companies for worker safety in the plantations, for example, in case of accidents the companies have to pay medical fees for their employees.

15. End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. (2001, September). *The Americas, 36*. Retrieved December 7, 2006, from http://www.ecpat.net/eng/ecpat_inter/irc/articles.asp?articleID=358&NewsID=24

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This newsletter provides brief information on the opening of the treatment and rehabilitation center, the Children's House, in Uruguay. The center helps child victims of sexual abuse and exploitation in Montevideo. This newsletter does not mention child labor in relation to the production of goods.

16. End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. (2006). *Uruguay: Informe global monitoreo de las acciones en contra de la explotación sexual comercial de niños, niñas y adolescents* [Uruguay: Global monitoring report of the actions against commercial sexual exploitation of boys, girls, and adolescents]. Bangkok, Thailand: Author. Retrieved September 30, 2007, from http://www.ecpat.net/eng/A4A_2005/PDF/Americas/Global_Monitoring_Report-URUGUAY.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This document emphasizes the situation of trafficking in children in Uruguay. Uruguay is increasingly a destination and transit country for trafficking in the region, especially from Argentina and Brazil for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

17. European Commission Delegation to Uruguay. (n.d.). *Civil society projects.* Retrieved October 13, 2007, from http://old.delury.cec.eu.int/uruguay_english/cooperacion/sociedadcivil_proyecto6.htm

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This document discusses a civil society project aimed at providing direct assistance to socially vulnerable children and adolescents in the eastern area of Montevideo and in the province of Maldonado. The civil society project is carried out by Uruguayan nongovernmental organization (NGO), Gurises Unidos, in collaboration with the population and local organizations. This project not only fosters the development of positive processes for street children and their families, but it also constitutes a preventive strategy against this problem, including the successful development of social networks. In doing this, the primary school was considered one of the most important institutions for achieving social integration. One of the groups targeted by the program is street children who engage in unspecified forms of child labor. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

18. Fernández, J. E., & de los Campos, H. (2005). *Estudio de las caraterísticas de los niños, niñas y adolescentes trabajadores y sus familias: Modalidades de trabajo infantil y peores formas, perfil socioeconómico y cultural de las familias* [Study of the characteristics of boy, girl and adolescent workers and their families: Modalities of child labor and worst forms, socioeconomic and cultural overview of the families].

Montevideo, Uruguay: Productora Editorial. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/ documentos/ti_uruguay_ciesu.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Begging, Car Minding, Croissants, Fishing, Garbage Collection, Retail, Service Industry, Sewing, Street Vending, Sweet Meat, Toys

This research was undertaken by the Uruguayan Information and Study Center. It provides a socioeconomic and cultural profile of working children and adolescents' families, the categories of child labor in Montevideo as well as WFCL. Information is based on both primary and secondary sources, which include a literature review, observation, and interviews with stakeholders, including children, in the areas of Maldonado, Florida, Salto, Metropolitan, and Rivera. In total, 47 families in the aforementioned areas were visited and 250 total cases of child labor were identified. Of these, 52 in-depth interviews were conducted.

The document mentions various cases of child workers and adult workers who started to work in the informal sector when they were children and then passed to the formal sector when they reached the age of 15. An example of such adult workers is a woman who started to work when she was age 14 in a sewing house from 7:00 in the evening to 12:00 a.m. and went to school in the afternoon. According to the document, another woman started to work at age 15 as a babysitter, then she worked at a bakery, making dough and packing cookies. She also worked at a toy factory. The document also mentions two cases of child labor in the farming sector in Florida—a 14-year-old child worker who cuts pastures and loads wood into a truck, and two boys (age 11 and 12) who walk horses, raise sheep, and vaccinate them. In the fishery sector, the document mentions an 11-year-old boy works at the port, cleaning fish from 10:00 p.m. to 5:00 or 6:00 a.m., and also goes fishing by boat at 6:00 a.m. In the industrial sector, the document mentions a 17-year-old started working at the age of 12 at a bakery factory, making croissants and sweetmeats. Other cases presented in the document discuss children working in retail, garbage collection, begging, car minding, and street vending.

19. Global March Against Child Labor. (n.d.). *Uruguay*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved November 16, 2007, from http://globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/uruguay.pdf

Source: NGO

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

This report states that the number of Uruguayan child laborers in rural areas is about four times more than in urban areas. ILO projected 3,000 economically active children in the year 2000, with 1,000 girls and 2,000 boys between age 10 and 14, representing 1 percent of this age group. Some children are working in agriculture or as street vendors. Thirty-four percent of Uruguayan domestic workers began working before age 14. This report refers to a study conducted by Mariana González which reveals that there are networks of

child traffickers in Uruguay. Moreover, Uruguayan boys and girls engaged in prostitution are between age 12 and 17, and the age of entry into the sex trade is age 11 or 12 on average. No further details regarding goods produced as a result of child labor or trafficking routes involving children are presented in the document.

Uruguay has ratified the CRC, and ILO Conventions 138 and 182.

20. Heller, C. (2005). Uruguay: Home of the sunrise. *New World Outlook*. Retrieved October 13, 2007, from http://gbgm-umc.org/global_news/full_article.cfm?articleid=3596

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Car Washing, Service Industry, Street Vending
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article discusses *Hogar El Amanecer*, supported by the German Lutheran and American United Methodist churches, which provides assistance to abandoned children in Uruguay. *Hogar El Amanecer* has helped children stay in school as well as implemented the basic support an average child needs at home. This article points out that approximately 62,000 children in Uruguay are working on the streets, orphaned, or being forced into prostitution. In order to help the families survive, many poor parents encourage their children to work on the streets, performing street acts, selling mints or candies, or washing car windows. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

21. Instituto Interamericano del Niño. (2002a). *Documentos preparados por el IIN en apoyo al Comité Nacional de Erradicación el Trabajo Infantil—CETI* [Prepared documents for the IIN in support of the National Committee for the Eradication of Child Labor—CETI]. Montevideo, Uruguay: Author. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from http://www.iin.oea.org/Apoyo.CETI.2001.PDF

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Footwear, Manufacturing, Metallurgy, Service Industry, Social Service, Trade

The document states that according to ILO, nearly 20 million children under age 15 work in Latin America and the Caribbean, yet Uruguay is the only country in the region which traditionally has a low rate of child labor. However, little is known about the amount of child labor in Uruguay. In Montevideo child labor related to trade dominates (39.2 percent). Children also work in social and personal services and manufacturing, including metallurgy and footwear industries. This document is based on interviews with representatives from different sectors including government, business, labor unions, and NGOs.

Uruguay ratified the CRC in November 1990 and ILO Convention 182 in March 2001. As for national legislation, the Constitution includes prohibition of child labor in Articles 41 and 54. Article 41 states that parents have an obligation and right to look after and

provide education for their children. The second one protects child laborers in terms of fair wages, working hours, and physical hygiene. The Children's Code was promulgated in 1934 and Chapter XVII of the code regulates child labor. This chapter clearly prohibits child labor under the age of 18 to work in a sector that damages children's health, life, and morality. The law also prohibits children from performing night work in cabarets, bars, and pubs.

22. Instituto Interamericano del Niño. (2002b). *Third report on the situation of commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in the Americas 2002.* Retrieved October 9, 2007, from http://www.iin.oea.org/Explotacion%20sexual/Informes/tercero/Tercer. Informe.Ex.Sx.Ingles.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    The Inter-American Children's Institute (IIN) conducted a survey and delivered the results as an annual report on the situation of CSEC in the Americas. This report provides an update on the progress made by members of the Organization of American States (OAS) including Uruguay, in the prevention and eradication of sexual exploitation within the framework of the "Commitment of Montevideo." This report does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

    Uruguay ratified ILO Convention 182 and also ratified the Optional Protocol of the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography. Uruguay has a public policy specifically designed to provide children and adolescents with comprehensive protection against sexual exploitation, pornography, and trafficking. However, it does not have any training programs for the people involved in the planning and decisionmaking on sexual exploitation. In addition, Uruguay is currently in the stage of designing and executing a National Plan Against Sexual Exploitation. In the area of prevention, Uruguay claims to have programs of education and sensitization of children and adolescents on the risks of commercial and non-commercial sexual exploitation. However, there is a concern that Uruguay has not yet implemented legal reforms to combat sexual exploitation based on the CRC and other international instruments.

23. Instituto Interamericano del Niño. (2004). *Memorias. Conferencia regional del proyecto sobre tráfico de niños, pornografía infantil en internet y marcos normativos en el MERCOSUR, Bolivia, y Chile* [Reports. Regional conference on the project about trafficking in children, child pornography on the Internet and normative frameworks in MERCOSUR, Bolivia, and Chile]. Montevideo, Uruguay: Author. Retrieved October 23, 2007, from http://www.iin.oea.org/proy_trafico_ninos_internet/iintpi/memorias.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report was generated from the conference on the project about trafficking in children, child pornography on the Internet, and normative frameworks in MERCOSUR, Bolivia, and Chile, organized by IIN of OAS and the U.S. Embassy, held in Uruguay in September 2004. According to this report, in Uruguay, trafficking in children is related to sex tourism and traditional sexual exploitation. Uruguay is a transit and destination country for trafficking in children. The connecting points are Buenos Aires, Colonia, Montevideo, Canelones, Maldonado, and Rocha. Trafficking in children occurs internally in Uruguay in tourist destinations, Costa de Oro, Maldonado, Rocha, Colonia, and rural areas. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

24. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2006). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Uruguay.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 9, 2007, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/corelabourstandards2006uruguay.pdf

Source: International Organization

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

According to this report, there is concern about the development of child prostitution rings in Montevideo and the resort areas of Punta del Este and Maldonado. The report also indicates that, in recent years, CSEC through prostitution has increased, and minors are often engaged in prostitution alongside adults. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods, but alludes to children working in unspecified forms of labor other than commercial sexual exploitation.

Although Uruguay has ratified ILO Convention 138 (1973), the Minimum Age Convention, in 1977, and ILO Convention 182 (1999) in 2001, which protect children against exploitation in the workplace, enforcement of the laws is difficult due to lack of resources and because most child labor occurs in informal activities (which account for 40 percent of total employment in the country). The Ministry of Labour and Social Security is responsible for enforcing child labor laws, which include acquiring government permission for children between age 15 and 18 to work. Additionally, work for this age group is restricted to jobs that will not cause physical harm and will not require them to work more than six hours a day or 36 hours a week. Children may also not work between 10:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. The document notes that the Institute for the Child and Adolescent in Uruguay (INAU) is unable to perform the 2,000 annual inspections of companies because they only employ seven labor inspectors. These inspections would catch violations of child labor laws. In efforts to stem the use of child labor, INAU and the Ministry of Labour and Social Security have offered food vouchers to parents to encourage enrollment in school and to help subsidize the loss of income from their child no longer working.

25. International Criminal Police Organization. (2006). *National laws; legislation of Interpol member states on sexual offences against children, Uruguay.* Retrieved October 24, 2007, from http://www.interpol.org/Public/Children/SexualAbuse/NationalLaws/CsaUruguay.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

The document focuses on Law No. 17.815 specifying the length of prison sentences for offenders convicted of commercial and non-commercial sexual violence against children and the disabled. Article 1 of Law 17.815 states that anyone who produces child pornographic materials will be sentenced to prison for 24 months to 6 years. Article 2 of the same law states that prison sentences of 12 months to 4 years will be imposed on people who sell child pornographic materials. Additionally, Article 3 establishes a prison sentence of 6 months to 2 years for people who facilitate the sale, exhibition, importation, and exportation of child pornography. Article 4 places a sentence of 2 to 12 years for people who pay for sex with children, and Article 5 sets a prison term of 2 to 12 years for people who contribute to child prostitution, sexual exploitation, or servitude. Finally, Article 6 states that anyone who facilitates the trafficking of children for the purpose of prostitution and sexual exploitation will be sentenced to 2 to 12 years in prison. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

26. i Ricart, Q. O. (2003). *Una mirada a la situación de la prostitución infantil y adolescente en Uruguay* [A look toward the situation of child and adolescent prostitution in Uruguay]. Montevideo, Uruguay: United Nations Children's Fund. Retrieved November 16, 2007, from http://www.unicef.org/uruguay/spanish/uy_media_una_mirada_prostitucion_uruguay.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This document discusses research regarding CSEC in Uruguay in 2001. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

27. Kaye, M. (2006). *Contemporary forms of slavery in Uruguay*. London: Anti-Slavery International. Retrieved September 28, 2007, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/PDF/Contemporary%20Forms%20of%20Slavery%20in%20Uruguay.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Forestry, Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Begging, Street Vending
Forced Child Labor: Begging, Street Vending

According to this document, child prostitution is increasing in various parts of Uruguay, especially in suburban areas of Montevideo, Maldonado, and Punta del Este. Child pornography and child sex tourism also occurs in Uruguay. Children reportedly also work in dangerous conditions clearing forests, allegedly for 12 to 14 hours a day near Tacurimbo and Fray Bentos. Ecuadorian children are trafficked to Uruguay and engage in forced begging, while both Colombian and Ecuadorian children between age 10 and 18

are brought to Uruguay and are forced to work on the streets selling textiles, according to interviews carried out by Anti-Slavery International in 2005. The document does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

In response to the aforementioned issues, the government of Uruguay established a free national telephone line for child victims of domestic abuse, and launched an awareness-raising campaign to combat child sex tourism initiated by INAME. INAME also formed an inter-institutional commission to prevent the sexual exploitation of minors, which involves NGOs, UNICEF, and various government ministries. This article also cites new laws passed by the government in September 2004 including Law No. 17.815, which criminalizes certain child pornography offenses, and the new Children's Code, Law No. 17.823, which states that a complaint in relation to child prostitution, pornography or any form of abuse or mistreatment received by any authority must be communicated immediately to a competent judicial authority. The government also created CETI which drew up an Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor in 2000, but this document does not discuss the details of the plan.

28. Luissi, M. M. (n.d.). *Uruguay: Uruguay and sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.* Retrieved October 1, 2007, from http://www.iin.oea.org/Congreso%20Explotation %20Sexual/M.Marzano_Uruguay_ingles.PDF

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report describes INAME, which provides services to children and adolescents in Uruguay. The Board of the Institute has approved the creation of an Inter-institutional Committee to prevent and protect children from sexual exploitation. As part of its work, the Committee and various parties from both public institutions and civil society organizations conduct studies on the sexual work of minors, and design and implement strategies and methodologies to assist children. The Committee has made several achievements in gathering information with respect to legislative frameworks and experiences in other countries; planning focalized public policies and preparing a five-year Action Plan on the Prevention and Care for Victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation; and the ratification of ILO Convention 182. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

29. Maya, R. (2002, May 13). Erradicar la explotación sexual de infantes y adolescentes en Latinoamerica [Eradicating child and adolescent sexual exploitation in Latin America]. *Women's Communication and Information*. Retrieved October 8, 2007, from http://www.cimacnoticias.com/noticias/02may/02051301.html

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This news article notes that the Commission for Equality and Gender of the Latin American Parliament created a united effort to combat commercial and non-commercial

sexual exploitation of girls and adolescents in the region. The effort supported coordination among the parliaments of Latin America, including that of Uruguay. The article does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

30. Mexican Senate. (2003). *Foro internacional sobre explotación sexual infantil.* Retrieved December 7, 2006, from http://www.senado.gob.mx/comunicacion/content/boletines/2003/b19agosto.php

    Source: Government Agency—Mexico

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This article does not mention child labor in relation to the production of goods, but does discuss the involvement of children in the commercial sex industry. In Uruguay, various laws regarding the rights of children have been enacted and enforced since the Act on the Rights of Children was introduced in 1924. Efforts to update this Act have proven difficult in Uruguay, as the Senate has not approved some modifications for various political reasons.

31. Navarrete, M. (2006, April). *La trata de personas en Uruguay* [Trafficking in persons in Uruguay]. Retrieved October 2, 2007, from http://www.observatoriomercosur.org.uy/UserFiles/File/conferencia_trata.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    According to documents reviewed by the source, child sexual exploitation, trafficking in children, and forced labor in prostitution for children and adults, child pornography, and child sex tourism all occur in Uruguay. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

    Laws and conventions adopted by the Uruguayan government to combat trafficking in persons include the Palermo Protocol (2003) against transnational organized crimes, CRC, ILO Convention 182 (2000) on WFCL, the Penal Code which was approved in 1934 and has been modified since, Law No. 17815 (2004) identifying criminal offenses regarding commercial or non-commercial sexual violence against children, adolescents and the handicapped, and the Protocol of Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (MERCOSUR, 2000). Additionally, the government financed programs to assist street children and victims of abuse, but the document does not discuss these programs in detail.

32. Olego, M. (n.d.). Niños que trabajan: un problema que crece [Working children: an increasing problem]. *El Diario.* Retrieved October 4, 2007, from http://www.eldiariodeparana.com.ar/buscar.asp?id=mtc&cod=71509&pr=

    Source: News Article

Child Labor: Begging, Blueberries, Citrus, Fishing, Garbage Collection
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

The article discloses that children in Uruguay work in blueberry plantations near the coasts of Concordia and Chajari. Children are employed to harvest the fruit due to their small hands. The blueberries are produced for export but the importers are not mentioned in this article. Children also work on citrus plantations where they are exposed to harmful chemical products. Children are also employed in the fishing sector in La Paz and Victoria, but the document does not specify the type of fish being caught. Children can also be found begging for money at night, while others are engaged in garbage collection. Trafficking in boys and girls for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation also occurs, but destination countries are not mentioned.

33. Pardo, M. (2006, December 4). Child labour in Uruguay (Factor S, Uruguay)—English translation. *Street News Service.* Retrieved October 4, 2007, from http://www.streetnewsservice.org/index.php?page=archive_detail&articleID=941

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified

This article describes the incidence of street children and child labor in Uruguay. According to the civil society organization *Gurises*, there were 3,100 children and adolescents on the streets in Montevideo's city zone during 2003 and 2004, and 4,740 children and adolescents were in the same situation in the urban interior. In addition, the Uruguay INE revealed that during the first quarter of 2006 almost 3 percent of the population between age 14 and 17 in Montevideo were working; the number was much higher in rural areas. The document does not mention sectors in which child labor is used, nor does it discuss child labor in the production of goods.

Uruguay signed CRC in 1989. CETI was established in 2000, though a national action plan on the issue had not been released at the time of publication of this article.

34. Pensar el Uruguay: Preocupa a gobierno turismo sexual infantil [To think Uruguay: Child sex tourism worries the government]. (2005, August 31). *El País*. Retrieved October 8, 2007, from http://www.portaluruguay.net/modules.php?op=modload&name=News&file=article&sid=1283&mode=thread&order=0&thod=0

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

According to this article children are engaged in various forms of commercial sexual exploitation in Uruguay. In order to combat this reality, the Ministry of Tourism organized a seminar on the issue of child sex tourism. The seminar discussed how international networks linked to drugs were involved in child prostitution in the region. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

In August 2004, Parliament passed a law severely punishing those who profited from the sexual exploitation of children. Those found guilty would receive up to 12 years in prison.

35. Pierri, R. (2004, April 29). Uruguay: More and more children help support their families. *Inter Press Service.* Retrieved October 8, 2007, from http://www.aegis.com/news/ips/2004/IP040414.html

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Begging, Street Vending

    This article reveals that the number of children working as street vendors or beggars to support their families has increased in Uruguay. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

36. Plenario Intersindical de Trabajadores—Convención Nacional de Trabajadores. (2004). *Informe sobre la situación del trabajo infantil en Uruguay* [Report on the situation of child labor in Uruguay]. Retrieved October 25, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/boletin/documentos/trabainfantil.pdf

    Source: Other—PIT-CNT

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    The report was presented at the Round Table of the Uruguayan Federation of Labor Unions (PIT-CNT) on the World Day Against Child Labor on June 12, 2004. The report mentions that poverty and social exclusion are contributing factors of child labor. The report states that involvement in education contributes to reduction of child labor. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

37. Presidencia de la República Oriental del Uruguay. (2005, June 14). *Gobierno y sociedad implementarán acciones contra el trabajo infantil* [Government and society will implement actions against child labor]. Retrieved September 30, 2007, from http://www.presidencia.gub.uy/_Web/noticias/2005/06/2005061405.htm

    Source: Government Agency—Office of the President of Uruguay

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This report is a collection of speeches regarding child labor in Uruguay delivered by the authorities on the World Day Against Child Labor 2005. Institutions and individuals such as PIT-CNT, ILO, and CETI, as well as an interview with the interim Minister of Labor and Social Security are included. According to information presented, between 35,000 and 37,000 Uruguayan children are engaged in different conditions of employment. The document does not discuss specific sectors of child work, nor does it mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

The Ministry of Labor and Social Security eliminates child labor problems through CETI by promoting the decentralization policy, the collection of data on child labor and institutional coordination, and the development of stronger policy on the issue.

38. Rastrean a Fernanda Aguirre en el Uruguay [Track Fernanda Aguirre in Uruguay]. (n.d.). *Diario Hoy*. Retrieved December 6, 2006, from http://www.diariohoy.net/notas/verNoticia.phtml/html/195249/

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    The article focuses on the case of Fernanda Aguirre, a 14-year-old girl who was kidnapped in July 2005 and believed to be a victim of Uruguay's child prostitution network. The news article does not mention child labor in relation to the production of goods.

39. Seminario analizó el trabajo infantil en Uruguay [Seminar emphasized the analysis of child labor in Uruguay]. (2002, November 1). *La República*. Retrieved October 2, 2007, from http://www.larepublica.com.uy/lr3/larepublica/2002/11/01/comunidad/96498/el-63-de-los-ninos-de-5-a-11-anos-que-trabaja-lo-hace-para-su-familia/

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    The article discusses the seminar on the Eradication of Child Labor in Uruguay, organized by CETI and UNICEF. The topics of the seminar emphasized the relationship between child labor and school dropout rates, the causes of the problem, and the Plan of Action implemented by CETI.

    The report also notes the percentage of child labor in Uruguay, classified by age and location. According to INE, out of 527,000 children and adolescents between 5 and 17 years of age, around 50,000 are engaged in work. In urban areas, 34,100 minors work and 13,800 children and adolescents in rural areas work. Sixty-three percent of children between age 5 and 11 work for their families, but the document does not mention the industries in which they work. No discussion of child labor in the production of goods is given.

    The Uruguayan government established CETI under the Ministry of Labour and Social Security in December 2000. It is to elaborate a Plan of Action to prevent and eradicate child labor and to protect adolescent workers.

40. Smith, J. (2005). Street children, Montevideo, Uruguay. *New Internationalist*. Retrieved October 13, 2007, from http://www.newint.org/issue377/ricardo.htm

    Source: News Article

Child Labor: Begging, Criminal Activity, Garbage Collection, Service Industry, Street Vending

This article is based on interviews with street children in Montevideo and discusses the catalysts that introduced them to life on the streets. According to local NGO Vida y Educación, the number of street children in Montevideo is estimated at 3,000. Street children work selling cards with religious images on them, on buses, in restaurants, as beggars, collecting garbage, or even robbing people. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

41. Solomita, M. (2007, June 23). Niños artistas en el Uruguay: Las reglas del juego [Child artists in Uruguay: The rules of the game]. *El País*. Retrieved October 2, 2007, from http://www.elpais.com.uy/Suple/SabadoShow/07/06/23/sshow_287870.asp

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Entertainment

As a result of the list of hazardous activities put forth in the Code of the Child and Adolescent of 2004 (substitution of the Code of 1937), INAU is planning to supervise the activities of child actors (movie, TV, theater, advertising, casting) in order to protect their rights. Violations to the code could result in a fine of up to $2,000. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

42. Trabajo infantil ocupa a 50,000 niños que dejan sus estudios [Child labor occupies 50,000 children who drop out of school]. (2002, December 30). *El País*. Retrieved September 30, 2007, from http://www.elpais.com.uy/ANUARIOS/02/12/31/ANUA_CIUD_93363.ASP

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified

This article mentions the seminar on child labor held at the Ministry of Labour and Social Security of Uruguay. According to UNICEF, approximately 50,000 out-of-school children are engaged in child labor. Around 4 percent of children age 14 are working, and 21 percent of children age 17 are employed. In 1999, around 2.6 percent of children between age 5 and 11 did not attend classes and 7.8 percent of children between age 12 and 14 were out-of-school. During 2000–2001, 4 percent of children age 14 worked and 21 percent at the age of 17. With respect to gender, boys were engaged in employment more than girls (15 percent for boy workers and 7 percent for girls). The document does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

43. Trata de personas con fines de explotación sexual commercial [Trafficking in persons for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation]. (2006, November 24). *La Diaria*. Retrieved October 8, 2007, from http://www.mosaicosocial.org/apc-aa-mosaicosocial/mosaicsocial/fulltext_all.shtml?vid=18&cmd[18]=i-18-dacf6f116ebd47f0ba876e1b4c705fb3

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article discusses the cases of Uruguayan trafficking victims. The report mentions Uruguay as a destination country for trafficking victims from Argentina and a transit point for those being trafficked. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

44. Treinta y cuatro mil menores de zonas urbanas trabajan en Uruguay [Thirty-four thousand children of urban areas work in Uruguay]. (2001, December 18). *La República*. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from http://www.larepublica.com.uy/lr3/larepublica/2001/12/18/comunidad/65790/treinta-y-cuatro-mil-menores-de-zonas-urbanas-trabajan-en-uruguay/

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified

According to the article, 34,000 Uruguayan urban children between 5 and 17 years of age worked. Ninety percent of child laborers were found in informal sectors, but there was no discussion about specific sectors. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

To lessen the problem, CETI formulated a National Plan which contributed to the creation of a monitoring and inspection system for child labor. However, the document does not give details about the system.

45. United Nations Children's Fund. (2003). *El trabajo infantil y adolescente en Uruguay y su impacto sobre la educación. Análisis de la situación en la década pasada y el presente* [Child and adolescent labor in Uruguay and its impact on education. Analysis of the past decade and the present situation]. Montevideo, Uruguay: Author. Retrieved September 30, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/boletin/documentos/estadistica_ti_uy.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This study was carried out by the technical team of the office of UNICEF in Uruguay. It provides an overview of available data on child and adolescent labor as well as analysis related to data about access to and permanence in the educational system. According to the study in 1999, 30.3 percent of adolescent workers between age 12 and 14 did not go to school and 6.6 percent of adolescents who were not engaged in employment did not go to school. Almost 70 percent of adolescent workers went to school and 93.4 percent of adolescents who were not engaged in employment did not go to school. One hundred percent of school children between ages 5 and 11 worked. The document does not specify the sectors where children work, nor does it mention child labor in the production of goods.

The Uruguayan government introduced Article 74 concerning work for children under age 18. The Article calls for children's work to be regulated and limited in accordance

with ILO Conventions 138 and 182. However the document does not mention specific programs which have been implemented by the Uruguayan government to eliminate child labor in Uruguay.

46. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2007a). *Anàlisis del segundo informe periodico presentado por el Estado Parte de Uruguay: Período 45 de sesiones del Comité de los Derechos del Niño* [State Party Examination of Uruguay's Second Periodic Report: 45th Session of the Committee on the Rights of the Child]. Retrieved September 29, 2007, from http://www.crin.org/resources/infoDetail.asp?ID=13628&flag=report

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This report expresses apprehensions of the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) regarding children's rights in Uruguay. UNCRC was concerned that high levels of poverty resulting from the 2002 economic crisis led to an increase in the number of children living and working on the streets. Also, UNCRC was concerned by the lack of information on child labor in Uruguay. The report does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

    Uruguay ratified the CRC on November 20, 1990.

47. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2007b). *Consideration of reports submitted by states parties under Article 44 of the Convention: Concluding observations: Uruguay. Forty-fifth session* (CRC/C/URY/CO/2). Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved September 29, 2007, from http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/refworld/rwmain?page=publisher&skip=0&publisher=CRC

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This report states several concerns and recommendations of the UNCRC on the situation of children in Uruguay. Among its concerns, UNCRC regretted that Uruguay had not created a National Plan of Action on Children's Rights. Furthermore, UNCRC noted that sexual exploitation and the sale of children was a rising problem in Uruguay, which required further preventive and reintegration measures for victims. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

48. Uruguay Solidario. (2006, August 7). *Presentaron lista de 50 trabajos en los que los niños pueden sufrir abuso y explotación* [The list of 50 activities which cause child abuse and exploitation was presented]. Retrieved October 2, 2007, from http://www.uruguay solidario.org.uy/nuevo/spip.php?article2392

    Source: NGO

Child Labor: Entertainment, Garbage Collection

The list of 50 activities that cause children to suffer abuse and exploitation was proposed by CETI in response to the World Day Against Child Labor. Advertising, casting, and modeling are included in the list because of the lengthy hours worked by children. By the year 2006, CETI planned to establish a committee to eliminate child labor in Durazno, San Jose, and Montevideo. Gurises Unidos implemented a project to help child laborers to stop working in garbage collection. All of the children between age 6 and 17, 50 in total, who signed an agreement with Gurises Unidos during 2004-2005 stopped garbage collection work. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

49. Uruguay Solidario. (2007, June 10). *Ganándose el pan desde chiquitos* [Making a living since being little children]. Retrieved October 17, 2007, from http://www.uruguaysolidario.org.uy/nuevo/spip.php?article2957&var_recherche=trabajo%20infantil%20en%20uruguay

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Unspecified

According to INE's 2004 census, 42,000 children worked in Uruguay. The amount of child labor decreased from 6.5 percent in 1999 to 6.1 percent in 2006. Child labor among youth between 5 and 11 years of age increased from 1 percent in 1999 to 2 percent in 2006, while child labor between children age 12 and 17 decreased from 12.7 percent in 1999 to 10.6 percent in 2006. But the article does not link these statistics with particular types of work. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

According to CNA, children under age 15 are not allowed to work, but INAU established some exceptions for light work for children between the age 13 and 15, if it does not interfere with a child's education.

50. Uruguay: Desbaratan banda de pornografía infantil que corrompía con alimentos [Uruguay: Porn gang seducing children with food is devastated]. (2004, January 1). *Agencias*. Retrieved October 8, 2007, from http://www.mujereshoy.com/secciones/1711.shtml

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

The news article reports that police in Montevideo arrested three Uruguayans together with one 17-year-old Argentine who produced child pornography videos for sale at their video rental store in Montevideo. The gang persuaded girls between age 10 and 13 from poor areas to participate in group sex sessions in exchange for food. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

51. Uruguay: Dicen que la publicidad y el fútbol son tareas "peligrosas" [Uruguay: It is said that advertising and football are "hazardous" activities]. (2006, June 13). *Agencias*. Retrieved October 2, 2007, from http://www.clarin.com/diario/2006/06/13/um/m-01214686.htm

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Brick Making, Construction, Entertainment, Fishing, Forestry, Sports

CETI created a list of 50 hazardous activities that children engage in, including football, advertising, modeling, construction, brick manufacturing, fishing, forestry, karting, and show jumping (the original source document could not be located). Many of these activities were included because they do not allow children to conduct their studies and/or children could be exposed to physical and/or psychological abuse. The above-mentioned list would be submitted to Parliament or regulated by the government through a decree. According to INE, in the first quarter of 2006, 2.9 percent of children between age 14 and 17 living in Montevideo were engaged in work, and 5.8 percent of rural children worked. However, this document does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

52. Uruguay: Se detectó la explotación sexual infantil en las zonas turísticas [Uruguay: Child sexual exploitation was detected in tourist areas]. (2004, September 24). *Argenpress*. Retrieved October 8, 2007, from http://www.iidh.ed.cr/comunidades/DerechosMujer/noticia_despliegue.aspx?Codigo=2092

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

According to the article, child trafficking in Uruguay occurs for the purpose of sexual exploitation and unspecified labor exploitation. Trafficked children are commonly found in tourist areas along the beach, southwest and southeast of Uruguay. However, no information about trafficking routes is discussed in the article. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

53. U.S. Department of State. (2007a). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 3, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/

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

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

This report states that Uruguay is a source country for children trafficked in the country, principally to border and tourist areas for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. It also mentions that some Uruguayan children from poor families are sent by their parents to rural areas for forced domestic or agricultural labor. However, the report provides no further details.

According to the report, the government of Uruguay made efforts to raise public awareness about trafficking by broadcasting national television anti-trafficking commercials arranged by the Ministry of Education. Uruguay is ranked as a Tier 2 country in this report for human trafficking.

54. U.S. Department of State. (2007b). *Uruguay: Country reports on human rights practices—2006.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 30, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78908.htm

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

Child Labor: Agriculture, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report reveals that the exploitation of children for prostitution remains a problem in Uruguay. Uruguay is a destination and transit country for children trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation, primarily from Argentina and Brazil. Regarding child labor, some Uruguayan children work as street vendors or in agricultural activities. However, further information is not listed.

Uruguayan laws criminalize trafficking minors. The Ministry of Education is responsible for producing public service announcements in an attempt to prevent trafficking. The government also disseminated information and trained police forces on new anti-trafficking laws. INAU provides funding for NGO programs to assist homeless children and victims of trafficking. INAU also prevents and regulates child labor and provides training on child labor issues.

55. U.S. Embassy Montevideo, Uruguay. (2004, September 23). *Regional conference on trafficking in children and child pornography on the Internet takes place in Montevideo*. Retrieved October 6, 2007, from http://uruguay.usembassy.gov/usaweb/paginas/200-00EN.shtml

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Embassy, Montevideo, Uruguay

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

IIN and the U.S. Embassy in Uruguay organized a conference pertaining to trafficking in children and child pornography on the Internet. Representatives from Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Bolivia, and Chile attended this conference to report their findings from investigations carried out in their countries from April to August 2004. The representatives also submitted proposals for the development of legislative framework that would be compatible with their countries. The document does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

56. Vega, L. (2005, January 10). Una quinceañera explotada sexualmente desmoronó red de prostitución infantil [A sexually exploited 15-year-old girl caused the end of the child prostitution network]. *La República.* Retrieved October 8, 2007, from http://www.larepublica.com.uy/lr3/larepublica/2005/01/10/justicia/164782/una-quinceanera-explotada-sexualmente-desmorono-red-de-prostitucion-infantil/

Source: News Article

Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article reports the story of a 15-year-old Uruguayan girl who was forced into prostitution by a child prostitution network in the Department of Paysandu, Uruguay. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

57. Winslow, R. (2002). World*: South America: Uruguay*. Retrieved October 8, 2007, from http://www-rohan.sdsu.edu/faculty/rwinslow/samerica/uruguay.html

Source: Academic/Research

Child Labor: Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This report suggests that children in Uruguay are victims of trafficking for labor. Authorities discovered a small child-labor ring leading to forced labor in unspecified industries. The document does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

URUGUAY: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Inter-American Children's Institute. (2002). *Third report on the situation of commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in the Americas 2002*. Retrieved December 7, 2006, from http://www.iin.oea.org/Explotacionsexual/Informes/tercero/Tercer.Informe.Ex.Sx.Ingles.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report demonstrates the readiness of the government of Uruguay to deal with commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, but does not mention forced labor in relation to production of goods.

2. Inter-American Children's Institute. (2004). *Memorias: Conferencia regional del proyecto sobre tráfico de niños, pornografía infantil en internet y marcos normativos en el MERCOSUR, Bolivia y Chile* [Memories: Regional conference project on child trafficking, child pornography on the Internet and regulatory frameworks in the MERCOSUR, Bolivia and Chile]. Retrieved December 5, 2006, from http://www.iin.oea.org/proy_trafico_ninos_internet/iintpi/memorias.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This report discusses forced child prostitution and sex tourism in Uruguay, which is a country of origin, transit, and destination for child trafficking. This report does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of products.

3. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2006). *Internationally recognised core labor standards in Uruguay*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 1, 2006, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/corelabourstandards2006uruguay.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Debt Bondage: Rice
   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   In this report, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions provides information on the labor market and labor conditions in Uruguay, including a specific section on forced labor. The report mentions a forced labor case from January 2005, when authorities discovered that a smuggling ring had resulted in the illegal entry into Uruguay of more than 100 Chinese nationals. Fifteen of the nationals were subjected to debt

bondage. All victims were males between the age of 20 and 38, who worked 18–20 hours per day on a rice farm.

The report also notes that trafficking for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation of women and children in Uruguay often occurs in states bordering Brazil.

Uruguay ratified all related International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions concerning forced labor, including Convention 29 of 1930, the Forced Labour Convention of 1995, Convention 105, and the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention of 1968. National laws on the trafficking of minors provide penalties ranging from 6 to 12 years in prison, but there are no specific laws against the trafficking of adults.

4. International Criminal Police Organization. (2006). *National laws; legislation of Interpol member states on sexual offences against children: Uruguay*. Retrieved December 5, 2006, from http://www.interpol.org/Public/Children/SexualAbuse/NationalLaws/CsaUruguay.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This official report is a summary of all national legislations in Uruguay concerning sexual offences against children, which was submitted to the International Criminal Police Organization. This document does not mention forced labor in relation to the production of products.

5. Kaye, M. (2006). *Contemporary forms of slavery in Uruguay*. Retrieved November 26, 2006, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/PDF/Contemporary%20Forms%20of%20Slavery%20in%20Uruguay.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Street Trade
   Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Begging, Domestic Labor
   Forced Labor: Agriculture
   Trafficking: Agriculture

   According to this report, forced labor and trafficking related to several sectors is common in Uruguay. The only mention of forced labor related to production of goods discusses a 2004 incident in which Chinese nationals were trafficked to Canelones for forced labor in the agricultural sector. The document did not specify the ages of the nationals or the crops associated with their work. Other forms of trafficking commonly found in Uruguay include the trafficking of adults for forced labor in the commercial sex industry, and the trafficking of children for forced labor in begging and street trading.

The Government of Uruguay has ratified ILO Convention 29, as well as ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor. It has also ratified the United Nations Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, & Institutions & Practices Similar to Slavery.

6. Quinceañera explotada sexualmente desmoronó red de prostitución infantil [Sexually exploited teen brings down a child prostitution ring]. (2005). *La República*. Retrieved November 22, 2006, from http://www.mujereshoy.com/secciones/2752.shtml

   Source: News Article

   Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This article discusses forced child prostitution in Uruguay, but does not mention forced labor in the production of products.

7. Trata de personas con fines de explotación sexual commercial [Trafficking in persons for commercial sexual exploitation]. (2006, November 24). *La Diaria*. Retrieved December 1, 2006, from http://www.mosaicosocial.org/apc-aa-mosaicosocial/mosaicosocial/full text_fall.shtml?vid=18&cmd%5B18%5D=i-18-dacf6f116ebd47f0ba876e1b4c705fb3

   Source: News Article

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

   This report does not mention forced labor in relation to the production of products. Instead, the report focuses on trafficking routes to Uruguay that lead women and girls into forced labor in the commercial sex industry.

8. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006). *Trafficking in persons: Global patterns*. Vienna: Author. Retrieved December 19, 2006, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/traffickin ginpersons_report_2006ver2.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Trafficking: Unspecified

   This report ranks Uruguay as *very low* for being a country of origin and transit in the trafficking of persons. No information regarding forced labor in the production of products is available from this report.

9. Uruguay: Se detectó la explotación sexual infantil en las zonas turísticas [Uruguay: Child sexual exploitation was detected in tourist areas]. (2004, September 24). *Argenpress*. Retrieved December 1, 2006, from http://www.iidh.ed.cr/comunidades/DerechosMujer/ noticia_despliegue.aspx?Codigo=2092

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report provides general information on child trafficking for sexual exploitation in Uruguay, with a specific emphasis on the tourism industry. The report does not mention forced labor in relation to the production of products.

10. U.S. Department of State. (2005). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author.

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

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

This report discusses growing concern over the number of trafficking victims in Uruguay, mainly women and children trafficked for sexual exploitation. Uruguay is not only a source country for human trafficking but also a destination and transit country for forced labor. Children from poor families are sent by their parents to be involuntary farm workers, and Chinese migrants are trafficked into the country for forced agricultural labor. Moreover, women and children from neighboring countries, including Argentina and Brazil, are trafficked across Uruguay's borders for commercial sexual exploitation and forced labor.

Although the government enacted two laws concerning commercial sexual exploitation of children in 2004, none of Uruguay's anti-trafficking laws addressed the trafficking of adults. This report suggests that the government should update the laws to cover all forms of trafficking, educate the officials and the public about the trafficking, and initiate programs for assisting trafficking victims.

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

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

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

This report focuses on the issue of women and children trafficked for sexual exploitation, as well as Chinese migrants forced to provide agricultural labor in Uruguay. This report also discusses the response of the government of Uruguay to human trafficking. Government efforts include the successful prosecution and conviction of three traffickers in a forced labor case in January 2005 and the investigation of a child prostitution ring. The government of Uruguay continues to educate the public about human trafficking by incorporating anti-trafficking information in school curriculum at all levels. However,

existing social welfare programs aimed at helping trafficking victims such as legal, medical, and psychological care, and shelters are still inadequate due to limited funding. In addition, these kinds of government assistance are only available in the capital city.

12. U.S. Department of State. (2006b). *Uruguay: Country reports on human rights practices—2005*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved December 19, 2006, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61744.htm

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

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

This document reports that 100 Chinese migrants illegally trafficked to Uruguay were held in forced labor conditions; 15 of them were involved in debt bondage. The victims were men between the age of 20 and 38, and were forced to work 18- to 20-hour days on a rice farm. No further information regarding this incident was available. The document also notes that the trafficking of women for the purpose of sexual exploitation is also a problem, particularly among the 18 to 24 age group. Children are also involved in the commercial sex industry, but no language indicating that participation is forced was provided.

13. Winslow, R. (2002). *World: South America: Uruguay*. Retrieved November 22, 2006, from http://www-rohan.sdsu.edu/faculty/rwinslow/samerica/uruguay.html

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Labor: Agriculture

This criminology report has a brief section on trafficking and forms of forced labor in Uruguay. According to the report, three Somalis were involved in forced labor on a farm in 1999. The victims were forced to work at the farm in order to pay off their trip to Central America. No information regarding products produced at the farm was available.

Trafficking is a problem in Uruguay and has led to women being sent abroad to work in the commercial sex sector. Children are also victims of trafficking, as they illustrate by presenting the case of three Ecuadorian children trafficked to Uruguay for work. It is unclear from the document what labor the children were performing, although it does note that they were required to carry heavy loads. No further information regarding forced labor in the production of goods was available.

UZBEKISTAN: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Детский труд в Каракалпакстане не за горами [A season of child labor in Karakalpakstan is approaching]. (2007, September 2). *UzNews.net*. Retrieved October 30, 2007, from http://www.uznews.net/article_single.php?lng=ru&cid=25&aid=538

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Cotton

   This article in Russian discusses child labor in cotton production in Karakalpakstan. The article states that in 2006, about 194,000 tons of cotton were harvested in this province of Uzbekistan. According to independent experts, almost half of the cotton was collected by children. In 2007, the cotton production of this region grew to 206,000 tons with more cotton picking burden placed on local children. The article mentions the National Labour Code, which stipulates that children older than age 14, with written consent from a parent, can only be employed for a type of labor that does not harm their health or interfere with their education. The Administrative Code of Uzbekistan envisages penalties in the size of one to three months of salary for the use of forced labor.

2. Ashurov, K., Azamatova, M., Bukharbaeva, G., Boboev, M., Karaev, T., & Kurbanov, S. (2004, December 10). *Investigation: "Patriotic" Uzbek child laborers*. Retrieved October 30, 2007, from http://iwpr.gn.apc.org/index.php?m=p&o=162102&s=f&apc_state=henfrca16212

   Source: NGO

   Forced Child Labor: Cotton

   This article by the Institute for War and Peace Reporting (IWPR) contributors and the country director in Uzbekistan looks into the use of child labor during the cotton harvest season in Uzbekistan. It is based on information collected through interviews with children who spent up to three months of school picking cotton and made about US$0.03 for each kilogram of cotton collected. The report says that school authorities, police, and neighborhood representatives force parents to send their children to pick cotton, threatening them with fines, penalties, and expulsion from school. It also describes the harsh weather and life conditions, such as lack of sufficient food and poor living facilities, under which children have to work. Consequently, poor health and child fatality cases occur, which may be covered up by local authorities. When questioned by IWPR over the use of child labor, local and regional politicians insisted children worked willingly; in reality, however, fines are enforced for not joining cotton gathering.

3. Bukharbaeva, G. (2004, November 12). *Seven year olds pick Uzbek cotton*. Retrieved October 30, 2007, from http://iwpr.gn.apc.org/index.php?m=p&o=162397&s=f&apc_state=henfraca162397

Source: NGO

Forced Child Labor: Cotton

This article, published by IWPR, is by an Uzbek independent journalist and activist. The author looks into the details of child labor during the cotton harvesting season in Namangan, one of the largest provinces of Uzbekistan, as part of efforts by local authorities to hit state production targets for cotton. Although children under age 15 are forbidden by law from working, tens of thousands of pupils across the country gather cotton instead of attending classes throughout the harvest months. Members of a local citizens' group and police visit village households forcing families to commit to collect hundreds of kilograms of cotton. As a consequence, some schools are closed from October throughout the harvest months, with students forced to spend their days picking the crop. One of the fifth graders from Namangan said she was paid about 200 soms (US$0.20) for two months' work, working from 8:00 a.m. until 3:00 p.m. Namangan has an annual 270,000-ton target for cotton production. Uzbekistan is among the top five world producers of cotton, annually earning well over US$1 billion, which, according to this document, constitutes about 45 percent of the country's total exports.

4. Child labor and the high street. (2007, October 30). *BBC News*. Retrieved November 3, 2007, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/programmes/newsnight/7068096.stm

Source: News Article

Forced Child Labor: Cotton

This article is based on an investigation conducted by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) Newsnight, which tracked the trail of clothing from the clothes rack to the factory and back to the fields where the cotton was harvested. Children in Uzbekistan were filmed being forced to work in cotton fields instead of going to school. For two and a half months a year, classrooms are emptied across the country for cotton harvesting. The estimate by human rights groups is that annually about 450,000 children pick cotton instead of attending school. Information given by a nine-year-old girl working in the cotton field is used in the article. The article also indicates that corporations in the United Kingdom, including Plexus Cotton, had purchased cotton from Uzbekistan. However, representatives from the company stated they were unaware that children and forced labor were used in the harvesting of Uzbek cotton. Plexus Cotton pledged to immediately stop trading in Uzbekistan cotton if these allegations were confirmed.

5. Дети на хлопковых полях. Посольство Узбекистана в Лондоне «опровергает» [Children on cotton fields. The Embassy of Uzbekistan in London denies the fact]. (2007, November 1). *Feregana.Ru News*. Retrieved November 4, 2007, from http://www.ferghana.ru/article.php?id=5449&PHPSESSID=fc4255cb0d1ca8ebce8bc2885f1ece54

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Cotton

This article in Russian discusses the reaction of the Uzbek diplomatic service in London to the reports by the BBC (listed in the annotation above) about the use of child labor in cotton production in Uzbekistan. The statement released by the embassy said that there is an information campaign ongoing against Uzbekistan that is based on so-called forced labor in the cotton industry of Uzbekistan. According to the embassy, the campaign is an attempt of political and economic pressure on Uzbekistan and does not reflect the reality. Uzbek diplomats say child labor was used in cotton picking in Uzbekistan 15 to 20 years ago but not at present. The embassy also stated that there are entities observing cotton production in Uzbekistan, including the national ombudsman and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), that can attest to the absence of labor violations in the industry.

6. Environmental Justice Foundation. (n.d.). Child labor and cotton in Uzbekistan. London: Author. Retrieved November 3, 2007, from http://www.ejfoundation.org/page145.html

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Cotton

   This article by the Environmental Justice Foundation (EJF) describes the ways government authorities use child labor in cotton harvesting in Uzbekistan. According to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (unavailable as a separate report online), in 2000, an estimated 22.6 percent of Uzbek children age 5 to 14 worked at least part time, primarily in cotton harvesting. In 2004, children in the Ferghana region reported that for an average day's harvest of 10 kilograms of cotton they earned US$0.38. Children working in remote fields are not provided with sufficient food. They sleep in poor conditions in rundown buildings and have limited access to clean drinking water. As a result of the unsanitary conditions, many children develop health problems. The article mentions the death of eight children working in the Samarkand region harvesting cotton during a two-year period.

7. Environmental Justice Foundation. (2005a). *White gold: The true cost of cotton*. London: Author. Retrieved October 30, 2007, from http://www.ejfoundation.org/pdf/white_gold_the_true_cost_of_cotton.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Forced Child Labor: Cotton

   This report was written and published by EJF and describes the use of child labor in the cotton industry in Uzbekistan. Schools are closed annually from early September to late October when children, as young as age 7, are forced to assist with the cotton harvest. Children who do not meet their daily quota of harvested cotton face punishment including beatings, expulsion, and the lowering of academic marks. The report stresses that it is the state that enforces this. Cotton exports bring over US$1 billion annually into Uzbekistan, which, according to this document, is 60 percent of currency export earnings for the country. Major consumers of Uzbek cotton include the European Union and Switzerland. EJF raises the general point that while many retailers are concerned about

the manufacturing process used to make the clothes they sell, none have raised concern over the methods used to harvest cotton.

8. Environmental Justice Foundation (Producer). (2005b). *White gold: The true cost of cotton* [Online Video]. London. Retrieved October 30, 2007, from http://www.ejfoundation.org/page321.html

   Source: Other—Video

   Forced Child Labor: Cotton

   This video by EJF posted on its webpage features interviews with an Uzbek independent journalist and activist, an analyst of the International Crisis Group (ICG), and the former UK Ambassador to Uzbekistan, who speak about the hundreds of thousands of children that are forced to participate in Uzbekistan's cotton harvest. According to the video, children as young as age 7 work with insufficient food and drinking water. They have no protective gear and often wear only slippers and sandals on their feet. Interviewed children discuss how meeting their daily quote is a strenuous task and that refusal to participate in the harvest can result in expulsion from school. Though children are supposed to be paid for their labor, most of them end up in debt as they are charged for the food and accommodation they are given by the authorities. The video concludes by mentioning that the bulk of Uzbek cotton is sold in Europe.

9. Ethical Corporation. (2007, October 4). *Uzbekistan cotton—A thread of hope in the retail fabric.* Retrieved October 30, 2007, from http://www.ethicalcorp.com/content.asp?ContentID=5409

   Source: NGO

   Forced Child Labor: Cotton

   This article, by the Ethical Corporation, discusses the policies of the president of Uzbekistan that include human rights violations and the use of forced labor, including child labor. Children pick much of the country's annual 800,000 tons of cotton exports, which places Uzbekistan as the world's fifth largest exporter of cotton, with 43 percent of it exported to Asia and 19 percent to Europe. Some retail companies, Continental Clothing in particular, together with EJF, have been working to boycott Uzbek cotton. Product labeling and awareness-raising campaigns are among the measures suggested to address the situation. However, the Better Cotton Initiative, a group of companies and NGOs, whose steering committee includes companies, such as Adidas, Gap, H&M, and Ikea, does not have a position on the use of Uzbek cotton.

10. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.). *Uzbekistan*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved January 3, 2008, from http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/uzbekistan.pdf

    Source: NGO

Child Labor: Soldiering
Compulsory Child Labor: Cotton

This summary report on Uzbekistan states that during the harvest season authorities close schools and organize for a compulsory cotton picking by children and young students. There are some instances of boys being involved in military formations of the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan, although no precise data exist.

11. Institute for War and Peace Reporting. (2003, November 28). Targets set for Uzbek "slaves." Retrieved October 30, 2007, from http://iwpr.gn.apc.org/index.php?m=p&o=162430&s=f&apc_state=henfrca162430

Source: NGO

Forced Child Labor: Cotton

An article by IWPR states that in the Jizak region of Uzbekistan, nearly 35,000 students from schools and universities are forced to participate in the cotton harvest. The ways of coercion include severe beatings to make individuals achieve the daily quota of 50 kilograms of cotton. The data brought up in the article points out that Uzbekistan receives approximately US$1.5 billion per year from its cotton industry. Half of the country's export income comes from cotton trade. Currently, Uzbekistan is the world's fifth largest cotton producer and second largest cotton exporter.

12. Institute for War and Peace Reporting. (2004, June 18). Further growth in Uzbek child labor. Retrieved October 30, 2007, from http://iwpr.gn.apc.org/index.php?m=p&o=175886&s=f&apc_state=henfrca175886

Source: NGO

Forced Child Labor: Cotton

This article by IWPR staff in Central Asia is based on information gathered from children taken out of school for cotton harvesting. The article notes the existence of a new practice where school-age children are sent out earlier in the season to work and sometimes given pesticides to spray on the crops. The article talks of the methods local authorities in the east and center of Uzbekistan, namely in the Rishtan district of the Ferghana valley, used to force children into working over the summer holidays, unpaid. To work in the fields, children were excused from year-end exams, while those who would not agree to work were threatened with being kept back a year in school. Representatives of the Rishtan district administration denied the use of child labor in cotton harvesting, but did acknowledge that children were used to spray crops with pesticides, though the administration claimed the pesticides to be harmless. In Jizzakh, another region where cotton is cultivated, children from the seventh grade and up were ordered in the fields after school ended where they were tasked with weeding the fields.

13. International Crisis Group. (2005, February 28). *The curse of cotton: Central Asia's destructive monoculture* (Asia Report N°93). Retrieved October 30, 2007, from http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=3294&l=1

Source: NGO

Forced Child Labor: Cotton

This report by ICG describes how the cotton industry in Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan contributes to political repression, economic stagnation, widespread poverty, and environmental degradation. In 2004, the seed cotton harvest in Uzbekistan was a reported 3.5 million tons. Child labor and other abuses are common during the harvest as the industry relies on cheap labor. To this end, school children as young as seven are regularly required to spend up to two months in the cotton fields in Uzbekistan. In some areas children are used to spray potentially dangerous chemicals with no protection. If children refuse to work they are threatened with fines, being held back in school, suspension, or even expulsion. In Uzbekistan's Sirdaryo province children are expected to pick 30 kilograms of cotton per day. Those who do not manage to pick that much cotton are publicly scolded and beaten. During the harvest, children sleep on the floors of abandoned buildings and lack sufficient food and clean drinking water. Government authorities state that children choose to be in the field voluntarily to help their parents; however, the children interviewed by ICG state that no one volunteers and that they are ordered by their teachers who are in turn ordered by the local administrators.

14. International Labour Organization. (2005). *A global alliance against forced labor*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 31, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=5059

Source: International Organization

Forced Child Labor: Cotton

This document states that in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan forced labor in the cotton industry has affected women, children, and young students. In the course of both the planting and harvesting seasons, they are transported to the cotton fields and made to work for little to no pay. In both countries, coercion is exercised through such penalties as threats of dismissing students from schools and universities.

A new International Labour Organization (ILO) project on combating human trafficking and forced labor covering the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan is mentioned. This project seeks the more active engagement of trade unions, and employers' and workers' organizations in addressing these issues; however, there is no detailed information on specific objectives and activities under the project aimed at child labor.

15. Karakulova, E. (2003, July 15). Homeless children become focus of concern in Uzbekistan. *Uzbekistan Daily Digest*. Retrieved February 29, 2008, from http://www.eurasianet.org/resource/uzbekistan/hypermail/200307/0023.shtml

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Begging, Car Washing, Criminal Activity, Drug Trafficking, Unspecified

This article states that street children in Uzbekistan are involved in a number of economic activities including begging, car washing, crime, drug trafficking, and other unspecified forms of work. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

16. Ketmenbaev, U. (2001, May 25). *Cotton picking blues*. Retrieved October 30, 2007, from http://iwpr.gn.apc.org/index.php?m=p&o=176502&s=f&apc_state=henfrca176502

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Cotton

This article by an independent Uzbek journalist discusses the way Uzbek authorities exploit children during cotton harvesting. Children are taken out of school to work in the cotton fields for several months starting in September. Students are threatened with expulsion, and are promised that the results of their harvesting work will be reflected in their school exam results. In May, children are sent to the field again, to work on the new season's crops. The article mentions that the United States might enforce an embargo on Uzbek cotton if the use of child labor in its production continues. The article talks of a U.S. Embassy official visiting the region of Jizak in central Uzbekistan, where he expressed concern over the use of child labor.

17. Miller, B. (2007, December 18). Exploitation at a discount. *The Guardian*. Retrieved January 2, 2008, from http://education.guardian.co.uk/students/news/story/0,,2228927,00.html

Source: News Article

Forced Child Labor: Cotton

According to this article, the National Union of Students (NUS) in the UK has deals with retailers Topman, Matalan, and Burton to provide discounts for students when purchases are made. However, these retailers were previously named as having garments made from imported Uzbek cotton. The author indicates that Uzbek cotton is harvested using forced child labor. Children are removed from school and made to pick cotton by authorities. Uzbekistan is the third largest exporter of cotton globally. The cotton harvested by children in Uzbekistan is sent to countries, such as Bangladesh, where it is turned into garments that are sold in the aforementioned shops, as well as others. Children who refuse to participate in the harvesting of cotton face expulsion from school, physical punishment, or detention. When contacted by the author, NUS stated that it was following up on this issue with the retailers in question.

18. Nurlanbekova, A. (2002, December 6). Summer continues cycle of child labor in Uzbekistan. *EurasiaNet.* Retrieved October 30, 2007, from http://www.eurasianet.org/departments/rights/articles/eav061202.shtml

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Cotton, Courier, Rice, Silk, Trade, Unspecified

This article by a freelance journalist in Karakalpakstan talks of official restrictions of Uzbek law discouraging child labor and unofficial but widely known situations where child labor is used. According to the article children cultivate rice in Karakalpakstan, grow silk in the Ferghana Valley, and pick cotton in unspecified areas of Uzbekistan. Minors who pick cotton are generally removed from school and often live on site in deplorable conditions. Children also work as couriers in markets, in trade, and perform unspecified forms of labor. The article notes that children working in markets are often younger than age 14.

19. Saidazimova, G. (2007, November 21). Uzbekistan: Call for boycott over Uzbek child labor. *Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty*. Retrieved January 4, 2008, from http://www.rferl.org/featuresarticle/2007/11/F0656FAD-48B9-4AA9-858C-8ED789DC1C7B.html

Source: News Article

Forced Child Labor: Cotton

This article discusses the removal of children from school in order to participate in Uzbekistan's cotton harvest. Children age 9 to 16 are used during the harvest. Activists concerned about the issue wrote a letter regarding the topic and sent it to the European Union, the governments of the United States, Russia, and China, the World Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction, UNICEF, ILO, the International Cotton Advisory Committee, the Gdynia Cotton Association, and the Bremen Cotton Exchange. The letter claims that approximately 450,000 children work harvesting Uzbekistan's cotton at the behest of the Uzbek government. The article notes that the practice of children harvesting cotton dates to the Soviet era.

20. Shenker, S. (2005, February 21). Central Asia struggles to end child labor. *BBC News*. Retrieved October 30, 2007, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/2/hi/asia-pacific/4267559.stm

Source: News Article

Forced Child Labor: Cotton

This article looks into the use of child labor in the cotton industry in three Central Asian countries, including Uzbekistan. It says school children, age 10 and older, are in the fields from September until December, and during 2005 at least 44,000 school children were brought to pick cotton in Uzbekistan. Children are paid US$0.02 to $0.05 per kilogram of cotton, and often the cost of food and housing is deducted from these earnings. There are some instances children were paid in kindling. While the government uniformly denies the use of child labor in the cotton fields, some officials admit to it but say it is a necessary measure as there is no other way to collect the harvest.

21. U.S. Department of State. (2007b). *Uzbekistan: Country reports on human rights practices—2006.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved January 2, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78848.htm

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

    Forced Child Labor: Cotton

    Children in Uzbekistan continue to assist in the annual cotton harvest despite government motions to end the practice. This report reiterates that many schools close during the harvest to allow children to work. It also notes that there were reports of authorities pressuring teachers to allow their students to harvest cotton instead of attending school. Unspecified UNICEF estimates report that 15 percent of children were involved in the cotton harvest.

    According to the document, the national labor code of Uzbekistan sets the minimum age for work at 16 with the exception of minors age 14 to 16 who are allowed to work a maximum of 20 hours per week when school is out and 10 hours per week when school is in session. Minors age 16 to 18 may work 30 hours per week when school is out and 15 hours when it is in session. In 2001, the government issued a decree prohibiting minors from working in the cotton harvest.

22. Узбекский хлопок: богатство, собранное руками голодных детей [Uzbek cotton: A wealth, collected by hungry kids]. (2007, October 11). *Feregana.Ru News*. Retrieved October 30, 2007, from http://www.ferghana.ru/article.php?id=5395

    Source: News Article

    Forced Child Labor: Cotton

    This is an Op-Ed article by a subscriber from Karakalpakstan Province of Uzbekistan, who witnessed the practice of child labor in the cotton fields of his province. It describes inhumane conditions under which young, often physically incapable and ill children are forced to harvest cotton. Children who refuse to participate run the risk of being expelled from school or incorrectly scored on annual exams. In 2007, the article states that a child could be released from cotton picking responsibilities by paying a bribe of US$100.

23. Узбекистан: дети без детства—вместо школы тяжкий труд [Uzbekistan: Children with no childhood—Heavy labor instead of school]. (n.d.). *SNG News*. Retrieved October 30, 2007, from http://www.sngnews.ru/articles-print/22/75053.html

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Animal Husbandry, Cotton, Courier, Street Vending

    This article discusses the use of child labor in a number of production and service spheres in Karakalpakstan, one region of Uzbekistan. It says children work harvesting cotton, providing courier services in markets, engage in street vending, or tend to cattle and

poultry at home instead of attending school. Children engaged in cotton harvesting do so at the behest of local government authorities and often work in deplorable conditions.

The labor code of Uzbekistan prohibits the use of child labor for children under age 14, and allows those older than age14 to work only with written consent from their parents. Uzbekistan also has obligations under the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, enforced since 1994.

24. Uzbekistan: Exhibition highlights child labour. (2004, October 15). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved January 3, 2008, from http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=26421

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Cotton

This news article reports on the opening of a photo exhibition organized by IWPR and partners to highlight the use of child labor in the harvesting of Uzbekistan's cotton. The article includes comments by Uzbek officials stating that 80 percent of schools are located in rural areas where cotton is produced. According to officials, it is natural that children should want to help their families in the harvesting of the crop. Rights activists used the launch of the photo exhibit to call for boycotts on Uzbek cotton.

25. Uzbekistan: Focus on child labor in the cotton industry. (2004, February 9). *IRINnews.org.* Retrieved October 30, 2007, from http://enews.ferghana.ru/article.php?id=261

Source: News Article

Forced Child Labor: Cotton

According to this article entire families, including children, are forced to work during Uzbekistan's cotton harvest. The article indicates that while government officials are aware of the international disapproval of this practice, they feel compelled to continue to use children as there is no other way to meet production quotas. Children work during harsh weather conditions and miss school in order to participate in the harvest.

26. Uzbekistan: Focus on rural schools. (2004, August 10). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved January 3, 2008, from http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=24481

Source: News Article

Forced Child Labor: Cotton

This article states that government officials determine prior to the cotton harvest, where children will be sent to work once removed from school. Children are forced to harvest cotton, but also perform other agrarian tasks, such as weeding the plots where the crop is grown. Unnamed government officials stated that the use of children was necessary as the harvest is labor intensive and additional assistance was needed. The article notes that 60 percent of the country's population lives in rural areas, which are also the areas

disproportionately affected by the cotton harvest. The detrimental effect of the use of child labor is seen in the disparity in academic achievement between rural and urban students.

27. Uzbekistan: Forced labour continues in cotton industry. (2005, December 9). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved January 3, 2008, from http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=29541

    Source: News Article

    Forced Child Labor: Cotton

    This article reports that in 2005 Uzbekistan actively used children in the harvesting of its cotton crop. Schools in the area of Andijan were reportedly closed so that children could participate in the harvest. Though authorities in cotton producing areas of Uzbekistan claimed that participation was voluntary, individuals interviewed for the article described the labor as forced.

28. Uzbekistan: Interview with Craig Murray, former UK ambassador. (2004, November 18). *IRINnews.org.* Retrieved January 3, 2008, from http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=26487

    Source: News Article

    Forced Child Labor: Cotton

    In this interview, former UK Ambassador to Uzbekistan Craig Murray mentions that forced child labor is widely used in the cotton harvest in Uzbekistan. It is Murray's belief that the United Nations should actively do more to address this issue. No further information on child labor in the production of cotton is discussed.

29. *Uzbekistan. Supplementary NGO report on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in the Republic of Uzbekistan.* (2001). Tashkent, Uzbekistan. Retrieved February 29, 2008, from http://www.crin.org/docs/resources/treaties/crc.28/Uzbekistan.doc

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Cotton, Sexual Exploitation, Trade

    This document notes that the majority of child labor in Uzbekistan is associated with the harvesting of cotton. Children as young as age 10 are involved in the harvest. Both senior and junior schools are closed during the harvest and children are sent to the fields to work. Initially, children from both rural and urban areas were involved in the harvest, but currently only rural children are involved in the harvesting process. Children who refuse to participate can be penalized with lowering of academic marks. Children are also involved in trade and the sale of items in markets. Additionally, children are involved in commercial sexual exploitation.

UZBEKISTAN: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Environmental Justice Foundation (Producer). (2005). *White gold: The true cost of cotton* [Online Video]. Retrieved October 12, 2006, from http://www.ejfoundation.org/page321.html

   Source: NGO

   Forced Adult Labor: Cotton
   Forced Child Labor: Cotton

   Video documentary of the Uzbek cotton industry produced in tandem with the report of the same name by the Environmental Justice Foundation (EJF). The video presents a firsthand look at the environmental and social impact of the cotton industry. The brief documentary contains interviews with analysts, activists, and individuals engaged in forced labor within Uzbekistan. The report notes that it is not only children who are forced to harvest cotton, but doctors, teachers, and factory workers as well. The video places some of the responsibility to end those practices on the western countries, mainly in Europe, that are the major consumers of Uzbekistan's cotton exports.

2. International Crisis Group. (2005, February 28). The curse of cotton: Central Asia's destructive monoculture. *Asia Report N°93*. Retrieved October 11, 2006, from http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=3294&l=1

   Source: NGO

   Forced Adult Labor: Cotton
   Forced Child Labor: Cotton

   This is an opinion piece harshly criticizing the government of Uzbekistan and other Central Asian countries for their human rights violations and environmental degradation created by their cotton industry practices. The report explores the circumstances and conditions under which cotton is harvested, harshly examining state control over the farming industry and its implications on socioeconomic improvements within the country. Of particular importance is the section entitled "Social Costs," which discusses the use of forced and child labor in cotton harvesting within Uzbekistan and throughout the Central Asia region. The report details documented instances of child and forced labor, noting that—in Uzbekistan—forced labor is not limited to school children, but includes university students, teachers, medical personnel, and other laborers. The document cites the case of the province of Namangan in 2004, where local authorities shut down towns and privately owned businesses forcing individuals to pick cotton in order to meet state-imposed quotas. The International Crisis Group (ICG) calls upon international actors to facilitate reform within Uzbekistan and other Central Asian countries. ICG states that international financial institutions should create working groups to strategize about cotton industry reform within Central Asia. Additionally, ICG calls upon European and American governments to implement policies that encourage retailers

to investigate the origins of the cotton they use and to inform the public about the origins of cotton in the products they purchase.

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

   Source: International Organization

   Forced Adult Labor: Cotton, Unspecified
   Forced Child Labor: Cotton

   A useful report published by the International Labour Organization (ILO) presenting definitions of forced labor and examples from around the world. Uzbekistan is included in the report as an example of one of the few countries that still has state-sponsored forced labor. As noted in other reports, ILO highlights the use of children, women, and students as the main victims of state-sponsored forced labor during the cotton harvest. The report notes that women are sent by their communities to harvest cotton in order to fulfill the community's labor quota. In addition to the cotton industry, the report points out that forced labor can also be found among women in the informal economy as *mardikorlar*, or day laborers. The report suggests that women's susceptibility to forced labor in this sector is due to the continuation of Soviet-era systems that discourage internal migration and make relocation difficult. Women who are unable to register in their new communities and obtain access to economic systems are vulnerable to forced labor. The report did not specify what industries these women were forced to work in.

4. IWPR staff. (2003, November 28). *Targets set for Uzbek "slaves."* Retrieved October 17, 2006, from http://iwpr.gn.apc.org/index.php?m=p&o=162430&s=f&apc_state=henfrca162430

   Source: NGO

   Child Slavery: Cotton

   This article, written by the staff of the Institute for War and Peace Reporting (IWPR) discusses the use of forced child labor in Uzbekistan's cotton industry. The article provides two examples of the harsh punishment faced by individuals who refuse to comply with government-imposed orders to harvest the cotton crop. In one cited example, a teenager in the Duslik district was beaten unconscious by his teachers after he failed to pick the daily quota of 50 kilograms due to illness. In a second example, a teacher in the Zarbdar area lost her job after she did not bring the required number of children to help pick cotton; she allowed those who were sick and weak to go home. IWPR and other activist groups cite these examples among others as the basis for their calls on the government to end the practice of forced child labor.

5. 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 to Uzbekistan 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.

6. Powell-Evans, G. (2001, September). The cotton pickers. *Geographical, 52–55*.

   Source: News Article

   Forced Labor: Cotton

   The article does not provide information unavailable from other sources; however, it documents the cotton harvest in Uzbekistan through a series of photographs. Those photographs illustrate the type of work and conditions that laborers in Uzbekistan endure during their forced participation in cotton picking.

   Geographical is a publication of the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain.

7. The Protection Project. (2002). *Uzbekistan*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved November 15, 2006, from http://www.childtrafficking.com

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This document presents information indicating that Uzbekistan is a source country for the trafficking of women for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The document does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

8. Rakhmatullayeva, O. (2005, January 20). Cotton carries heavy cost for Uzbek students. *EurasiaNet.org*. Retrieved October 17, 2006, from http://www.eurasianet.org/departments/civilsociety/articles/eav012005_pr.shtml

   Source: News Article

   Forced Adult Labor: Cotton

   The use of university students in the town of Bukhara is discussed in this article posted on the EurasiaNet website. Many of the 4,200 students attending university in Bukhara are used in the cotton harvest each year. Those students who refuse to participate are faced with expulsion from school, among other punishments. The students that do participate in the harvest also face hardships, including debt incurred through participation. The article explains that the government supplies students with food and lodging, but bills them for those services after the harvest is complete. Many students are unable to pay those fees and incur substantial debt. Bills for food and other expenses can

range from US$8.41—almost the amount of the monthly stipend—to approximately US$23.00. Students are given a quota of 80 kilos of cotton per day, which is not adjusted once the cotton crop declines due to harvesting. EurasiaNet is a source of news information about the Central Asia region operated by the Central Eurasia Project of the Open Society Institute.

9. Shenker, S. (2005, February 21). Central Asia struggles to end child labour. *BBC News*. Retrieved October 10, 2006, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/2/hi/asia-pacific/4267559.stm

   Source: News Article

   Forced Child Labor: Cotton

   This news report highlights the prevalence of forced child labor in the cotton industry in Central Asian states. Estimates presented in the article state that Uzbekistan alone utilized approximately 44,000 students in its cotton-harvesting campaign during the previous year. At the time of publication, Uzbekistan was among one of the few countries in the region to have not signed either of the ILO conventions banning child labor. Information provided indicates that poor economic conditions and state-imposed quotas for cotton are largely to blame for the reliance on child labor in the industry.

10. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006). *Trafficking in persons: Global patterns*. Vienna: Author. Retrieved November 12, 2006, from http://www.unodc.org/unodc/trafficking_persons_report_2006-04.html

    Source: International Organization

    Trafficking: Unspecified

    This report ranks Uzbekistan high on the list of origin countries for human trafficking, but does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

11. U.S. Department of State. (2006a). *Uzbekistan: Country reports on human rights practices—2005*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 11, 2006, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61684.htm

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

    Adult Debt Bondage: Agriculture, Construction, Service Industry
    Adult Trafficking: Debt Bondage
    Forced Child Labor: Cotton

    This annual report published by the U.S. Department of State assesses the human rights situation in Uzbekistan. Like both the EJF and ICG reports, the document mentions the use of forced child labor in the cotton industry as a major violation of human rights. The report introduces the occurrence of debt bondage not previously explored in the aforementioned reports. According to the document, labor trafficking is on the rise in

Uzbekistan and is more prevalent than sex trafficking. Adult males are allegedly sold to employers in a form of debt bondage. Unfortunately, due to lack of data regarding this topic, information about the specific use of their labor is unavailable.

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

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

Trafficking: Unspecified
Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture, Construction

This report states that Uzbekistan is primarily a source country for trafficking and ranks it as a Tier 3 country.

The report noted that, while the government did not offer any direct support to trafficking victims, it did work with nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in-country to raise awareness about the issue of trafficking. The government aired public service announcements about the dangers of trafficking and state-sponsored radio also aired awareness campaigns. In addition to governmental efforts, the report also discussed the efforts of the NGO Istiqbolli Avlod, which operates a shelter for trafficking of victims in Uzbekistan and works to raise awareness about the seriousness of trafficking among political officials.

13. Uzbekistani medical worker dies while at forced agricultural seasonal work. (2001, June 9). *PRIMA News*. Retrieved October 11, 2006, from http://www.prima-news.ru/eng/news/news/2001/6/9/18206.html

Source: News Article

Forced Adult Labor: Cotton

PRIMA News is a publication of the Moscow Human Rights News Agency PRIMA, which reports on human rights situations around the world. This brief article documents the case of two medical workers in Uzbekistan who died while being forced to pick cotton during the harvesting season. Unfortunately, the article is short and does not discuss the issue of forced labor in detail.

VENEZUELA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Asociación de Mujeres por el Bienestar y Asistencia Recíproca. (2001). *Estrategias de abordaje al problema de la explotacion sexual infantil* [Strategies for addressing the problem of the sexual exploitation of children]. Caracas, Venezuela: Author. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://catedradh.unesco.unam.mx/BibliotecaV2/Documentos/Trata/Informes/informe%20AMBAR.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report discusses the trafficking of children for the purpose of sexual exploitation, but does not specifically mention child labor in the commercial sex industry or in the production of products.

2. Asociación de Mujeres por el Bienestar y Asistencia Recíproca. (2006, April 23). *Caracterización del problema de explotación sexual infantil en el Municipio Chacao* [Characterization of the problem of the sexual exploitation of children in the Chacao municipality]. Caracas, Venezuela: Author. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://www.chacao.gov.ve/consejoderechos/ambar.htm

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   The Asociación de Mujeres por el Bienestar y Asistencia Recíproca (AMBAR) is undertaking this investigation to acquire data about the current situation of child sexual exploitation in Venezuela and, more specifically, in the city of Caracas. The investigation will look at the issues of child labor and child trafficking in relation to the commercial sex industry. The study does not deal with the use of child labor in the production of goods.

3. Blanco, F. & Valdivia, C. (2006). *Child labour in Venezuela: Children's vulnerability to macroeconomic shocks: A working paper*. Rome, Italy: Understanding Children's Work Project. Retrieved October 23, 2007, from http://www.ucw-12/20/2007project.org/pdf/publications/CHILDLABOURINVENEZUELA.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Commerce, Construction, Herding, Manufacturing, Service Industry, Social and Community Service, Trade, Transportation

The report profiles working children in Venezuela for the 2000 reference year. This snapshot is then used to provide a basis for examining the impact on children's work produced by the economic crisis, which hit Venezuela during the period 2002–2003. The report states that among children 10 to 14 years of age, approximately 38 percent work in the agricultural sector, 36 percent are employed in commerce, 12 percent in some type of manufacturing, and 11 percent in community and social services. Children working in the agricultural sector are continually exposed to hazardous work conditions, including handling machinery, sharp tools, and chemical sprays such as fertilizers and pesticides. Additionally, the report notes that children experienced long and heavy workloads herding sheep and tending to farm animals. Boys were far more frequently employed in construction, transportation, and agricultural sectors, while girls worked in the restaurant, retail, and hotel industries. The study shows that children from households that endured financial crisis often worked to alleviate economic hardship. While children's work fell again at the end of the national economic crisis, the incidence of children's work did not fall to pre-crisis levels. This suggests that a short-term economic crisis can have a permanent effect on children's development and schooling. Although this report lists the breakdown of activity of child labor by sector and gender, there is no specific information regarding the production of specific goods.

4. Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. (2005, November 1). *Consideration of reports submitted by states parties under Article 9 of the Convention concluding observations of the committee on the elimination of racial discrimination: Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).* New York: Author. Retrieved October 23, 2007, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/365660f21178a780c12570b20038e73c/$FILE/G0544649.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Gold Mining, Sexual Exploitation
   Child Servitude: Gold Mining
   Child Slavery: Gold Mining
   Child Trafficking: Gold Mining

   This document briefly mentioned the use of exploitive child labor in reference to the gold mining zones of Orinoco, Casiquiare, and Guainia-Rio Negro. The document states that children are trafficked for slave labor and servitude in gold mining and in the commercial sex industry. Moreover, the document lists child servitude, slavery, and trafficking as problems, but does not provide further details of the sectors involved.

5. Garcello, L., Henschel, B., Lyon, S., Rosati, F., & Valdivia, C. (2006). *Child labour in the Latin America and Caribbean region: A gender based analysis*. Geneva: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=5584

   Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Commerce, Construction, Domestic Labor, Manufacturing, Service Industry

This study examines the child labor phenomenon in Latin America and Caribbean countries. The study examines child labor with a gender perspective in order to improve policies and create better understanding of child labor. Surveys were conducted to gather information on economic activities performed by boys and girls 5 to 17 years of age. Results of the study showed that economic activity of boys was greater than girls in all 18 counties, including Venezuela. Regarding child labor in Venezuela, although both boys and girls in rural areas work in the agricultural sector, the study found that more boys than girls work on family farms. Additionally, children of both genders are found to be working in commerce, service industries, and in manufacturing. There is an urban/rural divide, as seen in many cases throughout the world. In urban areas, boys work in construction and girls work as servants. The study notes that girls employed as domestic servants are vulnerable to abuse. Moreover, girls are more inclined to work in the family business and have the larger share of household chores than boys.

6. Inter-American Children's Institute & the Canadian International Development Agency. (2004). *Final report program for the integral promotion of children's rights*. Montevideo: Inter-American Children's Institute. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://www.iin.oea.org/2005/Docs._PRODER_Trabajo_Infantil/Report.TPP.pdf

   Source: NGO; Government Agency—Canadian International Development Agency

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Fishing, Mining, Sexual Exploitation

   This report describes the Inter-American Children's Institute and the Canadian International Development Agency's project on a series of child labor-related activities developed in Uruguay, Panama, Venezuela, and Paraguay. Although the report acknowledges that Venezuela is not one of the countries with the greatest incidence of child labor, it nonetheless mentions that child labor exploitation occurs in major cities as well as in the agricultural, mining, and fishing industries. However, the report does not provide additional information regarding children's activities in these industries. Additionally, it estimated that 45,000 children are involved in prostitution in Venezuela, most particularly in the oil-producing areas of Monagas and Zulia, the mining areas of Edo Bolivar, and the tourism areas of Flacon, Merida, and Nueva Esparta.

7. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2002). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Venezuela*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/venezuelacls2002.pdf

   Source: International Organization

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

This report states that women and children are trafficked for the purpose of forced commercial sex work. The document also notes that child labor is common in the agricultural, domestic, and street vending industries.

8. International Labour Organization. (2007). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Convention No. 29, Forced Labour, 1930 Venezuela (ratification: 1944).* Geneva: Author. Retrieved December 18, 2006, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

   Source: International Organization

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This document urges the government of Venezuela to reply to the committee's request for more information on the trafficking of women and children for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

9. Luengo, J. M. (2006, October 10). Más de 20 niñas y niños secuestrados en Colombia estaban en el Zulia. *Panorama, 3*(587). Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://www.redandi.org/verPublicacao.php5?L=ES&idpais=&id=2601

   Source: News Article

   Child Trafficking: Begging, Organ Harvesting, Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Begging, Organ Harvesting, Sexual Exploitation

   The article states that approximately 400 children were reported to be kidnapped in Colombia in 2006 by a network of child traffickers throughout Venezuela. An official is quoted as saying that 75 percent of the boys and girls are trafficked and forced to work as beggars or for commercial sex purposes. Moreover, the article alleges that some children have been kidnapped for the purpose of organ harvesting. This article does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

10. Oficina Regional de la Internacional de la Educacion Para America Latina—Centro de Informacion y Comunicación. (2001). *Elaboremos planes de accion nacional por la erradicacion del trabajo infantil* [Development of national action plans to eradicate child labor]. San Jose, Costa Rica: Oficina Regional para América Latina. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://www.ei-ie-al.org/portal/Publicaciones%20de%20la%20IEAL/Elaboremos%20planes%20de%20acci%C3%B3n%20nacional%20para%20erradicar%20el%20trabajo%20infantil.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Slavery: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending
    Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending
    Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

An estimated 206,000 Venezuelan children make a living through theft, begging, or prostitution. The report alleges that children are trafficked from Ecuador to Venezuela to work in slave-like conditions as street vendors, domestic servants, and prostitutes, after having been kidnapped, sold, or lured by false promises. Approximately 40,000 children between the ages of 8 and 17 are victims of prostitution, with 22 percent of these being boys. Moreover, 2,500 child soldiers are in the armed forces, some of whom may have been forcibly recruited without verifying their documents, as officials are paid per victim recruited. The document does not specifically discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

It appears that information used in this report was acquired through a literature review. No further information regarding methodology is presented in the report.

11. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Venezuela*. Washington, DC: The Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://www.protectionproject.org/venezuela.doc

Source: Academic/Research

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

This report notes that Venezuela is a destination country for the trafficking of women and children who work in domestic service and the commercial sex industry. Moreover, Venezuela has no comprehensive anti-trafficking legislation and trafficking in persons is not criminalized as a specific offense. The document does not specifically discuss child labor in the production of goods.

12. Survivors' Rights International. (2003, July 17). *Trafficking and sexual exploitation between Venezuela and Ecuador.* Annapolis, MD: Author. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://www.libertadlatina.org/LatAm_Sex_Slavery_Ecuador_Venezuela.htm

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending

Venezuela is stated to be a country of transit and destination for the trafficking of children. Children from Ecuador are reportedly trafficked to serve as prostitutes and work as street vendors and housemaids. The average age of children trafficked is 12 years old, with some as young as 7. Additionally, 78 percent of the 40,000 sexually exploited children in Venezuela are girls between the ages of 8 and 17. The article does not specifically discuss child labor in the production of goods.

13. U.S. Department of State. (2007a). *Venezuela: Country reports on human rights practices—2006.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78909.htm

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

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

The document states that Venezuela is a country of destination and transit for the trafficking of children for the purpose of sexual exploitation and forced labor. In addition to internal trafficking, children were trafficked to Venezuela and transited there from Colombia, Ecuador, the Dominican Republic, Peru, and China for commercial sexual exploitation. The document also states that many undocumented migrants—including children—were particularly at risk of trafficking. In terms of child labor, the document states that approximately one million children work in Venezuela.

14. U.S. Department of State. (2007b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/82807.htm

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

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

This report states that Venezuela is a Tier 3 country. Children are trafficked to Venezuela, as well as being transited there for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The report criticizes the Venezuelan government for not fully complying with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking and for not making significant efforts to do so to combat trafficking in persons.

15. Villamediana, C. (2005a, November 1). En Anzoátegui 83.2% de niños, niñas y adolescentes en situación de calle son explotados por sus padres [In Anzoátegui, 83.2% of children and adolescents in street situations are exploited by their parents]. *Agencia PANA, 2*(356). Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://www.redandi.org/verPublicacao.php5?L=&idpais=16&id=237

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Street Vending, Trade, Unspecified

The article states that in the state of Anzoátegui, 73 percent of children and adolescents spend most of their time on the streets; either peddling, vending, or engaging in some sort of informal economic activity. Of these children, 78.9 percent are male, 12–13 years old, 59.4 percent do not go to school, and 83.2 percent are exploited through informal labor. The report does not provide further information on children's economic activities nor does it discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

This article reports on a two-month preliminary study undertaken by the National Institute of Statistics sampling 280 boys, girls, and adolescents from the region. This study was done with the participation of a multidisciplinary team made up of the state police, staff from the *Fundación del Niño Anzoátegui*, and the community. This study

was used to support a decree barring the presence of "unaccompanied" children on street intersections and islands, as well as airports, sea ports, bus stations, bars, and liquor stores

16. Villamediana, C. (2005b, November 22). Piden investigar a mafias que explotan el trabajo infantile [Calls to investigate gangs that exploit child labor]. *Agencia PANA, 2*(370). Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://www.redandi.org/verPublicacao.php5?L=&idpais=16&id=349

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Drug Production, Drug Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation

    The article reports allegations by the president of the Metropolitan Council for the Rights of the Child and Adolescent that organized mafias in Caracas use children for the purposes of drug production and trafficking, as well as for sexual exploitation. Among the measures proposed is a curfew for all children and adolescents (8:00 pm) and to apply local ordinances. There is no discussion of child labor in the production of goods in this article.

17. Villamediana, C. (2006a, February 20). Denuncian explotación de niños, niñas y adolescentes indígenas en haciendas de Guárico [Reports on the exploitation of indigenous children and adolescents in the estates of Guarico]. *Agencia PANA*. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://www.redandi.org/verNota.php5?L=&idpais=16&idnota=13351&id=923

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Agriculture

    This article describes a case in which five indigenous children suffering from severe malnutrition were admitted to a hospital in the state of Guárico. They had come from the agricultural haciendas of El Sombrero. The eventual death of one of the children led to suspicions that this could be the consequence of systematic labor abuses applied to groups of the Jibi ethnic group, who are seasonal workers. Inspections at haciendas revealed boys, girls, and adolescents working with no access to potable water or to the minimum wage.

18. Villamediana, C. (2006b, March 6). Plan en desarrollo para erradicar explotación sexual [Developing a plan to eradicate sexual exploitation]. *Agencia PANA*. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://www.redandi.org/verNota.php5?L=&idpais=16&idnota=14830&id=1008

    Source: News Article

    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article discusses the forced labor of children in the commercial sex industry and the work of authorities in Caracas, Venezuela to combat the problem. The article makes no mention of the use of child labor in the production of goods.

19. Villamediana, C. (2006c, June 13). CTV: 1,2 millones de niñas y niños venezolanos trabajan sin salario [CTV: 1.2 million Venezuelan children work without wages]. *Agencia PANA, 3*(495). Retrieved October 15, 2007 from http://www.redandi.org/verPublicacao.php5?L=ES&id=1691&idpais=11 (retrieved 10.17.09)

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    The director of the Confederation of Workers in Venezuela (or CTV), Dick Guanique, stated that 1.2 million children and adolescents between the ages of 10 and 15 work without earning a salary. Moreover, he claimed that the Council for the Protection of Children and Adolescents did not have a structure to protect boys and girls, much less children who work; adding that figures in 2005 showed that 160,000 children abandoned primary schools, with 43,000 doing so during their sixth year. The article makes no mention of the type of work performed by children and does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

20. Villamediana, C. (2007a, March 13). En vigencia comisión que prevendrá abuso, explotación sexual y comercial de niños, niñas y adolescents [Effective committee will prevent abuse, commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents]. *Agencia PANA, 4*(672). Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://www.redandi.org/verPublicacao.php5?L=&idpais=16&id=3345

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This article reported the creation of the Presidential Commission for the Education, Prevention, and Elimination of all Forms of Abuse, Sexual and Commercial Exploitation of Children and Adolescents. This commission will be responsible for coordinating the follow-up and evaluation of programs, methods, and implementation of public policies undertaken by educational bodies. This commission will come under the tutelage of the ministries of Education, Health, and Internal Affairs and Justice. The article does not specify further the types of child labor and does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

21. Villamediana, C. (2007b, May 25). Como “chicas prepago” explotan sexualmente a más de 100 liceístas de Coro [As "pre-paid girls" more than 100 high school students from Coro sexually exploited]. *Agencia PANA, 4*(719). Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://www.redandi.org/verPublicacao.php5?L=&idpais=16&id=3871

    Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

The article reported on the increase in commercial sexual exploitation of female adolescents. Authorities calculate that approximately 100 girls engaged in prostitution as "pre-paid" girls. While the authorities acknowledge the high level of prostitution in the area, they nonetheless assert that a crusade is underway to mitigate these crimes and punish those in organized crime. The article does not specify further the types of child labor and does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

22. Villamediana, C. (2007c, May 30). Fiscalía investiga red que utiliza a liceístas de Coro para explotarlas sexualmente [Prosecutor investigating a network that uses high school students in Coro for sexual exploitation]. *Agencia PANA, 4*(722). Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://www.redandi.org/verPublicacao.php5?L=&idpais=16&id=3908

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article reported on the investigation led by authorities in the state of Falcón who investigated a network of commercial sexual exploitation that used at least 100 high school girls from Coro. The head of education in Falcón revealed their decision to take action to determine if elements of the mafia were involved. According to police sources, a retired professor was one of the ringleaders of the organization, which captured adolescent girls to offer them to clients via catalogs. The article does not specify further the types of child labor and does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

23. Villamediana, C. (2007d, June 4). Desmantelan una red de explotación sexual infantile [Network of child sexual exploitation dismantled]. *Agencia PANA, 4*(725). Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://www.redandi.org/verPublicacao.php5?L=&idpais=16&id=3946

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

The police in San Francisco, Venezuela broke up a child sexual exploitation network that was operating from a recreational center in that city. According to the police, 28 individuals (22 adults and six minors) were found inside the premises. Of the six minors, two were 15-year old girls who claimed to have been voluntarily working as waitresses. The article does not specify further the types of child labor and does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

24. Villamediana, C. (2007e, June 13). Tres millones de niños, niñas y adolescentes trabajan en Venezuela [Three million children and adolescents work in Venezuela]. *Agencia PANA, 3*(17). Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://www.redandi.org/verPublicacao.php5?L=&idpais=16&id=4037

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Retail

According to figures of the International Labour Organization, over 3 million children and adolescents in Venezuela work in urban (supermarkets, shops, and informal sector) and rural areas (agriculture). Additionally, children in both urban and rural areas work as domestic servants.

25. Villamediana, C. (2007f, June 13). Venezuela entre los que menos combaten el tráfico de personas [Venezuela among the worst in combating human trafficking]. *Agencia PANA, 4*(732). Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://www.redandi.org/verPublicacao.php5?L=&idpais=16&id=4030

Source: News Article

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

The article reported that, according to the State Department's Annual Report released on June 12, 2007, Venezuela ranks among the 16 countries with the worst efforts in preventing human trafficking or exploitive labor. The report stated that Venezuela is a country of destination for boys and girls trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation and forced labor. It also indicated that girls and boys from Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, the Dominican Republic, and China are trafficked through Venezuela. It is stated that the Venezuelan government did not meet the minimum standards for the elimination of human trafficking and has not made sufficient efforts to combat trafficking. The article makes no further mention of the types of child labor and does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

26. Villamediana, C. (2007g, June 13). En Maracaibo más de 1 mil 400 niños, niñas y adolescentes trabajan en las calles [In Maracaibo over 1,400 children and adolescents work in the streets]. *Agencia PANA*. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://www.redandi.org/verPublicacao.php5?L=&idpais=16&id=4030

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Begging, Street Vending

The article reported that over 1,400 children work in markets or as vendors on the streets of Maracaibo. These children are sexually exploited and subject to harsh physical conditions, without receiving any benefits. According to a study by the Fundación Niños del Sol, about 2 percent find themselves begging. Elena Campoverde of the Fundación Niños del Sol decried these conditions and said that child labor is a form of abuse and exploitation that works against the health, security, and education of children and adolescents. In an effort to educate the public, Fundación members distributed flyers against the use child labor.

27. Villamediana, C. (2007h, June 14). MIJ rechaza informe de tráfico de personas [MIJ rejects human trafficking report]. *Agencia PANA, 4*(733). Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://www.redandi.org/verPublicacao.php5?L=&idpais=16&id=4055

    Source: News Article

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

    The Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs denied that Venezuela is among the worst countries in the world regarding the trafficking of women, boys, and girls for the purpose of forced labor and sexual exploitation. In his response, Minister Carreño stated that Venezuela does not have the number of underground organizations for the trafficking of persons, such as exist in the United States. Furthermore, he assured that each time there is an allegation, there will be an action on behalf of the state, emphasizing that there is neither complicity nor leniency towards those who commit such crimes. The article makes no further mention of the types of child labor and does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

28. Villamediana, C. (2007h, June 25). 3 acusados por pornografía [3 accused of pornography]. *Agencia PANA, 4*(739). Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://www.redandi.org/ver Publicacao.php5?L=&idpais=16&id=4132

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    The *Ministerio Público* brought charges against two women and a man related to the recording of child pornography videos. They were accused of abuse and sexual exploitation of boys, girls, and adolescents; possession and distribution of pornography, as established in the *Ley Orgánica para la Protección del Niño y del Adolescente* (LOPNA) and the *Ley Especial contra los Delitos Informáticos*. Police apprehended these three individuals, linking them with a recording in which an adult man sexually abuses three girls. According to investigations, the videos were transmitted via the Internet and by cell phone. The women, who are also sex workers, allegedly looked for girls to appear in the videos, and would deceive mothers and take the girls to hotels in Caracas where the recordings were made. The article makes no further mention of the types of child labor and does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

29. Villamediana, C. (2007i, June 26). Acusada una madre que explotaba sexualmente a su hijo [Accused mother sexually exploited her son]. *Agencia PANA, 4*(740). Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://www.redandi.org/verPublicacao.php5?L=&idpais=16&id=4144

    Source: News Article

    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

The article reports on a woman in Maracaibo who was accused of sexually exploiting her son on the streets. Prosecutors charged the woman with sexual exploitation of an adolescent and perjury, in violation of article 258 of LOPNA, and article 320 of the Penal Code. The 14-year old boy, who said his mother forced him to prostitute himself, was found dressed as a girl by police targeting the breakup of rings engaged in commercial sexual exploitation and child pornography. The article makes no further mention of the types of child labor and does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

30. Villamediana, C. (2007j, September 12). Municipio Chacao previene explotación sexual infantil [Chacao municipality prevents child sexual exploitation]. *Agencia PANA, 4*(794). Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://www.redandi.org/verPublicacao.php5?L=&idpais=16&id=4838

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Research conducted by AMBAR showed that the girls and adolescent victims of sexual exploitation working in the capital's streets come from the most impoverished sectors of the metropolitan area. AMBAR's objective, together with the mayor of Chacao's office, capital of the state of Miranda, is to reintroduce these girls and adolescents into the educational system and reunite them with their families. The article makes no further mention of the types of child labor and does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods in prostitution.

VENEZUELA:
REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Asociación de Mujeres por el Bienestar y Asistencia Recíproca. (2005). *Estrategias de abordaje al problema de la explotacion sexual infantil* [Strategies for addressing the problem of child sexual exploitation]. Retrieved November 20, 2006, from http://venescopio.org.ve/docs/informe%20AMBAR.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report discusses the trafficking of children for the purpose of sexual exploitation, but does not specifically mention forced labor in the commercial sex industry or in the production of products.

2. Coalition Against Trafficking in Women. (n.d.). *Venezuela*. Retrieved December 1, 2006, from http://www.catwinternational.org/factbook/Venezuela.php

   Source: NGO

   Child Slavery: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending
   Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending
   Indentured Child Labor: Mining

   This website discusses the issue of children trafficked from Ecuador to Venezuela to work in virtual slavery as street vendors, domestic workers, and prostitutes. An example from February 1997 states that authorities repatriated nine Ecuadorian children who had been indentured by their parents to Ecuadorian traffickers in Venezuela's Punto Fijo and mining areas. The website cites alleged collaboration from corrupt authorities in both countries. No additional information regarding the use of forced labor in the production of products is provided in this report.

   The website does not provide information as to the scope of the research conducted or the methodology used. Information for the website data appears to have been collected through a literature review.

3. Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. (2005, November 1). *Consideration of reports submitted by states parties under Article 9 of the convention: Concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)*. Retrieved January 23, 2007, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/365660f21178a780c12570b20038e73c/$FILE/G0544649.pdf

   Source: International Organization

Child Servitude: Unspecified
Child Slavery: Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Unspecified

In this document, which presents the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination's recommendations for the government of Venezuela, the use of labor exploitation is briefly mentioned in reference to the gold mining zones of Orinoco, Casiquiare, and Guainia-Rio Negro. Furthermore, child servitude, slavery, and trafficking are all listed as problems, but details of the sectors involved are not presented.

4. Denuncian trata de mujeres en Latino America [Reported trafficking in women in Latin America]. (2004, October 15). *El Universal*. Retrieved November 20, 2006, from http://buscador.eluniversal.com/2004/10/15/int_art_15150E.shtml

   Source: News Article

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

   This article summarizes the discussions of representatives of the Organization of American States (OAS) regarding trafficking of women and minors in Latin America for labor and sexual exploitation, with the following countries cited: Belize, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela. No details were given on trafficking incidents in Venezuela in particular. Additionally, no information regarding forced labor in the production of goods is provided.

5. EEUU Dispuesto a rectificar postura sobre Caracas en trata de personas [U.S. ready to correct position on Caracas on human trafficking]. (2006, June 7). *El Universal*. Retrieved November 20, 2006, from http://buscador.eluniversal.com/2006/06/07/pol_art_07104D.shtml

   Source: News Article

   Trafficking: Unspecified

   This article states that given the 21 prosecutions against human traffickers in 2005, Venezuela had achieved progress in combating human trafficking and would be withdrawn from the U.S. State Department's country watch list in future reports, according to U.S. Department of State spokesperson Sean McCormack. The article does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

6. Fondo Municipal de Protección del Niño y del Adolescente Municipio Chacao. (2006, April 23). *Caracterización del problema de explotación sexual infantil en el Municipio Chacao* [Characterization of the child sexual exploitation problem in the Chacao municipality]. Retrieved November 20, 2006, from http://www.chacao.gov.ve/consejoderechos/ambar.htm

   Source: Government Agency—Government of Venezuela, Fondo Municipal de Protección del Niño y del Adolescente Municipio

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   Asociación de Mujeres por el Bienestar y Asistencia Recíproca is undertaking this investigation to acquire data about the current situation of child sexual exploitation in Venezuela and, more specifically, in the city of Caracas. The study does not examine the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

7. Frenarán Turismo Sexual en Margarita y Amazonas: Ministerio del Interior se abocara al problema [Will curb sex tourism in Margarita and Amazonas: Ministry of Interior will address the problem]. (2006, March 15). *El Universal*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved November 20, 2006, from http://buscador.eluniversal.com/2006/03/15/pol_art_15186G.shtml

   Source: News Article

   Slavery: Unspecified
   Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This article announces the plan to shut down sexual tourism practices in the states of Nueva Esparta and Amazonas in Venezuela. The Ministry of Justice and Interior affirmed that the trafficking of humans is a contemporary form of slavery and that Venezuela had incorporated a series of measures to combat these offenses. The article does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

8. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.). *Venezuela*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved November 20, 2006, from http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/venezuela.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Slavery: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending
   Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending

   This factsheet on Venezuela states that many children are trafficked from Ecuador to Venezuela for the purpose of working in slave-like conditions. Children generally work as street vendors, domestic workers, and as prostitutes. Additionally, an estimated 2,500 children are members of the armed forces, while others are involved in begging. No information regarding forced labor in the production of goods is available from this document.

9. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2002). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Venezuela*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 20, 2006, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/venezuelacls2002.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) states that forced labor is not a common practice in Venezuela, but that the trafficking of women and children for participation in commercial sexual exploitation does occur. Venezuela has ratified International Labour Organization Conventions 29 and 105 banning forced labor. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

10. International Labour Organization. (2004). CEACR: *Individual observation concerning Convention No. 29, Forced Labour, 1930 Venezuela (ratification: 1944)*. Retrieved December 18, 2006, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document notes concerns of international organizations, such as the ICFTU, regarding the trafficking of women and children in Venezuela for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

11. Investigan 37 casos de trata de personas: Según fiscalía, Caracas tiene el mayor índice [Investigated 37 cases of human trafficking: According to prosecution, Caracas has the highest rate]. (2006, August 26). *El Universal*. Retrieved November 20, 2006, from http://buscador.eluniversal.com/2006/08/26/pol_art_26106D.shtml

Source: News Article

Trafficking: Unspecified

This article discusses human trafficking in Venezuela, but does not specifically mention any sectors. The use of forced labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

12. Luengo, J. M. (2006, October 10). Más de 20 niñas y niños secuestrados en Colombia estaban en el Zulia [More than 20 children kidnapped in Colombia were in Zulia]. *Panorama*. Retrieved November 21, 2006, from http://www.redandi.org/verPublicacao.php5?L=ES&idpais=&id=2601

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article reports that about 400 children were kidnapped in Colombia in 2006 by a network of child traffickers that has expanded into Venezuela and beyond into Europe and the United States. An official is quoted as saying that 75 percent of the boys and girls are trafficked for commercial sex purposes, and the report alleges that some are kidnapped for the harvesting of organs. This article does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

13. Oficina Regional de la Internacional de la Educación Para América Latina—Centro de Informacion y Comunicacion. (2001). *Elaboremos planes de accion nacional por la erradicacion del trabajo infantil* [Elaborate national action plans to eradicate child labor]. San José, Costa Rica: Author.

Source: NGO

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

This report states that out of 206,000 Venezuelan children involved in work, 1.6 million children are forced to work in order to make a living. The report alleges that children are trafficked from Ecuador to Venezuela to work in slave-like conditions as street vendors, domestic servants and prostitutes, after having been kidnapped, sold, or lured by false promises. It states 40,000 children between 8 and 17 are victims of prostitution, with 22 percent of these being boys. It also reports 2,500 child soldiers (under age 18) are in the armed forces, some of whom may have been forcibly recruited without verifying their documents, since officials are paid per recruited youngster. The document does not specifically discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

It appears that information used in this report was acquired through a literature review. No further information regarding methodology is presented in the report.

14. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Venezuela*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved November 21, 2006, from http//www.protectionproject.org/venezuela.doc

Source: Academic/Research Organization

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

This report states that Venezuela is a country of origin, destination, and transit for the trafficking of women and children, who work in domestic labor and commercial sexual exploitation. It notes Venezuela has no comprehensive anti-trafficking legislation, and trafficking in persons is not criminalized as a specific offense. No information related to forced labor in the production of goods is presented.

15. Ramírez Rodríguez, Z. E., Raymond, J., D'Cunha, J., Dzuhayatin, S. R., Hynes, H. P., & Santos, A. (2002). A comparative study of women trafficked in the migration process. Retrieved November 21, 2006, from http://action.web.ca/home/catw/attach/CATW%20 Comparative%20Study%202002.pdf

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This is a comparative study of women who had been trafficked for sexual exploitation and includes interviews and data from 41 women: 18 from Colombia, 11 from the Dominican Republic, 2 from Ecuador, one from Cuba, and 9 from Venezuela. No information regarding forced labor in the production of goods is provided in this report.

16. Rondon, M. (2006, July 14). Dos detenidos por trata de personas [Two arrested for human trafficking]. *Últimas Noticias*. Retrieved November 21, 2006, from http://www.redandi.org/verNota.php5?L=&idpais=16&idnota=31333&id=1934

Source: News Article

Trafficking: Unspecified

This article reviews reported cases of human trafficking within Venezuela, but does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

17. Survivors' Rights International. (2003, July 17). *Trafficking and sexual exploitation between Venezuela and Ecuador*. Retrieved November 21, 2006, from http://www.survivorsrightsinternational.org/sri_news/alert_sexual_exploit.mv

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending

This article describes Venezuela as a country of origin, transit, and destination for trafficked women and children, and states children from Ecuador are trafficked to serve as prostitutes and work as street vendors and housemaids. Women are also reportedly trafficked from Colombia for sexual exploitation. The document makes no mention of the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

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

Source: International Organization

Trafficking: Unspecified

This document ranks Venezuela low as a country of origin for human trafficking and medium as a country of destination. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

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

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

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

According to this report, Venezuela is ranked as a Tier 3 "source, transit, and destination country for women and children trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor." The document does not specify the type of forced labor used in Venezuela. The document also mentions that Ecuadorian and Chinese illegally transited through the country are often forced to work in servitude-like conditions to pay back their travel costs. The document does not specify what industries these individuals work in. The government of Venezuela has increased its efforts to apprehend suspected traffickers throughout the year. However, there were no reports of prosecutions or convictions of traffickers for the fourth consecutive year. The report does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

20. U.S. Department of State. (2006b). *Venezuela: Country reports on human rights practices—2005*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved December 18, 2006, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61745.htm

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

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Drug Sales, Sexual Exploitation

The report on human rights in Venezuela states that people were trafficked to, from, and within the country. It notes that while the law prohibits forced or compulsory labor, including children, there were reports of trafficking in children for employment purposes. The report does not define particular sectors of labor other than the sex trade, domestic servitude, and illicit activities such as selling drugs.

It states there is no implementing law specifically for prosecution of trafficking in persons, but traffickers may be prosecuted under laws against forced disappearance and kidnapping with penalties of 2–6 years of imprisonment, and under a law to protect children, which provides for a penalty of 1–10 months of income for trafficking in children. The Venezuelan government's efforts to address trafficking includes the Ministry of Foreign Affairs hosting a January meeting with the OAS and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). It included anti-trafficking workshops to raise public awareness of the problem. The report notes the government provided trafficking victims with psychological and physical examinations, but several nongovernmental

organizations complained that they lacked government cooperation to assist victims and prevent future cases of human trafficking.

21. Villamediana, C. (2006a, January 30). Foro Social de la Infancia denuncia abusos contra la niñez y adolescencia [Children's Social Forum reports abuses against children and adolescents]. *Agencia PANA*. Retrieved November 21, 2006, from http://www.redandi.org/verNota.php5?L=&idpais=16&idnota=11122&id=795

    Source: News Article

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

    This article reports on a gathering regarding the rights of children. The participating panel denounced the abuse and violence against boys, girls, and adolescents, including the kidnapping of children for use as soldiers, in prostitution networks or for organ harvesting. The article also mentions a debate between those favoring the abolition of child labor and those who favor children working in conditions without persecution or exploitation. There is no mention of the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

22. Villamediana, C. (2006b, March 6). Plan en desarrollo para erradicar explotación sexual [Developing plan to eradicate sexual exploitation]. *Agencia PANA*. Retrieved November 21, 2006, from http://www.redandi.org/verNota.php5?L=&idpais=16&idnota=14830&id=1008

    Source: News Article

    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This article discusses the forced labor of children in the commercial sex industry and the work of authorities in Venezuela to combat it. The article makes no mention of the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

23. Villamediana, C. (2006c, March 14). Primera reunión de Autoridades Nacionales en materia de Trata de Personas [First meeting of National Authorities on Trafficking in Persons]. *Agencia PANA*. Retrieved November 21, 2006, from http://www.redandi.org/verNota.php5?L=&idpais=16&idnota=15350&id=1080

    Source: News Article

    Trafficking: Unspecified

    This article announces that the 34 members of the OAS unanimously selected Venezuela as the site of the First Meeting of the High Authorities in the Matter of Human Trafficking (Primera Reunión de Altas Autoridades en materia de Trata de Personas) to be held in the Island of Margarita, Nueva Esparta province. The article does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

24. Villamediana, C. (2006d, March 16). Alertan sobre vulnerabilidad de niños, niñas y adolecentes en tráfico de personas [Warn vulnerability of children and adolescents in trafficking]. *Agencia PANA*. Retrieved November 21, 2006, from http://www.redandi.org/verNota.php5?L=&idpais=16&idnota=15356&id=1066

Source: News Article

Trafficking: Unspecified

This article describes discussions that took place at the Hotel Margarita Hilton among national authorities of OAS, dealing with human trafficking and linking subhuman living conditions to susceptibility for trafficking. The article does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

25. Villamediana, C. (2006e, March 17). MIJ: En Venezuela no hay trata de Personas [MIJ: In Venezuela there is no trafficking in persons]. *Agencia PANA*. Retrieved November 21, 2006, from http://www.redandi.org/verNota.php5?L=&idpais=16&idnota=15661&id=1081

Source: News Article

Trafficking: Unspecified

This is an announcement made at the First Meeting of National Authorities regarding Human Trafficking by a Ministry of Interior and Justice (MIJ) official who said Venezuelan authorities would cooperate with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and IOM in an investigation lasting approximately 10 months, the results of which will assist in taking action against human trafficking. The article does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

26. Villamediana, C. (2006f, August 24). Mesa Técnica para la Creación del Plan de Acción Nacional en Materia de Trata de Personas [Technical Committee for the Establishment of the National Action Plan on Trafficking in Persons]. *Agencia PANA*. Retrieved November 21, 2006, from http://www.redandi.org/verNota.php5?L=&idpais=16&idnota=36193&id=2186

Source: News Article

Trafficking: Unspecified

This announcement by MIJ, along with UNICEF, discusses the organizing of the First Technical Roundtable for the Creation of a National Action Plan Against Human Trafficking. This initiative has as its goal to build strategic cross-institutional initiatives to prevent, punish, and prosecute human trafficking, as well as to tend to the needs of victims in Venezuela. The article does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

27. Villamediana, C. (2006g, October 24). II Mesa Técnica para la Discusión del Plan de Acción Nacional para Prevenir, Reprimir y Sancionar la Trata de Personas en la República Bolivariana de Venezuela [II Technical Committee for Discussion of the National Plan of Action to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela]. *Agencia PANA*. Retrieved November 21, 2006, from http://www.redandi.org/verNota.php5?L=&idpais=16&idnota=42693&id=2591

Source: News Article

Trafficking: Unspecified

This is an announcement by the MIJ and UNICEF to organize the Second Technical Roundtable to Discuss the Plan of Action to Prevent, Suppress, and Sanction Human Trafficking in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, as a follow-up to the 1st session that took place in August 24, 2006. The article does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

28. Villamediana, C., & Rondón Fernández, M. (2006, August 25). Aumenta número de casos de trata de personas [Increase number of cases of human trafficking]. *Agencia PANA*. Retrieved November 21, 2006, from http://www.redandi.org/verNota.php5?L=&idpais=16&idnota=35731&id=2188

Source: News Article

Trafficking: Unspecified

In this article, the MIJ explains that there were 53 instances of human trafficking in 2005, while in the first trimester of 2006 there had been 52 cases. The article does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

VIETNAM: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Bhatnagar, D., Rathore, A., Moreno Torres, M., & Kanungo, P. (n.d.). *Empowerment case studies: Nike in Vietnam—The Tae Kwang Vina Factory.* Retrieved November 1, 2006, from http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTEMPOWERMENT/Resources/14826_Nike-web.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Garments

   This undated case study (composed sometime in or after 2001) reviews the story of Nike's Tae Kwang Vina factory (VT) in Dong Nai Province, which became a highly publicized case of forced labor in the 1990s. Like Nike's other factories, VT violated numerous environmental and labor regulations, and employed 10,000 workers (mostly rural female migrants), who were made to work under extremely hazardous conditions. Reports noted verbal and physical abuse at the hands of management, and a 1997 audit discovered 104 workers under age 18—the legal minimum age of employment in Vietnam. As news of the factory conditions spread, however, an international effort was made to hold Nike accountable and improve working conditions. Under intense pressure and concern over a boycott, Nike introduced its own "code of conduct," which overhauled everything from health and wage issues to education and community improvement for its workers. The report notes VT as a major victory for activists, and it particularly applauds the efforts of a nongovernmental organization (NGO) called Vietnam Labor Watch. (Unfortunately, this NGO is no longer in operation).

2. Brassard, C. (2004). *Wage and labour regulations in Vietnam within the poverty reduction agenda.* Retrieved November 1, 2006, from http://www.spp.nus.edu.sg/docs/wp/wp58.pdf

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Fruit, Textiles

   This paper, written by a professor at the National University of Singapore, investigates the effect that regulation has had on combating poverty within Vietnam, making several cogent points about child labor. Like similar studies, her primary data source is the Vietnam Living Standard Surveys (VLSS).1 The study found that children are most prevalent in staple crop food production, followed by smaller numbers in fruit crop agriculture, and marginal participation in textiles. Specific information regarding types of

1 The VLSS, sometimes VNLSS, is a nationally representative survey taken in two rounds, one in 1992/93 and the other in 1997/98. This survey investigated a variety of demographic categories, focused on both commune and household levels. The survey asked a number of questions relevant to child labor, including the work activities and school attendance of all household members over six years of age and factors that allowed for an estimation of general health. The VLSS is the standard source for many demographic studies of modern Vietnam. A third round, 2002/03 is only just now beginning to be made available and included in analyses.

fruit and other agricultural products was not provided. The South pays children higher wages for the preparation of land and harvesting than the North does for the work of adult men and women in the same sector. This finding, according to the author, might offer more incentive for poor families in the South to encourage their children to work. While child wages for agriculture are higher in the South, the opposite is true of the textile industry where children make barely 25 percent of adult wages in the South, whereas in the North they make 70 percent of adult salaries. In her conclusion, the author calls for further efforts and diligence to enforce existing child labor regulations—and notes that the underpayment of children, which her study shows to be quite prevalent, is included in the International Labour Organization's (ILO) definition of labor that is "exploitive, hazardous, or detrimental to schooling."

3. Cigno, A., & Rosati, F. (2005). Health effects of child labour: Evidence from Guatemala and rural Vietnam (CEIS Research Paper No. 53). In *The Economics of Child Labour* (pp. 151–187). Oxford, United Kingdom: Oxford University Press.

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This chapter addresses child labor's impact on health using data from the VLSS and studies conducted in rural Vietnam. In the final analysis, Cigno and Rosati conclude that the effects of child labor are multi-tiered and dependent upon the timeframe in question. In the short term, child labor seems to have no detrimental health effects, and paid work may even lead to improved health and nutrition. Over time, however, the data show an increasingly negative impact, which the data suggest can lead to further impacts dependent upon gender. Female participation in child work seems to lead to the development of more long-term illnesses, while males become more prone to general illness the longer they engage in work.

4. Duong, L. (2002). *Investigating the worst forms of child labour No. 16: Vietnam children in prostitution in Hanoi, Hai Phong, Ho Chi Minh City and Can Tho: A rapid assessment.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization.

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This rapid assessment provides a comprehensive overview of children in prostitution in Vietnam. However, it does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of products.

5. Edmonds, E. (2003). *Does child labor decline with improving economic status?* (NBER Working Paper No. 10134). Cambridge, MA: National Bureau of Economic Research.

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Unspecified

Using data from the VLSS, and building upon his earlier studies on Vietnam's reduction of child labor in the 1990s, Edmonds analyzes child labor rates and per capita household expenditures in order to determine the link between economic status and involvement in child labor. Edmonds comes to the conclusion that child labor has a tendency to decline as households become more affluent—though this relationship is not linear, nor does it affect all ages and genders equally. Regardless of these caveats, Edmonds is confident that the dramatic fall in child labor in the 1990s is directly attributable to the improvements in development and per capita expenditure that occurred simultaneously.

6. Edmonds, E. (2004). *Household composition and the response of child labor supply to product market integration: Evidence from Vietnam* (World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 3235). Washington, DC: The World Bank.

   Source: Academic/Research

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   In this paper, the author builds on his previous findings about the relationship between child labor and global market integration to examine the more subtle dynamics of the child labor market. To do this, Edmonds investigates the effect of rice price changes on rural households with different compositions, using data gleaned from the VLSS. The author finds that decreases in child labor affect girls and older children the most—the same earlier studies identified as the most likely to be working. Edmonds asserts that child labor (at least in the rural sphere) attempts to maximize the work of the most productive children, and as such, merely adding new children will not necessarily decrease the labor of the others. Changes in work are dependent upon the productivity (which is usually determined by age and gender) of the other working children. The study also notes that since Vietnam has one of the shortest school days in the developing world, school attendance does not necessarily exclude child labor—although it does note that girls are more likely to work and not attend school.

7. Edmonds, E., & Pavcink, N. (2002). *Does globalization increase child labor? Evidence from Vietnam* (NBER Working Paper No. 8760). Cambridge, MA: National Bureau of Economic Research.

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   In this study from the National Bureau of Economic Research, the authors compare child labor statistics from the VLSS and regional fluctuations in the price of rice. Edmonds and Pavcink find that child labor decreases as the price of rice increases, at least for rural households. The authors attribute 45 percent of the decline of child labor in rural Vietnam from 1993–1998 and 47 percent of the overall decrease to rice price increases. They do suggest that increases in the price of rice boosts incidence of child labor in urban households, as these households are solely consumers and do not benefit from the price increases whatsoever. In closing, the authors use this study to note that entry into global export markets does not necessitate an increase in child labor, and suggest that economic

sanctions, rather than alleviating the pressures that cause child labor, might actually increase them.

8. Edmonds, E., & Pavcink, N. (2004). *Product market integration and household labor supply in a poor economy: Evidence from Vietnam* (World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 3234). Washington, DC: The World Bank.

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   In this paper, the authors return to their previous study on the relationship between rice prices and child labor rates to investigate the affects of rice prices on households in general. Using much of the same data, Edmonds and Pavcink turn their statistical apparatus on all productive groups within the household, composed of men and women ages 6 to 64. Intriguingly, the authors find that increasing rice prices leads to a significant decrease in the amount of work performed by children and young adults, but little if any in that of adults. A 30 percent increase in rice prices, for example correlates with a 55 percent reduction in work for girls 6–15, and a 20 percent reduction for boys of the same age. Young adults, as well, benefit from the increase, reducing their labor by 28 percent (female) and 30 percent (male) respectively. They also note that children are the only age cohort that exhibits a gendered difference in work reduction [for reasons explored in the earlier study—see Edmonds (2004)], with young adults and adults reducing their work at nearly the same rate. In closing, the authors examine the study's implications on international labor policy, reiterating their earlier findings that punitive economic sanctions might exacerbate child labor.

9. Edmonds, E., & Turk, C. (2002). *Child labor in transition in Vietnam* (World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 2774). Washington, DC: The World Bank.

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Home Enterprise, Unspecified

   In this World Bank statistical study, the authors demographically examine the dramatic decline of child labor in Vietnam during the 1990s. The authors compare the results of the 2 rounds of the VLSS, conducted in 1992/93 and 1997/98. Their analysis includes not only child labor for wages, but also agricultural, home enterprise, and traditional domains of work including domestic labor. Specific industries included in the labor for wages category were not provided. According to their findings, although child labor in all categories is certainly ameliorating, girls, ethnic minorities, and rural children are still more likely to be working than boys, non-minorities, and urbanites. Furthermore, Edmonds and Turk explicitly link child labor with poverty, and advance the notion that children work because their familiars are too poor to support themselves otherwise. Simple economic development, however, is not enough to curtail child labor, as the authors show how those with unequal access to the benefits of development are those with the higher incidence of child labor.

10. Gallina, A., & Masina, P. (2002). *Street children in Vietnam: An inquiry into the roots of poverty and survival livelihood strategies* (Federico Caffè Centre Research Report n. 3/2002). Retrieved November 1, 2006, from http://www.ruc.dk/upload/application/pdf/f51d6748/Gallina_and_Massina_3_2002.pdf

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Garments, Gold Mining, Handicrafts, Service Industry

    The report reviews Vietnam's Doi Moi policy and other reforms, which ultimately led to a trend of migration to cities from the country's rural zones. The report identifies a number of groups at particularly high risk, including commercial sex workers, ethnic minorities, and orphaned or abandoned children. The authors note that among urban child workers, market reforms have brought increased amounts of labor, with the highest salaries paid by the garment and restaurant industries and the lowest by domestic servitude and handicrafts. The authors note that the gold mining sector provides the harshest conditions for child laborers. The report also examines the psychosocial effects of child poverty, including a section on "street children psychology." Street children psychology examines the psychosocial pressures emerging from rural poverty, and life on the streets, that exacerbate the woes of street children. Additional discussions in the report related to the relationship between rural hardships and urban opportunity do not directly address the topic of child labor.

    Government efforts specific to child labor are not mentioned in this article. However, it does mention efforts to improve general child rights issues, which are channeled through the Committee for the Protection and Care of Children, a body set up in 1991 following Vietnams' signing of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and headed by a cabinet minister. This body works with the Ministries of Labor and Education & Training to assist in parental education and general child welfare outreach at the community level. The government is also firmly committed to providing basic education to all, although it offers only a 100-week truncated curriculum for Alternative Basic Education students.

    Information presented in this report was gathered through a comprehensive literature review of child labor in Vietnam combined with a pilot study conducted in Hanoi, which included interviews with relevant stakeholders.

11. Government, ILO launch project to combat child labor (2003). *U.N. Wire*. Retrieved November 6, 2006, from http://www.unwire.org/unwire/20030226/32234_story.asp

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This news brief details a 30-month joint project launched by the government of Vietnam and ILO. The report notes that Vietnam received a US$500,000 grant from the U.S. Department of Labor for the program.

12. International Bureau for Children's Rights. (2006). *Making children's rights work: country profiles on Cambodia, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Timor Leste, and Vietnam.* Montreal, Canada: Author.

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Unspecified

This report examines the conformity of five Southeast Asian nations to the 1989 CRC. The section on Vietnam cites inadequate enforcement of Vietnam's existing child labor laws, which, combined with a lack of accountability and punishment for offenders, leaves much to be desired in Vietnam. Although the report notes Vietnams' continued efforts to improve its record, it calls for increased vigilance from all parties concerned. The report notes that official statistics from 2005 report 80 percent of street children in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City had been returned to their families; however, other key actors, including NGOs, maintained that street children continued to be a problem within the country. Additionally, the report noted that the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child had continued concerns about the inadequacy of the government's funding of child rights protection activities and the lack of data collection on child labor within Vietnam. The report emphasizes that the country does not have a single plan to move forward on children's rights; instead, it has a number of interrelated plans addressing poverty, hunger, trafficking, street children, etc. It remains to be seen whether these efforts can be implemented in such a way that will lead to a general alleviation of the situation, including child labor.

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

Source: International Organization

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

This comprehensive report briefly mentions Vietnam as a source of trafficking in women and children for the purpose of sexual exploitation and domestic labor. It also mentions a high-level inter-ministerial task force created by the government to oversee a study on forced labor within the country. The report did not specify if child labor would be included within the scope of the research.

14. International Labour Organization. (2005b). *Combating child labour in Asia And the Pacific: Progress and challenges.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author.

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Unspecified

Like many other reports, this report opens with a cautious word about the progress made by Vietnam since the early 1990s. The report notes that in Vietnam the most common age range for participation in child labor is 15–17 years old (44.7 percent), followed by 11–14 years old (16.4 percent). Despite the marked declines in child labor (down 29.3 percent in 1998 and 18 percent further in 2003), internal migration to urban areas continues to threaten many children with the prospect of child labor. Children in Vietnam remain at risk to the worst forms of child labor (WFCL), including sexual exploitation and trafficking for labor exploitation, with girls and minorities at a considerable risk. The Government of Vietnam has ratified ILO Conventions (June 2003) and 182 on the worst forms of child labor (December 2000), and the prime minister has recently endorsed a national program to combat the problems of children living on the street, sexual abuse, and hazardous working conditions. The report also praises the government for its 2000 Memorandum of Understanding with the U.S. Department of Labor.

15. Matsuno, A., & Blagbrough, J. (2006). *Child domestic labour in South East and East Asia: Emerging good practices to combat it.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization.

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This extensive report examines the nature and incidence of child domestic labor in multiple countries in Asia including Vietnam. The report, however, does not include information on child labor in relation to the production of products.

16. O'Donnell, O., Van Doorslaer, E., & Rosati, F. (2003, April 13). *Health effects of children's work: Evidence from Vietnam* (UCW Working Paper). Rome: Understanding Children's Work.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Unspecified

This working paper, written for Understanding Children's Work (UCW), a collaborative research project on child labor initiated by ILO, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the World Bank, examines the negative health effects of child labor on Vietnamese children. The authors focus their study on agricultural child labor, the most prevalent form in Vietnam. The authors recognize that children work in other industries, but do not provide specific information about them, nor do they further define what agricultural products children's work produces. Although there seems to be little evidence that child labor causes serious immediate health risks, there is considerable evidence to support the existence of long-term detrimental impact. Most notably, they find that child laborers have a decreased body mass index and are exposed to a number of potential hazards, both from catastrophic accidents and long-term exposure to hazardous materials and strenuous activity. The authors note, however, that there is still much research to be done to see if these health effects are present in urban settings as well, especially considering the inherent differences between urban and agricultural labor. It

further remains unseen whether the positive effects of child labor (e.g., the improved diet garnered from a greater household income) counterbalance the negative effects—leaving a full, causal understanding of the health impacts of child labor unfulfilled.

17. Ray, R. (2004). Child labour: A survey of selected Asian countries. *Asian-Pacific Economic Literature, 18*(2), 1–18.

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    According to this article, Asia is home to the world's largest contingent of child laborers, comprising approximately 80 percent of the global total. Vietnam, with its per capita gross national product of US$1,755 had a child labor rate of 7 percent in 1999, significantly smaller than its rate of 22 percent in 1980. Within Vietnam, child labor is primarily a rural phenomenon. The article finds that declines in child labor correspond to increases in school attendance. Children attending school only, with no work, were increasing and becoming equal in terms of gender. No large gender disparity was observed and it was noted that gender differences in Vietnam were smaller than in other Asian countries. Vietnam experienced not only a decline in child laborers, but also a reduction in the amount of work performed by children who continued to work.

18. UN unveils anti-child traffic plan. (2004, August 20). *Borneo Bulletin*. Retrieved November 9, 2006, from http://www.Childtrafficking.Org/Pdf/User/Vietnam_Un_Plan.doc

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

    This news article briefly describes a joint initiative undertaken by Save the Children UK, ILO, UNICEF, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and the United Nations Inter-Agency Programme to assist the Vietnamese government in addressing the trafficking of children and child labor in the country. The initiative called for a four-day forum in Hanoi where 150 children from around the country shared their concerns and experiences with officials.

19. United Nations Children's Fund. (2006a). *UNICEF statistics: Child labour.* Retrieved November 3, 2006, from http://www.childinfo.org/areas/childlabour/countrydata.php

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This page is part of a larger site that provides the results of UNICEF's Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS)—an international statistical survey that examines and reports indicators of child health, economic activity, and welfare globally. For 1999–2004, Vietnam was given a child labor rate of 23 percent.

20. United Nations Children's Fund. (2006b). *Vietnam standards tables*. Retrieved November 3, 2006, from http://www.childinfo.org/MICS2/newreports/vietnam/vietnamtables.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Unspecified

    This page, like the item above, is part of UNICEF's MICS site. This country report consists of 42 tables of statistical data from Vietnam—mostly dealing with health and nutrition indicators. Table 42a deals specifically and entirely with child labor in Vietnam. It gives rates for paid and unpaid work, domestic labor, family work, children who are currently working, and the number of children for five economic tiers. The table includes both sexes, eight regions, urban vs. rural, and two age groups (5–9 and 10–14). The most important indicator in terms of productive child labor is the rate of 26.82 rural family work—the sort of agricultural labor described by Edmonds (2002).

21. United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. (2002, July*). State party report* (CRC/C/65/Add.20). Retrieved November 3, 2006, from the Treaty Body database.

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    Information from this database related to child labor in Vietnam includes the State Party Report dated July 5, 2002. The report's mention of child labor is limited and focuses on regular public education campaigns, public encouragement to report violations, child labor rehabilitation centers, and several other government initiatives. However, it notes poverty, educational disadvantages, and child labor market diversifications as impediments in the success of implementing these reforms. It calls on the government to continue to expand its efforts, especially in terms of implementation and enforcement.

22. United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. (2003, March). *Concluding observations/comments* (CRC/C/15/Add.200). Retrieved November 3, 2006, from the Treaty Body database.

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Gold Mining, Industry, Service Industry, Timber

    Information from this database is related to child labor in Vietnam includes Concluding Observations/Comments dated March 18, 2003 (CRC/C/15/Add.200) in response to the State Party Report issued July 2002. The report's mention of child labor is limited, and applauds Vietnam for ratifying ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor prohibiting WFCL. However, it mentions the continued exploitation of children in the agricultural sector, gold mines, timber operations, private industries, and various service sectors.

23. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006). *Trafficking in persons: Global patterns.* Vienna: Author. Retrieved November 12, 2006, from http://www.unodc.org/unodc/trafficking_persons_report_2006-04.html

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

According to the report, Vietnam is ranked high in the citation index as a country of origin for human trafficking, including of children. The report does not specifically mention child labor in relation to production of products.

24. U.S. Department of State. (2006a). *Vietnam: Country reports on human rights practices—2005.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 24, 2006, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61632.htm

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

Child Labor: Unspecified

Human rights violations highlighted in this report include child labor, workers' rights, and trafficking in women and children. The report notes that according to a 2002/03 living standards survey, 88.5 percent of children worked in household or family-owned small businesses, while 11.5 percent engaged in wage-earning work. It cites cases of child labor as early as six years of age, and notes that migrants from rural to urban zones are particularly susceptible to child labor. The report quotes a 2004 study in Ho Chi Minh City that found cases in which poor families entered into verbal contracts with employers in order to procure illicit positions for their children. Another study conducted by the Hanoi National University of Vietnam's Center for Women's Studies that found the wages of child laborers are being sent directly to their families. The report did not elaborate on incidence of child labor in the production of products.

25. U.S. Department of State. (2006b). *Trafficking in persons report.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved March 27, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2006/65990.htm

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

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This report notes that men, women, and children are victims of trafficking in Vietnam for the purpose of sexual exploitation and other unidentified reasons. The report does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of products.

26. Vietnam. (2006). *HumanTrafficking.org.* Retrieved October 26, 2006, from http://www.humantrafficking.org/countries/vietnam

Source: NGO

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

The majority of this report does not focus on the use of child labor in the production of products. The focus of the report is on the nature and incidence of human trafficking in Vietnam. The report notes that Vietnam is both a source and destination country for human trafficking in relation to forced labor. The report specifically mentions debt bondage of children in relation to sexual exploitation.

The report also notes the efforts of the Vietnamese government in trying to protect its citizens against trafficking. The government has been involved with neighboring countries and international organizations, such as IOM and UNICEF, in working towards eliminating trafficking with the region. Additionally, under Penal Code 142, people have been prosecuted and 110 convicted for crimes related to the trafficking of people for labor exploitation. The majority of these cases involved women and children. The punishment for trafficking children ranges between three years to life in prison.

27. We want to be protected from human trafficking. (2004, August 26). *Voice of Viet Nam.* Retrieved November 9, 2006, from http://www.childtrafficking.org/pdf/user/vietnam_we_want.doc

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Bakery, Service Industry

This news article is a follow-up on the conference held in Hanoi in August 2004 where children from Vietnam were able to share their stories and concerns with policymakers. Some of the stories presented in the article involve accounts of child labor, including the story of a young girl forced to work in a bakery and as a waitress. No incidents of children working in the production of goods were reported in the article. The overall goal of the forum was to make children key players in the fight to end human trafficking in Vietnam.

28. The World Bank. (2001, April). *Vietnam Living Standards Survey (VLSS), 1997–98: Basic Information*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 1, 2006, from http://www.worldbank.org/LSMS/country/vn98/vn98bif.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

The VLSS is the major source of data on child labor in Vietnam. This World Bank report looks at the VLSS in considerable detail, examining the differences between the 1992 and 1997 rounds, and goes into technical depth about the questions and the responses. Although not necessary for a general understanding of the studies above, the report also provides information on obtaining the VLSS data set. The report does not examine the issue of child labor in the production of products.

VIETNAM: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. ActionAid International. (2005). *Synthesis report the trafficking of Vietnamese women and children*. Retrieved March 28, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/actaid 06_trafficking_f_vwnchi_061106.pdf

   Source: NGO

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

   According to this study, both women and girls are trafficked abroad for work in the domestic services and commercial sex sectors. While some victims are trafficked with an understanding of the work, others are forced into working in these industries after arriving in country. The report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

2. Bhatnagar, D., Rathore, A., Moreno Torres, M., & Kanungo, P. (n.d.). *Empowerment case studies: Nike in Vietnam—The Tae Kwang Vina factory*. Retrieved November 1, 2006, from http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTEMPOWERMENT/Resources/14826_Nike-web.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Exploitive Labor: Garments

   This undated case study (composed sometime during or after 2001) reviews the story of Nike's Tae Kwang Vina factory (VT) in Dong Nai province, which became a highly publicized case of forced labor in the 1990s. Like Nike's other factories, VT violated numerous environmental and labor regulations, and employed 10,000 workers (mostly rural female migrants), who were made to work under extremely hazardous conditions. Reports noted verbal and physical abuse at the hands of management, and a 1997 audit discovered 104 workers under age 18—the legal minimum age of employment in Vietnam. As news of the conditions of the factory spread, however, an international effort was made to hold Nike accountable and improve conditions in the factory. Under intense pressure and concern over a boycott, Nike introduced its own "code of conduct," which overhauled everything from health and wage issues to education and community improvement for its workers. The report notes VT as a major victory for activists and it particularly applauds the efforts of a nongovernmental organization (NGO) called Vietnam Labor Watch. This NGO is no longer in operation.

3. Bourke-Martignoni, J. (2001). *Violence against women in Vietnam*. Geneva, Switzerland: World Organisation Against Torture.

Source: NGO

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

This report focuses on the state of women in Vietnam and government efforts to implement the international convention regarding women's rights. Although much of the report focuses on issues unrelated to forced labor, it does contain a section on trafficking and exploitation that deals with the matter directly. It notes that women and children continue to be trafficked throughout the Mekong region, as well as to other locales in Southeast and East Asia for economic and sexual exploitation. Poor women are also often married off to wealthy foreigners in a practice known as "wife buying," entering them into what is essentially a form of bonded domestic servitude. The report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

4. Edmonds, E., & Turk, C. (2002, February). *Child labor in transition in Vietnam*. Retrieved November 1, 2006, from http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/APCITY/UNPAN005947.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Forced Child Labor: Gold Mining

In this study, the authors demographically examine the dramatic decline of child labor in Vietnam during the 1990s. Although it deals primarily with agricultural child labor, the most common form of child labor found in Vietnam, it does briefly mention a 1997 report by Save the Children—UK, which mentioned forced child gold miners. [This report, titled *From Housework to Gold Mining: Child Labor in Rural Vietnam*, could not be retrieved.] Edmonds and Turk compare the results of the two rounds of the Vietnam Living Standard Surveys, conducted in 1992/93 and 1997/98. Their analysis includes not only child labor for wages, but also agricultural, home enterprise, and traditional domains of work. According to their findings, although child labor in all categories is certainly ameliorating, girls, ethnic minorities, and rural children are still more likely to be working than boys, non-minorities, and urbanites.

5. Greenhouse, S. (2001, February 6). Beatings and other abuses cited at Samoan apparel plant that supplied U.S. retailers. *The New York Times*. Retrieved March 28, 2007, from http://www.nlcnet.org/campaigns/archive/samoa/NYTimes.shtml

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Garments

This article reports on the closing of the Daewoosa garment factory in American Samoa after a U.S. Department of Labor investigation revealed exploitive labor conditions. The majority of employees at the factory were Vietnamese women, who were routinely beaten, denied food, and kept in inhumane conditions. The article stops short of labeling the treatment as debt bondage, although many of the employees borrowed $2,000–$7,000 from the factory for airfare from Vietnam to American Samoa after being offered employment. Given the poor and inconsistent wages paid by Daewoosa, many employees were unable to repay the aforementioned amount.

6. Hoo, S. (2005, May 25). Associated Press: U.N. labor agency urges Asian countries to end forced labor. *BurmaNet News*. Retrieved November 10, 2006, from http://www.burmanet.org/news/2005/05/25/associated-press-un-labor-agency-urges-asian-countries-to-end-forced-labor-%E2%80%93-stephanie-hoo/

   Source: News Article

   Forced Labor: Unspecified

   This Associated Press report details reaction to a call by the International Labour Organization (ILO) in May 2005 to end forced labor in several Asian countries. The appeal notes that nearly three-quarters of the world's 12.3 million forced laborers live in Asia. According to the story, a Vietnamese official later denied that Vietnam had a forced labor problem, claiming that numerous researchers had not found any evidence of forced labor in Vietnam. The official noted that Vietnam had called on public voluntary contributions of labor for public works, but that they were considering removing such ordinances.

7. Human Rights Watch. (2002). *Repression of Montagnards*. New York: Author.

   Source: NGO

   Forced Labor: Landscaping

   This report discusses the discrimination faced by the Montagnard people of Vietnam. One section of the report notes that some Montagnard Christians are fined or subjected to forced labor for organizing or attending religious functions. Victims of forced labor must cut grass on the grounds of provincial buildings for a substantial amount of time. There is no mention of the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

8. International Labour Organization. (2001). *Stopping forced labour*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author.

   Source: International Organization

   Compulsory Adult Labor: Public Works
   Trafficking: Unspecified

This report examines forced labor as a global phenomenon, highlights ways ILO member countries have tried to combat it, and suggests further actions that need to be taken against it. Vietnam is mentioned specifically under both compulsory labor and human trafficking. For compulsory labor, the report notes that Vietnam continues to elicit compulsory labor for public works from all adult men less than age 45, and adult women less than age 35, for 10 days a year. The report states that Vietnam has introduced minimum wages and insurance schemes for its public laborers; however, it maintains Vietnam's practices still fall under the ILO definition of compulsory labor. As for trafficking, the report places Vietnam among the primary sources of trafficking of laborers to the United States. Despite these problems, however, Vietnam also wins praise in the report. It notes the Vietnamese prime minister issued an anti-trafficking directive in 1997 and that it is working with other countries in the Mekong region to prevent trafficking. It has successfully made efforts against the practice of inherited debt bondage for women.

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

   Source: International Organization

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

   This annual report, produced by the ILO, reviews current developments related to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. Vietnam is mentioned specifically in a section detailing efforts to make headway against forced labor in Asia, which it calls a "taboo subject" in the region. It notes a ministerial task force has been set up to conduct a comprehensive study of labor practices. When complete, the study will examine forced labor in nine areas (unspecified in the report). With field studies already completed, the study's efforts have mobilized widespread government support, especially in the Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs.

10. Manyin, M., Lum, T., McHugh, L., Nguyen, P., & Zeldin, W. (2002). *Vietnam's labor rights regime: An assessment*. Retrieved November 1, 2006, from http://digital.library.unt.edu/govdocs/crs//data/2002/upl-meta-crs-3540/RL30896_2002Mar14.pdf?PHPSESSID=25a9753dad36b5962c9469f7043f2d8e

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Congress

    Forced Labor: Unspecified

    The report notes that Vietnam has yet to ratify either ILO convention against forced labor, although it has asked for ILO assistance to help implement them. According to the report, Vietnam has denied conducting forced prison labor, and the report references the long tradition of communal labor along the flood-prone regions of the Mekong. The report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

This report was prepared by the Congressional Research Service while Congress was considering bilateral trade ties with Vietnam in 2002.

11. McGrath, P. M. (2001, February 1). *JC Penny response*. Retrieved March 28, 2007, from http://www.nlcnet.org/campaigns/archive/samoa/JCPenny_Response.shtml

    Source: Other—Corporation

    Exploitive Labor: Garments

    In response to allegations of the exploitive working conditions for laborers who made garments sold in JCPenney stores, the retailer wrote a letter to the National Labor Committee for Worker and Human Rights notifying the organization that action was being taken. According to the letter, JCPenney contracted with a New York-based company called M. Hidary & Company that subcontracted the work to the Daewoosa factory where laborers, many of whom were Vietnamese, were exploited. JCPenney cancelled its contract with M. Hidary & Company and stopped the sale of goods that were manufactured in the Daewoosa factory in its stores.

12. Ministry of Justice. (2004). *Assessment of the legal system in Vietnam*. Hanoi: Judicial Publishing House. Retrieved November 1, 2006, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/crime/human_trafficking/legal_system_vietnam_2004-05.pdf

    Source: Government Agency-Ministry of Justice, Government of Vietnam

    Trafficking: Unspecified

    This comprehensive report examines Vietnam's legal mechanisms to combat human trafficking, paying special attention to their relation to the United Nation's convention against international organized crime. This document, which is highly technical—reviewing and comparing Vietnamese statutes with various international accords—provides suggestions as to how the statues need to be updated and amended to fully cover the requirements of the convention. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

13. National Labor Committee for Worker and Human Rights. (2001). *"Made in the U.S.A.?" Clothing for J.C. Penny, Sears and Target made by women held under conditions of indentured servitude at the Daewoosa factory in American Samoa*. Pittsburgh, PA: Author. Retrieved November 19, 2006, from http://www.nlcnet.org/campaigns/archive/samoa/index.shtml

    Source: NGO

    Exploitive Labor: Garments

    This website offers a comprehensive overview of the allegations of labor abuses at the Daewoosa factory in American Samoa. The report alleges that the factory's female workers, many of whom came from Vietnam and China, were subjected to beatings,

harassment, starvation, threats of deportation and imprisonment, and inhumane working hours and living conditions. It also notes that many were recruited from Vietnam, and had to pay several thousands of dollars to quasi-government agencies in Vietnam in order to secure their three-year guest worker contracts. It reports that in 1999, striking workers from the factory who were deported back to Vietnam were imprisoned for nonpayment of wages. The site claims that for the year 1999-2000, the Daewoosa factory shipped 683,426 pounds of clothing to the United States.

14. Pearson, E. (Ed.). (2005). *The Mekong challenge human trafficking: Redefining demand*. Bangkok, Thailand: International Labour Organization.

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This document highlights the problem of trafficking in the five countries of study, including Vietnam. The problem of the trafficking of women and children is the focus of much of the information regarding Vietnam. The report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

15. Types of forced labor. (2001, June 19). *USA Today*. Retrieved November 19, 2006, from http://www.usatoday.com/news/world/2001-05-25-labor-chart-usat.htm

    Source: News Article

    Compulsory Labor: Unspecified
    Trafficking: Unspecified

    This news item is essentially a list of the eight forms of forced labor and countries in which the practice is known to occur. Vietnam appears twice, once under "people trafficking" and also under "compulsory work." The introduction to the chart mentions the ILO as its primary source for both the definitions and country lists. No further information is provided.

16. The UK Committee for UNICEF. (2006, August 24). *UK Government plans to return 500 children to Viet Nam*. London: Author. Retrieved November 19, 2006, from http://www.unicef.org.uk/campaigns/news/news_detail.asp?news_id=778

    Source: NGO

    Child Trafficking: Drug Manufacturing, Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Drug Manufacturing, Sexual Exploitation

    This news item focuses on a United Kingdom (UK) government plan to return 500 young Vietnamese children, believed to have been trafficked for forced labor in brothels and cannabis factories, to Vietnam. The United Nations Children's Fund—UK maintains that

the children, as victims of trafficking, would be put at further risk if returned to Vietnam, and that the UK government should put the best interests of the children first.

17. United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. (2004). *Vietnam country progress report*. Bangkok, Thailand: Author.

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This report focuses on child sex exploitation, and Vietnam's progress in eliminating it. The report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

18. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2005a). *Annual report*. Vienna: Author. Retrieved November 19, 2006, from http://www.unodc.org/unodc/annual_report_2005.html

    Source: International Organization

    Trafficking: Unspecified

    Although most of the report from the Vietnam field office deals with drugs, it does have a brief overview of anti-trafficking developments. It begins on a negative note, with the grim revelation that human trafficking in Vietnam is increasing. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) helped develop a training manual to combat trafficking, which included general information on forced labor, role-plays, and bilingual questionnaires. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

19. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2005b). *Country profile: Viet Nam*. Vienna: Author. Retrieved November 19, 2006, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/vietnam/country_profile_vietnam.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This report prepared by the Vietnam office of the UNODC reviews the current status of Vietnam's efforts on drugs, human trafficking, and other major crimes covered under the scope of the UNODC. Although much of the report is concerned with drug trafficking, it does give some attention to human trafficking, which it notes as an area of special concern. Like other reports, the country profile notes that most cases of human trafficking in Vietnam are for the purposes of sexual exploitation, especially for young girls. The report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

20. U.S. Department of State. (2006a). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved March 28, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2006/65990.htm

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

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

Women and children are reportedly trafficked in Vietnam for work in the commercial sex trade. The document also notes that state-owned labor export companies have sent workers abroad who have ended-up in situations of forced or bonded labor; however, no further information regarding this topic was supplied nor was the issue of forced labor in the production of goods discussed.

21. U.S. Department of State. (2006b). *Vietnam: Country reports on human rights practices—2005*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 24, 2006, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61632.htm

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

Compulsory Adult Labor: Public Works
Forced Labor: Unspecified
Prison Labor: Food

This document discusses the human rights situation in Vietnam. Regarding forced labor, it notes that the government completed a year-long study examining the issue, but did not provide any information on findings. Adults are subject to compulsory labor (males between age 18–45 and females between age 18–35) at the behest of the government. Citizens are required to supply10 days of public labor (no tasks are specified), but can find a substitute or can pay a fine in lieu of participating. The report notes that prisoners work to produce food for consumption in prisons, as well as for sale in local markets.

22. Vietnam. (2006). *HumanTrafficking.org*. Retrieved October 26, 2006, from http://www.humantrafficking.org/countries/vietnam

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation

This site discusses the problem of trafficking of women and children from and to Vietnam mainly for the purpose of sexual exploitation. It notes some children are trafficked for the purpose of begging, however, there is no discussion of forced labor in the production of goods.

23. Wang, Y. (2005). *Trafficking in women and children from Vietnam to China: Legal framework and government responses*. Retrieved November 1, 2006, from http://www.tipinasia.info/files/doc/2/0/202/Anti-trafficking%20program%20in%20Vietnam.pdf

Source: NGO

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

This study examines the anti-trafficking legal framework in both Vietnam and China in order to understand how these governments respond to human trafficking issues. The report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

24. Wells, M. (2005). *Gender situation analysis*. Manila, Philippines: Asian Development Bank.

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report focuses primarily on issues of gender equality and women's rights in Vietnam. It briefly discusses the trafficking of women from Vietnam for the purpose of sexual exploitation, but it does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

25. *World Day Against Child Labour*. (n.d.). Retrieved November 19, 2006, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/vietnam/InternationalDayagainstchildlabour.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Unspecified

The document does not mention the sectors that trafficking victims work in, nor does it discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Amnesty International. (2006, December). *Israel and the Occupied Territories: Road to nowhere.* London: Author. Retrieved October 9, 2007, from http://web.amnesty.org/library/pdf/MDE150932006ENGLISH/$File/MDE1509306.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This document notes that, as a result of poverty, some families in the West Bank and Gaza Strip (WBGS) have their children engage in unspecified work. Additionally, closures and curfews in the occupied areas have made it increasingly difficult for Palestinian children to attend school for prolonged periods. The source does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

2. Birzeit University Development Studies Programme, United Nations Children's Fund—Occupied Palestinian Territories. (2004, October). *The children of Palestine in the labour market (A qualitative participatory study).* Ramallah Sky Advertising Co. Retrieved October 7, 2007, from http://www.miftah.org/Doc/Reports/2004/unicefrep.pdf

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Aluminum Workshop, Animal Husbandry, Auto Repair, Begging, Blacksmith, Brick Factory, Bullet Collection, Carpentry, Construction, Detergent Factory, Dress Making, Embroidery, Fishing, Gas Distribution, Hawking, Office Work, Plastic Factory, Portering, Sales, Service Industry, Shoe Factory, Spice Factory, Tractor Driving, Unspecified, Waste Collection
   Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

   According to this study, which is a qualitative examination of child employment in WBGS, children as young as age 6 perform a large variety of labor activities in the following sectors: agriculture, aluminum production, animal husbandry, automotive repair, begging, blacksmithing, brick making, bullet and waste collection, carpentry, construction, detergent production, embroidery and dress making, fishing, gas distribution, the hawking, vending and selling of goods, office work, plastics production, portering, cleaning, restaurant work, the production of spices, the production of shoes, tractor driving, and various other unspecified sectors. Few details related to the work performed by children in sectors indicative of the production of goods are provided. However, certain hazards of work are noted specifically, such as exposure to physical, sexual and emotional abuse, sharp implements, illness, disease or death, harsh chemicals, long hours of work (in the case of begging, specifically), and the need to carry heavy loads. The document briefly notes that some children are forced to work, but it does not indicate in which sectors or by whom.

The study indicates that about half of all children work in the services sector, and the remaining half work in some form of agriculture, industry, or construction, which are usually gender specific or at least based on cultural gender norms. Additionally, most of the children in the study were employed in non-family oriented work (55 children) while the rest worked with their families (19 children) or were independently employed (6 children). Most children reported working 6 to 10 hours per day, with the minority of children working more than 10 hours or less than six. Some of the children who work for themselves or in non-family businesses make an income, often between US$65 and US$170 per month, while other take their payment in kind (vegetables, fruits, and other food items).

This study's methodology is best described as qualitative and participatory, and the research team utilized interviews, focus groups, and case studies. Eighty-three children age 5 to 17 from the many districts of WBGS were interviewed, after which 24 severe cases were selected for further examination through case studies. In addition, 35 working children, 13 teachers and 27 employers attended workshops. While this study purports to be about Palestinian children working in WBGS, the data is not specific only to the occupied territories—many of the responses in the study related to Palestinian children crossing the borders and working inside Israel. The responses, and therefore the data, are conflated. It also presents background information on Palestinian labor laws, context for understanding the current situation of Palestinian children in the labor market, and a summary and assessment of surveys and data available on the subject.

3. Defence for Children International Palestine Section. (2004, July). *Use of children in the Occupied Palestinian Territories: Perspective on child soldiers*. Retrieved October 9, 2007, from http://www.dci-pal.org/english/publ/research/2004/ChildrenPerspective.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Soldiering

   This report states that a handful of children have been recruited by Palestinian political groups to carry out armed attacks, though there is no evidence to suggest such recruitment is a systematic phenomenon within such groups. The report does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

4. Education International. (2007, June 12). *Country profile: Palestine*. Retrieved November 6, 2007, from http://www.ei-ie.org/barometer/en/profiles_detail.php?country=palestine

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This country profile indicates that the minimum age for employment in WBGS is age 15; while youth age 15 to 18 cannot work at night, perform hard labor, or travel. However, the law is not enforced, and many underage children work. Palestinian child workers are reported to illegally enter Israel, where they are sometimes exploited. Only 10 child labor inspectors exist for the WBGS. The document does not provide any references or further

details on this subject. This report does not provide information about the use of child labor in the production of goods.

5. House of Commons, International Development Committee. (2007, January 24). *Development assistance and the Occupied Palestinian Territories. Fourth report of sessions 2006–07. Volume II, oral and written evidence*. London: Stationary Office Limited. Retrieved November 6, 2007, from http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200607/cmselect/cmintdev/114/114ii.pdf

   Source: Government Agency—The House of Commons, Parliament of the United Kingdom

   Child Labor: Street Vending, Unspecified

   This report states that child labor is increasing among students, some of whom work as roadside vendors. Although child labor has not been a major concern so far in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, with only 3.1 percent of children working, it is feared that the current economic situation will lead to more children having to bring additional income to the household or even becoming the sole provider, and will possibly to higher school dropout rates. It does not provide further information or references for these statements, nor does it discuss child labor in the production of goods.

6. International Labour Organization. (2002). *Report of the Director-General, Appendix, 90th session of the International Labour Conference*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/relm/ilc/ilc90/pdf/rep-i-a-ax.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This document is primarily about employment conditions of workers in the "Arab Occupied Territories" (West Bank, Gaza, and Golan) and is based on International Labor Organization missions to observe and collect information prior to the close of 2001. In the last quarter of 2001, 0.5 percent of the population age 10 to 14, or 2,107 children, were found to be active in the labor force. According to an unidentified Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics labor force survey, in 2000 the labor force participation rate of the population age 10 to 17 was 5.5 percent. The document does not specify the type of labor children performed, nor does it discuss child labor in the production of goods.

7. International Labour Organization. (2007). *The situation of workers of the occupied Arab territories, appendix to the report of the Director-General to the International Labour Conference, 96th session*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/relm/ilc/ilc96/pdf/rep-i-a-ax.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Unspecified

This document briefly states that there is no specific data available on Palestinian child labor in the settlements, but that according to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), 3 percent of Palestinian children age 10 to 14 were in the labor force in 2006. The document referred to one report on Israeli industrial estates in the West Bank that suggested extensive use of child labor and other precarious working conditions. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

8. Israel-OPT: Poverty driving Palestinian children onto the streets. (2007, June 12). *IRINnews.org.* Retrieved October 30, 2008, from http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?ReportId=72677

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Street Vending

   This article focuses on the growing problem of child labor among Palestinian children in Jerusalem. Along with poverty, family problems, such as child abuse, are the main contributing factors to child labor. The article discusses the case of a boy, age 8, who sells plush toys in the street earning about US$37 per day, and notes that he is just one of thousands of Palestinian children who work to help support their families. According to the article, most children work inside the territory of WBGS, although some were noted as working in Israeli territory as well. However, the details provided relating to the work children perform primarily describe working conditions and sectors of labor performed by Palestinian children younger than age 14 who cross into Israel to work. The source does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

9. Kurkos, S. (2007, April 18). Back to the Wall. *Haaretz.com*. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from http://www.haaretz.com/hasen/pages/ShArtStEngPE.jhtml?itemNo=849684&contrassID=2&subContrassID=5&title='Back%20to%20the%20wall%20'&dyn_server=172.20.5.5

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This newspaper article addresses the dire working conditions and unemployment of Palestinians. The article reports on incidents of children as young as age 12 and 13 working 12-hour shifts during the summer. Another instance tells of a boy, age 10, who works in a warehouse in the Jordan Valley during the summer break and after school because his father is unemployed and his family needs the money. The document does not specifically discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

10. Mak'houl, B. (n.d.). *Labor market conditions in the West Bank and Gaza 1997–2004*. Retrieved October 9, 2007, from http://www.crossing-borders-program.org/Palestinian_Articles_WideAudience_notseen/economy/Makhoul.doc

    Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Trade, Service Industry, Unspecified

This source briefly states that there were 40,000 working children in the Palestinian Territories at the end of March 2004, representing 3.1 percent of all children age 5 to 17. Most of the child laborers were involved in unspecified agricultural activities, trade, restaurant work, and hotel work. Two-thirds of working children work as unpaid family members. The document does not specify the source of this information and does not provide further details on child labor in sectors of work indicative of the production of goods.

11. Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics. (2004). *Child labour survey, 2004: Main findings*. Ramallah: Author. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Portals/_PCBS/Downloads/book1079.pdf

Source: Government Agency—Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics

Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Crafts, Fishing, Forestry, Service Industry, Trade, Unspecified

The PCBS conducted the first national survey of child labor in the Palestinian Territory of West Bank and Gaza between January 10, 2004 and March 4, 2004. The survey covered a sample of 10,334 households of which 8,601 had at least one child age 5 to 17. The results showed that there were 40,139 working children in WBGS (either as wage employees or unpaid family members), representing slightly over 3 percent of children age 5 to 17 (3.8 percent in the West Bank and 1.9 percent in the Gaza Strip). However, the report states that only 56.2 percent of working children fall into the category of "child laborers," representing 1.7 percent of total children age 5 to 17.

The geographical distribution of child laborers showed that the highest percentage of working children was in rural areas, 4.6 percent compared with 2.6 percent in urban and 1.8 percent in refugee camps. Additionally, the results showed that boys (5.3 percent) were more likely to work than girls (0.7 percent). The results also revealed that older children were more likely to work than younger children: 0.8 percent of children age 5 to 9, 3.5 percent of children age 10 to 14, and 7.2 percent for children age 15 to 17.

The results also indicated that 32 percent of children work in trade and restaurants; 42.3 percent work as skilled workers in agriculture and fishing; 24.1 percent work in services, shops, and markets; and 19.5 percent work in elementary occupation. Regarding working conditions, the survey results indicated that the majority of children, 67.4 percent, work in unpaid family businesses; 7.6 percent of working children were subjected to injury or chronic disease during their work, and children who work and do not attend school (24 percent of all child laborers) work more than 34 hours per week.

The document only presents the survey's main findings and appears to be the most comprehensive source available on working children and child labor in WBGS. However, many of the statistics and percentages presented in the document do not add up and often refer to the larger category of "working children," not specifically "child laborers." Children reportedly work in the following sectors: agriculture, fishing, forestry, hand-

made crafts, family businesses, trade, restaurants, hotels, construction, and other unspecified sectors. No further details related to child labor in the production of goods are presented.

12. Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics. (2006). *Annual report 2006. Palestinian children—Issues and statistics.* Ramallah: Author. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Portals/_PCBS/Downloads/book1256.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining, Unspecified

    The source reports that 3.8 percent of WBGS children age 10 to 17 participated in the labor force in 2005, with 4.8 percent working in the West Bank and 2.1 percent working in the Gaza Strip. Approximately 67 percent of employed children were working for their families, 27.7 percent were wage employees for others, and 5.1 percent were employers. Almost 48 percent of employed children were not in school in 2005. The low economic status of the household is the main reason for child labor. According to the survey, 41.7 percent of child laborers work in the agricultural sector, 34.6 percent in commerce and restaurants, 11.7 percent in mining and manufacturing, and 8.6 percent in construction. The methodology was not mentioned in the report. No further details on child labor in sectors of work indicative of the production of goods were provided by the source.

13. Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics. (2007). *Annual report 2007. Palestinian children—Issues and statistics.* Ramallah: Author. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Portals/_PCBS/Downloads/book1377.pdf (Arabic Only)

    Source: Government Agency—Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Factory Work, Fishing, Service Industry, Trade, Unspecified

    According to this source, which is a collection of information from other sources, the percent of WBGS children age 10 to 17 in the labor force rose from 3.8 percent in 2005 to 5.3 percent in 2006 (7.4 percent in the West Bank compared with 2.1 percent in the Gaza Strip). About 73.4 percent of these children work for their families without pay, 21.6 percent are paid by others, and 5 percent are self-employed. Additionally, the data indicate that 53.6 percent work in agriculture and fishing; 26.6 percent in trade, restaurants and hotels; 9.5 percent in factories; and 6.7 percent in construction. The remaining percentage of WBGS children who work are presumed to work in unspecified sectors. Also, the source indicates that 41.5 percent of child laborers do not enroll in school. No further details on child labor in sectors of work indicative of the production of goods were provided by the source.

14. Secretariat of the National Plan of Action for Palestinian Children. (2005, June). *Child protection in the Occupied Palestinian Territory. National position paper*. Jerusalem: Author. Retrieved November 6, 2007, from http://www.crin.org/docs/NPASEC_OPT_Child_Protection.pdf

Source: Governmental Agency—Secretariat of the National Plan of Action for Palestinian Children

Child Labor: Unspecified

This report was produced by the Palestinian Secretariat of the National Plan of Action for Palestinian Children, The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the Palestinian Ministry of Labor. It draws heavily from the joint 2004 Birzeit University and UNICEF study *The Children of Palestine in the Labour Market (A Qualitative Participatory Study)* and reports from the PCBS (all annotated elsewhere in this bibliography). It discusses the legal framework and government responsibilities in addressing child labor in WBGS and includes recommendations in combating the problem. This source does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

15. United Nations Economic and Social Council. (2006). *Report of the special rapporteur on the human rights aspects of the victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, Sigma Huda, Addendum.* Retrieved October 9, 2007, from http://domino.un.org/UNISPAL.NSF/99818751a6a4c9c6852560690077ef61/af6fb707cba05b9e8525717700550c58!OpenDocument

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Soldiering

This report indicates that several Palestinian armed groups, including the al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigades, Hamas, Islamic Jihad, and the Palestinian Front for the Liberation of Palestine, have recruited children in the past to transport explosives and munitions. Reports indicate that in some cases, these groups have even sent children to carry out suicide attacks. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

16. U.S. Department of State. (2008, March 11*). Israel and the Occupied Territories: Country reports on human rights practices—2007.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 28, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100597.htm

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

Child Labor: Agriculture, Street Vending, Unspecified

This report has a brief section about the Palestinian laws to promote human rights in the occupied areas of West Bank and Gaza Strip. Palestinian law allows children to work starting at age 15, and children were known to work on family farms, as street vendors, and in unspecified small enterprises. According to the source, there were no reports of trafficking out of, into, or through the occupied territories, and Palestinian law prohibits all forms of forced or compulsory labor, including by children. The report noted that many Palestinian children working in Israeli settlement face security problems, sexual exploitation, and harassment.

17. The World Bank. (2004, June 16–17). *Reaching vulnerable children and youth. Palestine (West Bank and Gaza)* [PowerPoint Presentation]. Retrieved October 2, 2007, from http://www1.worldbank.org/sp/childlabor/MENAfiles/Jadallah.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This source states that according to an unspecified PCBS survey, 3.1 percent of children age 5 to 17 are working as either wage employees or unpaid family members, and 72.8 percent of employed children are working to contribute to household economic needs. The Palestinian Ministries of Social Affairs, Labor and Education, and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency have begun to seek out child laborers and assist them in reintegrating into normal childhood education. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

Research on the part of ICF Macro did not reveal any sources that discuss or mention situations of forced labor in West Bank and Gaza Strip.

WESTERN SAHARA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

Research on the part of ICF Macro did not reveal any sources that discuss or mention situations of child labor or child trafficking in Western Sahara.

WESTERN SAHARA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. A solution in the Western Sahara? (2007, April 12). *The Washington Times*. Retrieved February 26, 2009, from http://www3.washingtontimes.com/news/2007/apr/12/20070412-085639-5971r/

   Source: News Article

   Forced Labor: Unspecified

   This article discusses the importance of solving the conflict in the Western Sahara. The article noted that, under pressure from the international community, the Polisario Font freed the last 404 Moroccan war prisoners; those prisoners were subjected to torture and forced labor performing unspecified tasks during their detention period in the Western Sahara. This article does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods in Western Sahara.

2. *Crime and Society: A comparative criminology tour of the world*. (n.d.). Retrieved March 1, 2009, from http://www-rohan.sdsu.edu/faculty/rwinslow/africa/western_sahara.html

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Forced Labor: Unspecified

   Along with the historical background of the conflict in the Western Sahara, this source briefly reviews the political and economic situations, and other conditions in the Western Sahara. According to the source, the Polisario Front detained 1,260 Moroccan war prisoners, many of whom were suffering from physical and psychological health problems. In addition, the article noted that the Polisario Front used the war prisoners for forced labor. This article does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods in Western Sahara.

3. Human Rights Watch. (2008). *Human rights in Western Sahara and in the Tindouf refugee camps—Morocco/Western Sahara/Algeria*. New York: Author. Retrieved February 26, 2009, from http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/wsahara1208webwcover.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Forced Labor: Unspecified

   This report provides evidence on human rights violations of both Moroccan and the Polisario Front. The article noted that the Polisario Front committed abuses and human rights violations by holding Moroccan war prisoners in harsh conditions for as long as 14 years. Along with holding those prisoners in inhumane conditions, they were subjected to forced labor conditions such as working for long unpaid hours in harsh desert conditions,

and they were denied adequate medical care, and given inadequate amounts of food. This report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods in Western Sahara.

4. International Crisis Group. (2008, September). *Conflict history: Western Sahara*. Retrieved February 22, 2009, from http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?action=conflict_search&l=1&t=1&c_country=116

   Source: NGO

   Forced Labor: Unspecified

   This article discusses the history of the conflict in the Western Sahara and the human and the economic cost to both Moroccan and Saharawi people. In the Moroccan-controlled Western Sahara, violations of human rights is a common problem; the article noted that Moroccan war prisoners held by the Polisario Front were subject to harsh conditions such as torture and forced labor. This article does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods in the Western Sahara.

5. International Crisis Group. (2007, June 11). *The Western Sahara: The cost of conflict*. Retrieved August 10, 2009, from http://www.acfid.asn.au/what-we-do/docs_what-we-do/docs_countries-regions/docs_africa/icgwesternsaharathecostoftheconflict.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Forced Labor: Unspecified

   This document notes that Moroccan war prisoners held by the Polisario Front have reportedly been subjected to harsh conditions such as torture and forced labor, but it does not indicate the nature of the forced labor or where it takes place. Most prisoners are seemingly held in Algerian territory, in Tindouf, but some sources also reference prisoners held "in Western Sahara." This article does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods in Western Sahara.

YEMEN: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Al-Jaifi, N. (2004, June 16). *Republic of Yemen: National strategy for children and youth*. Retrieved September 27, 2008, from http://www1.worldbank.org/sp/childlabor/MENAfiles/AlJaifi.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This presentation by a government of Yemen official to the World Bank outlines key points of the strategy to improve social services to youth. Child labor is predominantly a rural problem that is exacerbated by a high rate of school dropout. The presentation mentions current plans under development that will limit child labor. The use of child labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

2. Al-Kibsi, H. (2007, September 15). More efforts made to combat child labor in Yemen. *Yemen Observer*. Retrieved September 17, 2008, from http://www.yobserver.com/culture-and-society/10012939.html

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Street Vending

   This article includes brief descriptions of child workers and programs designed to help them. The children interviewed all sold various goods, such as candy and electronics, on the street to supplement their family's income. Often, the revenue generated is used to pay school fees, which can exceed $10 per child, including the cost of books and uniforms. The article cites projections that in 2010 the work force will reach 8,249,000, of which 609,000 will be children age 10 to 16. The term child labor is used in this document, but not in reference to the production of goods.

3. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. (2008). *Global report 2008—Yemen*. London: Author. Retrieved September 20, 2008, from http://www.child-soldiers.org/document/get?id=1480

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Soldiering

   Despite existing legislation that specifically forbids the conscription of youth or the use of children under age 18 as soldiers, numerous instances of child soldiers have been reported in the Yemeni armed forces. The use of child labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

4. Friedl, W. (2007, June 20). *Yemen at the forefront of regional debate on child abuse and neglect*. Retrieved September 17, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/yemen_40051.html

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This article discusses a presentation by Yemeni Prime Minister Ali Mohamed Majawer before a United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) conference. The Prime Minister is optimistic that Yemen is making progress toward achieving the principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), especially the elimination of child abuse. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

5. Ghaleb, T. (2007, August 14). Child labor still plagues Yemen, says Children's Parliament. *Yemen Observer.* Retrieved September 12, 2008, from http://www.yobserver.com/local-news/10012761.html

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Auto Repair, Begging, Construction, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Leather, Street Vending

This article notes that child labor is especially prevalent in rural areas, where 90 to 95 percent of all working children in Yemen are found. Most children work in the agricultural sector as unpaid laborers. Specific crops were not mentioned in the article. Children also perform jobs as street vendors, beggars, in domestic service, and in the fishing, leather, construction, and automobile repair sectors. The report does not provide details regarding specific crops or goods produced as a result of work in these sectors. The article states that there are no official reports that children in Yemen were victims of trafficking.

6. Global March Against Child Labor. (n.d.). *Yemen*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved September 22, 2008, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/YEMEN.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Auto Repair, Begging, Construction, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Leather, Retail, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Street Vending
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document states that 18.5 percent of children age 10 to 14 have worked. Children from rural areas were commonly found working in unpaid agricultural labor. Specific crops were not mentioned in the document. Those in urban centers were reported working in stores, restaurants, workshops, and as street vendors. Additionally, children were found working as domestic servants and beggars, as well as working in the fishing, construction, leather, and automobile repairs sectors. Despite legislation prohibiting child labor, children as young as age 4 are known to be economically active. Internal

trafficking of children occurs from rural areas into urban centers mainly for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Child prostitution is a problem, particularly in Hudeida, an economically depressed region. Additionally, there are reports of children being recruited into tribal military groups, with children as young as age 10 being given access to firearms.

7. Guarcello, L., & Lyon, S.. (2003). *Children's work and water access in Yemen.* Rome: Understanding Children's Work. Retrieved September 20, 2008, from http://www.ucw-project.org/resources/pdf/cw_yemen_water.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Portering, Unspecified

   This study uses data from the Yemen Poverty Monitoring Survey (YPMS) to determine the link between children's work and water access. Children from families that lack access to water are more likely to work and less likely to attend school, particularly girls. The amount of time required to collect water places an added burden on the family. In other cases, water must be purchased and children must work to supplement the household income. The use of child labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

8. Guarcello, L., Lyon, S., & Rosati, F. C. (2004). *Child labour and access to basic services: Evidence from five countries.* Rome: Understanding Children's Work. Retrieved September 20, 2008, from http://www.ucw-project.org/pdf/publications/standard_infrastructure19February2004.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This paper considers the link between children's work and access to water and electricity in five countries, including Yemen. The authors determine that there is a strong correlation between the two variables. An econometric analysis tries to establish causation. The use of child labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

9. International Bureau for Children's Rights. (n.d.). *Making children's rights work: Country profile on Yemen.* Retrieved September 20, 2008, from http://www.ibcr.org/Publications/CRC/Draft_CP_Asia/YemenPDF.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Car Washing, Dish Washing, Soldiering, Street Vending, Workshop
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This report states that children are involved in agricultural labor, street vending, and workshop labor. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO),

approximately 431,000 Yemeni children were economically active in 2000. The majority of child labor occurs in the rural areas, where 94 percent of children work 38.5 hours a week in hazardous conditions. Though children are reportedly working in the agricultural sector, the kinds of tasks performed or specific crops produced are not mentioned. Reports point to the growing concern over child trafficking, though it is mostly directed abroad. However, internal trafficking of girls is also reported, particularly for the purpose of forced prostitution. Another concern is the rapid increase of street children, primarily boys age 12–15, living and working on the streets as beggars, car washers, and dishwashers. Additionally, while the national law prohibits the use of child soldiers, children from tribal areas are reportedly involved in armed tribal conflicts. The main factors contributing to child labor in Yemen are dire economic conditions and the lack of an adequate educational system. The data were gathered through a literature review of children's rights issues in Yemen.

The report mentions the government's fight against child labor through the National Strategy and a Plan of Action for the Eradication of Child Labor. Additionally, the government has enacted the November 2002 Yemeni Child Rights Law providing protection for child workers. However, the law does not cover children working for their families, which accounts for 87 percent of child workers.

10. Karmavision. (n.d.). *Yemen children face the future* [Online Video]. Retrieved September 27, 2008, from http://www.karmavision.tv/video/604/unicef_yemen__children_face_the_future_child_labor.html

Source: Other—Video

Child Labor: Auto Repair, Begging, Street Vending, Welding

This video profiles several youth who work as street vendors, beggars, welders, and auto repair mechanics. No further details are provided regarding the nature of this work or whether any goods are produced by the welders. Youth comprise approximately 10 percent of the work force in Yemen. Many of the children are from rural areas and suffer parental abuse. Centers have been created to serve the youth, but are not adequate. The use of child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

11. Mehran, F. (2004). *An analysis of the results of the labour demand survey of establishments in Yemen, 2002–2003.* Retrieved September 27, 2008, from http://www.mpic-yemen.org/2006/prsp/English/reports/An%20Analysis%20of%20the%20Results%20of%20the%20Labour%20Demand%20Survey%20of%20Establishments%20in%20Yemen,%202002-2003%20(pdf).pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This document analyzes overall trends in the labor market in Yemen. The report determines that the overall unemployment rate is 17.1 percent and 34 percent among working youth. The use of child labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

12. Republic of Yemen, Presidency of the Council of Ministers. (2006). *Report on progress made by the Republic of Yemen towards 'A world fit for children.'* Retrieved September 17, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/worldfitforchildren/files/Yemen_WFFC5_Report.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—Republic of Yemen

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    Covering the period from 2002 to 2006, this government report explains progress towards goals outlined by the United Nations initiative, World Fit For Children. On the issue of child labor, the government plans to raise the legal working age and regulate certain forms of labor for teenagers. More legislative action is needed to combat the worst forms of child labor. Child labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

13. Understanding Children's Work. (2003). *Understanding children's work in Yemen*. Rome: Author. Retrieved September 20, 2008, from http://www.ucw-project.org/pdf/publications/report_yemen_draft.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Auto Repair, Commerce, Construction, Domestic Labor, Quarrying, Security, Service Industry, Soldiering, Stone Cutting, Unspecified, Welding
    Child Trafficking: Begging

    This report provides a comprehensive review and thorough analysis of child labor in Yemen. Children are involved in welding, workshops, restaurant work, domestic labor, agriculture, stone cutting, and carrying large rocks in quarries. No further information is provided regarding the goods that result from this labor. Sectors employing children vary significantly between urban and rural locales. In rural areas, 95 percent of children work in agriculture, where they are exposed to pesticides. In urban areas, 42 percent work in agriculture, 35 percent work in commerce, and 17 percent work in other sectors. Moreover, 97 percent work for family enterprises in various enterprises. Girls are primarily involved in agriculture, while boys work in commerce. The report did not specify the type of crops produced in the agricultural sector.

    Over half of the country's child workers are found in Amran, Dhamar, Sana'a, Hudaidah, and Haja governorates. According to the YPMS, a 1999 household survey, it is estimated that among children age 6 to 14, 12 percent, or 700,000, are engaged in work. Moreover, the report states that an estimated 120,000 children age 6 to 8 are economically active. This number increases to 340,000 when including children up to age 11. Additionally, children have been enlisted in the armed forces, despite an official minimum recruitment age, and children are often used to guard qat farms.

    Information in this report was gathered through existing quantitative and qualitative data from Yemen's national surveys, UNICEF, and ILO data.

Article 133 sets the minimum working age at 15 in industrial work and at age 14 for work in other sectors. However, 87 percent of child laborers work within the family environment and the law does not apply to this category of work. Overall, the government has not developed a strategy for addressing child labor. The report does commend the government for efforts to improve the social safety net and provide universal education, which can help limit child labor.

14. United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. (2003). *Concluding observations of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: Yemen* (E/C.12/1/Add.92). Retrieved September 22, 2008, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/(Symbol)/85cf0bfd6e510cdec1256e00003f0fbf?Opendocument

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This report identifies a range of areas related to human rights that the government of Yemen should consider improving. On the issue of child labor, the report is concerned about the existence of child labor in the informal sector, but commends the creation of a National Strategy and a Plan of Action for the Eradication of Child Labour. The use of child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

15. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child.(2005a). *Consideration of reports submitted by states parties under Article 44 of the Convention: Concluding observations: Yemen*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved September 20, 2008, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/0/1296a4127ff7b38ac1257018002e6633/$FILE/G0544074.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Informal Commerce

    This document is the official committee review of Yemen's progress towards achieving the standards set up in the CRC. The report expresses concern over children working as domestic servants and in the informal sector, though it does not provide any figures. The use of child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

16. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2005b). *Committee on Rights of Child examines report of Yemen*. Retrieved September 22, 2008, from http://www.unhchr.ch/huricane/huricane.nsf/view01/7B5C952139CD009EC12570140034C230?open document

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This report summarizes the government's presentation about action taken to implement the CRC and the expert's response. The committee expressed concern over the 30,000

refugee children in Yemen and the plight of street children, who are especially vulnerable to exploitation. The use of child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

17. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006). *Trafficking in persons: Global patterns*. Vienna: Author. Retrieved November 18, 2007, from http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/HT-globalpatterns-en.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

    This report ranks Yemen *low* as an origin and destination country for child trafficking. Further details were not provided. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

18. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). *Yemen: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 20, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100610.htm

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

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Workshop
    Child Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Begging, Street Vending, Unspecified

    According to this annual report, Yemen has not successfully implemented the Child Rights Law, and children as young as age 4 are known to be working in workshops, agriculture, fishing, and selling small items in the street. Specific crops produced in the agricultural sector are not mentioned. The report also notes the occurrence of internal trafficking in children and women for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Additionally, children were trafficked within the country for the purpose of forced begging, street vending, and unspecified unskilled labor.

    Although the Yemeni government has made child labor illegal and is making efforts to crack down on sex trafficking, existing laws are both inadequate and unenforced.

19. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 18, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/p/nea/ci/79071.htm

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

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

    This annual report notes the trafficking of Yemeni children within the country, primarily to the cities Aden and Sana'a, for purposes of commercial sexual exploitation, forced begging, unskilled labor, and street vending. Yemen is ranked as a Tier 2 country in the

report, indicating that Yemen is not fully in compliance with the international minimum standards to combat trafficking. The use of child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned in the report.

20. Willems, P. (2005). Trading in human misery. *The Middle East, March 2005*, 28–29. Retrieved September 22, 2007, from the Expanded Academic ASAP database.

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending

    This article focuses mostly on the trafficking of children from Yemen to Saudi Arabia. However, the northern towns of Hajja and Al Mahweet, bordering Saudi Arabia, are transit points with the highest number of trafficked children. Approximately 65 percent of trafficking victims that do not make it across the border into Saudi Aria live and work on the streets as beggars and street vendors. Additionally, the article briefly mentions that of a total Yemeni population of 19.3 million, an estimated 2 million Yemeni children work full- or part-time. Most of these child workers live in rural areas, and are most likely to be working in agriculture or in a family business. The article does not mention the type of crops produced in the agricultural sector.

21. Yemen: Fears over possibly rising number of child labourers. (2007, August 27). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved September 12, 2008, from http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=73964

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Auto Repair, Begging, Bus Driving, Construction, Factory Work, Service Industry, Street Vending, Welding

    This article notes the growing concern over increased numbers of child laborers, reaching over 40,000, according to government estimates. Citing ILO, the article states that an estimated 19.2 percent of children age 10–14 worked in 1999. Child workers are found in the Sanaa Governorate, Taiz, Hajjah, Hadhramaut, and Aden. They work in a range of sectors, including bus stations, restaurants, factories, construction sites, automobile repair workshops, agriculture, and as street vendors. Specific crops or goods produced in the agricultural sector and factory work were not mentioned in the article. Working conditions can be extremely hazardous, particularly for children working in the street who are vulnerable to abuse. In the agricultural sector, child laborers are exposed to harsh chemicals and pesticides. Work on construction sites and welding shops also poses physical harm to children regularly carrying heavy loads and handling dangerous equipment. Current national law considers children age 7–15 as juveniles.

22. Yemen: Focus on child labour. (2005, April 25). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved September 12, 2008, from http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=41043

    Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Auto Repair, Construction, Handicrafts, Trade

This news article states that according to the Ministry of Social Affairs, an estimated 1 million children are working, of whom 421,000 have left school. Children perform unspecified labor in agriculture, automobile repair, construction, handicrafts, and small trade. The article did not mention any crops produced in the agricultural sector, or specific types of handicrafts produced. The sectors employing youth vary based on the local economic conditions, but it is reported that between 13,000 and 15,000 children as young as age 6 work on the streets. The Hajaa Governorate has the largest occurrence of child labor, with more than 50,000 working youth. Children in northern governorates adjacent to Saudi Arabia work on the border, while many are employed in agriculture in other provinces, such as Ibb. Among working children, 40 percent laborean average of 11 to 17 hours per day, and 42 percent were employed an average of 6 to 10 hours per day. Article 45 of the 1995 Labor Law limits a child's working day to 7 hours, or 42 hours per week, and prohibits working for more than 4 continuous hour.

23. Yemen National NGOs Coalition For Child Rights Care. (2004). *The third NGOs alternative periodic report on rights of the child*. Sana'a, Yemen: Author. Retrieved September 12, 2008, from http://www.crin.org/docs/resources/treaties/crc.39/Yemen_ngo_report(E).pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Fishing, Garbage Collection, Street Vending, Street Sweeping, Welding

Prepared by a coalition of nongovernmental organizations, this report analyzes the official government submission to the United Nations on its implementation of the CRC, to which Yemen is a party. During the period under review, the government has passed a substantial amount of relevant legislation, the most important of which is the 2002 Child Rights Law. The authors note shortcomings in the legislation, such as imprecise terminology and a scope of children's rights that does not meet the treaty's requirements. The report expresses concern about children involved in fishing, welding, workshops, garbage collection, peddling, street vending, and collection garbage. No information is provided regarding the type of fish caught or the goods produced in welding workshops. Children working in these sectors receive no health care and safety standards are not followed. The government budget does not disaggregate expenditure that is directed toward youth, but the authors believe that the overall level of social services for children is decreasing.

24. Yemen: New study highlights plight of street children. (2008). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved October 20, 2008, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/487de247c.html

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Begging, Car Washing, Drugs, Portering
Child Trafficking: Drugs, Sexual Exploitation

This article states Yemen has an estimated 30,000 street children, 60 percent of whom live and work on the streets in informal commerce and trade as street vendors, porters,

beggars, and car washers. Street children are vulnerable to trafficking, sexually exploitation, or being forced to sell drugs. The use of child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned in this article.

25. Zaid Abdullah, Yemen, "I live from hand to mouth." (2007, February). *IRINnews.org.* Retrieved September 13, 2008, from http://www.irinnews.org/HOVReport.aspx?ReportId=70271

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Construction, Street Vending

This brief article profiles Zaid Abdullah al-Taweeli, age 11, who labors as a construction worker in Sana'a. Work is erratic, requires carrying bricks weighing 11 kilograms, and pays 600 Riyals a day (the equivalent of US$3). He previously worked as a vendor in a corner store, a position that did not pay as well. The use of child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned in the article.

YEMEN: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Al-Sakkaf, N. (2007, March 7). Yemen celebrates International Women's Day. *Yemen Times*. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from http://yementimes.com/article.shtml?i=1031&p=front&a=4

   Source: News Article

   Forced Adult Labor: Portering

   This document discusses the celebration of the 30th anniversary of International Women's Day in Yemen. The celebration highlights recent achievements and advances regarding social and legal justice for Yemeni women. The article mentions how some Yemeni women and girls are forced to collect wood and water to provide food for themselves and their families. The document mentions the term *forced labor* but not in reference to the production of goods.

2. Anti-Slavery International. (2005). *Trafficking in women, forced labour and domestic work: In the context of the Middle East and Gulf region*. London: Author. Retrieved October 8, 2007, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/PDF/traffic%20women%20forced%20labour%20domestic%202006.pdf

   Source: NGO

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

   The focus of the study is to identify strategies to protect women from being trafficked into exploitive and forced working conditions. The report describes the trafficking of women from Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia, and East African countries for forced labor in the domestic service and other unspecified sectors. Moreover, there have been reports of trafficking victims that, once in Yemen, experience exploitive labor conditions and some debt bondage. Yemen is also discussed as a destination for Iraqi women trafficked to Yemen and forced into prostitution. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

3. de Regit, M. (2006a). *Mapping study on women domestic workers in Yemen*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 17, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/2006/106B09_159_engl.pdf

   Source: International Organization

Adult Debt Bondage: Domestic Labor
Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor
Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor
Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor

The report is a summary of a mapping study on domestic workers in Yemen, particularly migrant and refugee women trafficked from Somalia, Ethiopia, Eritrea, the Philippines, Indonesia, India, and Sri Lanka. It is reported that many of the foreign workers are forced into domestic service or enter into debt bondage once in Yemen. A smaller but growing number of Yemeni women are vulnerable to exploitation as domestic servants. The report does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

4. de Regit, M. (2006b). Ethiopian women increasingly trafficked to Yemen. *Forced Migration Review, 25*, 37–38. Retrieved November 17, 2007, from http://www.fmreview.org/FMR pdfs/FMR25/FMR2521.pdf

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Adult Debt Bondage: Domestic Labor
   Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor
   Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor

   The article mentions Yemen as a destination country for the trafficking of Ethiopian women who mostly work for forced labor as domestic servants in Yemeni homes. Many of those women find themselves in situation of debt bondage once in Yemen. The article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

5. Global March Against Child Labor. (n.d.). *Yemen*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved September 22, 2008, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/YEMEN.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   The report mentions the lack of reliable statistics regarding human trafficking in Yemen. In 2004, there were reports of Iraqi women being trafficked into Yemen for sexual exploitation. This document does not address the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

6. Human trafficking rises at an alarming rate claims police. (2005, August 15). *The Daily Monitor*. Retrieved October 5, 2007, from http://www.afrika.no/Detailed/10179.html

   Source: News Article

   Adult Trafficking: Unspecified
   Forced Adult Labor: Unspecified

This article mentions Yemen along with Saudi Arabia, Dubai, and Italy (via Libya) as destinations for illegal immigration and human trafficking of Ethiopian citizens. Also mentioned is the possibility of forced labor due to their illegal status as immigrants. The article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

7. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Republic of Yemen*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/yemen.doc

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Human Trafficking: Domestic Labor

   The report identifies Yemen as both a country of origin and destination for trafficking in persons for domestic labor. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

8. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006). *Trafficking in persons: Global patterns*. Vienna: Author. Retrieved November 18, 2007, from http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/HT-globalpatterns-en.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

   This report mentions Yemen as a very low origin country and low destination country for the trafficking of adults and children. Further details are not provided. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

9. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). *Yemen: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 20, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100610.htm

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

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   The annual report notes the occurrence of internal trafficking in children and women for sexual exploitation. The use of forced labor in the production of goods was not mentioned in this report.

10. U.S. Department of State. (2008b) *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 18, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/p/nea/ci/79071.htm

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

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Yemen is ranked as a Tier 2 country in the report, indicating that Yemen is not fully in compliance with the international minimum standards to combat trafficking. The report notes the trafficking of Iraqi women for sexual exploitation. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

11. Yemen arrests 15 Bengladeshis: 3,000 Bangladeshis in Yemen victims of illegal human trafficking. (2008, March 26). *Yemen Times*. Retrieved October 21, 2008, from http://yementimes.com/article.shtml?i=1141&p=local&a=4

    Source: News Article

    Adult Trafficking: Construction, Service Industry, Unspecified
    Indentured Adult Servitude: Construction, Service Industry, Unspecified

    The article discusses the trafficking of Bangladeshi adults to Yemen by brokers who promise high-paying jobs to lure them to Yemen. Upon arrival, many of the foreign workers find themselves working illegally as cleaners, construction workers, or at other menial jobs. This article does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

ZAMBIA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Banda, J. (n.d.). Zambia should save its own children. *Times of Zambia*. Retrieved September 8, 2008, from http://www.times.co.zm/news/viewnews.cgi?category=8&id=1057959243

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This article discusses child trafficking by giving a personal account of a girl's experience with child trafficking in Lusaka, Zambia. The article does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

2. Barrientos, S., Dolan, C., & Tallontire, A. (2003). A gendered value chain approach to codes of conduct in African horticulture. *World Development, 31*(9), 1511–1526.

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture

   This paper analyzes the gender dimensions of the codes of conduct covering employment conditions in horticulture, including production of vegetables and flowers from Zambia for export to Europe. The focus of this paper is on the way in which the codes apply to women workers. Child labor is only mentioned as one of the provisions covered in the codes of conduct. A chart provides details on various codes and provisions. Among the codes that include a provision on child labor are the Ethical Trading Initiative, the SA8000/SAI (Social Accountability International standard), the Liaison Committee Europe Africa Caribbean Pacific and the Zambia Export Producers Association. The one code in the chart that does not have a provision concerning child labor is the European Retailer Produce Working Group protocol for Good Agricultural Practice. Though the report mentions child labor in the agricultural sector, it does not discuss specific goods produced.

3. Blunch, N., Dar, A., Guarcello, L., Lyon, S., Ritualo, A., & Rosati, F. (2006, March). *Children's work in Zambia: A comparative study of survey instruments*. Rome: Understanding Children's Work. Retrieved February 17, 2008, from http://www.ucw-project.org/pdf/publications/standard_zambia_final_18sept2002.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Electrical Work, Fishing, Financial Service, Forestry, Manufacturing, Trade

The report discusses the distribution of working children by industry. Approximately 16,710 households were included for the sample size. The Living Standards Management Study/Integrated Survey (LSMS) study found that 99 percent of working children from age 5 through 14 were employed in agriculture, while the Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labor (SIMPOC) survey found that 90 percent of working children of the same age group were employed in agriculture. Both surveys found that 92 percent of those children worked without pay for family members. Neither survey collected information regarding the average number of hours worked by children, which is critical to evaluating the intensity of the work, and determines how much children's labor contributes to household income and welfare. This report was first issued by The World Bank in 2002, and then reissued by the Understanding Children's Work Project in 2006.

Child labor in Zambia is analyzed by comparing two surveys, the LSMS 1998 by the World Bank, and the SIMPOC 1999 by the International Labour Organization (ILO). The surveys suggest that school attendance among boys and girls is equal; however, the surveys only suggest that boys have a slight lead over girls in general work, while girls participate in more domestic chores as compared to boys. The two surveys were conducted only one year apart, meaning that discrepancies in the survey findings are more likely due to methodological differences rather than to longitudinal changes in child labor. The study concluded that the two surveys presented similar results regarding the nature of child labor and schooling. This confirms the importance of closely coordinating child labor research efforts in order to avoid the risk of unnecessary duplication. The report does not provide details on the nature of the tasks children performed or the goods they produced.

4. Bugarin, F. (n.d.). Constructing an archaeology of children: Studying children and child material culture from the African past. *Archaeological Papers of the American Anthropological Association, 15*, 13–26.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Cattle Herding, Domestic Labor

This article argues that studying the material culture of children in Africa will bring to light under-represented populations and conditions. One of the author's examples is the Ngoni people of Zambia, citing an ethnography published in 1968 (Margaret Read, *Children of Their Fathers: Growing Up among the Ngoni of Malawi*, Prospect Heights, IL: Waveland Press). Ngoni children create specific sets of material goods that are distinguishable from adult material goods. Boys make tools and weapons for subsistence activities, as well as clay figurines of men, cattle, monkeys, and dogs. Ngoni girls take on more of a domestic role and are expected to perform a majority of the household chores by the time they reach age 12. They also engage in herding in addition to agricultural work. The article does not state whether the items children made were for sale.

5. Canagarajah, S., & Nielsen, H. (2001, May). Child labor in Africa: A comparative study. *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 575*, 71–91. Retrieved September 17, 2008, from the EBSCOhost database.

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This article discusses the determinants of child labor in three African countries by comparing studies conducted in each of the particular countries. For Zambia, the author used 1998 data that suggest that family income, asset ownership, and overall schooling conditions all may impact child labor. In 1998, 20.6 percent of rural children from age 7 through 14 reported working, compared to only 1.8 percent of urban children in that same age group. Overall, the author noted that Zambia has a lower level of child labor than other African countries with a similar gross domestic product, and about the same amount of child labor as African countries with a much high gross domestic product, such as Swaziland and Egypt. Child labor in the production of goods in Zambia is not discussed.

6. Chapoto, A. (2006). *The impact of AIDS-related prime-age mortality on rural farm households: Panel survey evidence from Zambia.* Unpublished doctoral dissertation, Michigan State University. Retrieved February 23, 2008, from http://www.aec.msu.edu/agecon/fs2/zambia/chapoto_diss.pdf

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor

   This study analyzes the impact of the mortality of adults with AIDS on rural farm households' consumption, farm and crop production, livestock assets and off-farm income from 2001 through 2004. Surveys were carried out by the Central Statistical Office (CSO) and Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, which included a sample size of 6,922 households in 393 Standard Enumeration Areas in Zambia, the survey was conducted with person's from age 15 to 59. Although this study does not primarily focus on children or child labor, of note is the author's conclusion that households that have lost a prime-age adult are nearly replenished in size by adding household members, most likely by attracting older girls into the household to assist in caring for other children, the elderly or the sick, especially when an adult female dies. Children take over the production of various crops after adult family members pass away. There is also evidence that wealthier households suffering the death of a male head of household attracts boys to join the household, while initially poorer households have greater difficulty doing so.

7. Edmonds, E. V. (2008). Child labor. In T. P. Schultz & J. Strauss (Eds.), *Handbook of development economics: Volume 4.* Amsterdam: Elsevier. Retrieved November 13, 2008, from http://www.dartmouth.edu/~eedmonds/clhbk.pdf

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This research paper is a historical overview of child labor practices around the world. According to a 2002/2003 survey, Zambian children were involved in child labor for the purposes of domestic labor. The research paper also states that age patterns of Zambian children are ambiguous. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

8. Fox, C. (2008). *Investigating forced labour and trafficking: Do they exist in Zambia?* Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 12, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms_098473.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Gemstone Mining, Sexual Exploitation, Retail, Trade
   Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Gemstone Mining, Hospitality, Mining, Security, Sexual Exploitation, Trade, Transportation, Unspecified

   This paper outlines a project by the Zambian Ministry of Labour and Social Security in order to approach the ILO to research forced labor practices in Zambia. Data was formulated from recruitment agencies, experts, community members and other individuals involved in forced labor and trafficking practices. Those insights included data from 1,542 cases of forced labor—complaints were filed by both Zambians and non-Zambians, individuals from Malawi and other surrounding countries that are also involved in Zambian forced labor and trafficking rings. 27 percent of the complaints come from the public sector. Sectors the forced-labor complaints originated from include 14 percent hospitality, 13 percent retail and trading, 11 percent construction, 17 percent security, 10 percent transportation and 8 percent agriculture.

   In Zambia, women and children are trafficked for the purposes of domestic labor, agriculture, mining gemstones, trading, construction, sexual exploitation, and retail. While forced child labor is mentioned, the sectors are unspecified. Finally, the comprehensive analysis of labor complaints is separated according to gender, age, nationality, and location. It is unclear from this report which complaints specifically relate to children as opposed to adults.

9. Francavilla, F., & Lyon, S. (2003, October). *Household chores and child health: Preliminary evidence from six countries.* Rome: Understanding Children's Work. Retrieved February 17, 2008, from http://ucw-project.org/pdf/publications/standard_hhchores_health_oct03II.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Market, Unspecified

   This report investigates the relationship between children's work in household chores and their health, using survey data from Zambia, Guinea, Peru, Guatemala, Brazil, and Kazakhstan. Two of the main international legal standards relating to child labor (the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child [CRC]) and the ILO Convention

182 on the worst forms of child labor, stress the rights of children to be protected from work which adversely affects their health and development. But it is not yet clear in those conventions, which forms of household work and how many hours worked should be considered harmful to a child's health. This paper presents some preliminary evidence on those issues, including on the time and types of chores, and their relationship to children's health. A large proportion of the children in the six countries spend at least some time each week performing household productive activities, such as collecting firewood, fetching water, food preparation, and child care. The study does not specify which activities are specific to Zambian children.

Girls are much more likely to spend time performing household chores than boys. In Zambia, the rates are 74 percent for girls and 64 percent for boys, reflecting traditional gender roles. There were no data for Zambia on specific household tasks performed by children, nor on the number of hours worked. Rural youth are more likely to spend time on household chores than urban youth in Zambia. Eight percent of urban youth were involved in household chores, compared to 20 percent for rural youth. This variation by residence likely reflects the better access to basic services such as water and electricity in urban areas, which reduces tasks such as hauling water and collecting firewood.

The study concludes, however, that there is no clear correlation between household chores and health for Zambia or for the other countries studied. It is possible that extensive involvement in household chores may protect children from the alternative of working in hazardous situations. Children's household tasks may free an adult to engage in more productive work, yielding more income for the family, thus leading to better levels of nutrition and health care. But in other circumstances, extensive involvement in strenuous tasks such as fetching water and firewood from long distances can take a heavy toll on children's health and can limit their time for education, indirectly affecting their health, and limiting human capital formation and lifetime income levels. Studies suggest that health effects of economic activity show up in the medium or long term, and this may be the case with household chores. It is probable, therefore, that the inconclusive findings presented in this report are a result of the shortcomings in data collection methods. The relationship between household tasks and health is complex and difficult to unravel. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

10. Fransiscan International, & Edmund Rice International. (2008, February). *NGO report,* universal periodic review. Retrieved November 12, 2008, from http://lib.ohchr.org/HRBodies/UPR/Documents/Session2/ZM/FI_ZMB_UPR_S2_2008_FranciscansInternationalEdmundRiceInternational_uprsubmission_JOINT.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Unspecified

This nongovernmental organization report discusses the need to decrease the number of Zambian street children, for it increases child trafficking and child labor practices in addition to sexual exploitation. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

11. Guarcello, L., Manacorda, M., Rosati, F., Lyon, S., & Valdivia, C. (2005, November). *School to work transition in sub-Saharan Africa: An overview*. Rome: Understanding Children's Work. Retrieved February 17, 2008, from http://www.ucw-project.org/pdf/publications/sandard_youth_SSA_16dec2005.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture

    This report aims to generate and analyze indicators on youth employment and education based on World Bank survey data for 13 countries, including Zambia. Study findings highlight the disadvantaged position of youth in the labor market. Although young people from age 15 through 24 are the core age group studied, exact methodologies used are not given in detail for this study. Young people face much higher levels of unemployment than adults, and are more concentrated in low skilled and unstable informal sector work. Young people who never attend school are a particular concern. Youth unemployment tends to be higher in urban areas rather than rural areas, where access to informal agricultural work and underemployment is easier. It is noted that unemployment figures understate the total extent of the unemployment problem. They fail to capture the group that is simply too poor to be unemployed, and which therefore must work regardless of its quality or remuneration. A very broad definition is used in those surveys, such that a person working for one hour per week is considered employed. The report gives data on youth employment by individual year of age ranging from 15 through 24, sex and urban/rural residence, but does not detail the types of work performed by children.

12. Guarcello, L., Lyon, S., & Rosati, F. (2004, September). *Orphanhood and vulnerability—Zambia.* Rome: Understanding Children's Work. Retrieved February 17, 2008, from http://www.ucw-project.org/pdf/publications/standard_zambia_orphans_countryreports_06oct2004.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

    This report presents evidence linking orphanhood with increased child vulnerability in Zambia, based on data collected in 1999 by the SIMPOC survey of the ILO. It concludes that orphans are more likely to not go to school, and more likely to work. Nearly one-fifth (18 percent) of Zambian children age 5 through 14 are orphans, one of the highest rates in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). There is also a large group of foster children (874,000 children) who are not orphans, but who live in separate households from their parents. Zambia has 630,000 children less than age 17 orphaned because of AIDS. Estimates are presented for three different indicators of child labor: economic activity (unspecified) only, household chores such as fetching water and collecting firewood, and a composite of both economic activity and household chores. Orphans are more involved in economic activity than non-orphans, but the difference between the two groups is relatively small. However, the data do not include children living outside formal households, such as street children, the group most likely to be engaged in prostitution or other exploitive and

harmful forms of work. The highest levels of involvement in household chores are among female double orphans and female foster children, suggesting that girls must work in household chores when they are forced to join new households. The report does not discuss the type of work performed as economic activity or household chores.

13. Guarcello, L., Lyon, S., Rosati, F., & Valdivia C. (2004, October). *The influence of orphan hood on children's schooling and labour: Evidence from sub-Saharan Africa.* Rome: Understanding Children's Work. Retrieved February 17, 2008, from http://info.worldbank.org/etools/docs/library/164047/pdf/orphans_and_CL_Innocenti.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

    This report examines the link between orphanhood and two determinants of child vulnerability—child labor and education—using household survey data from ten countries in SSA. The data from Zambia came primarily from the SIMPOC survey conducted by the ILO in 1999. The report concludes that there is a strong link between HIV/AIDS, orphanhood, and the worst forms of child labor. The AIDS virus is responsible for 66 percent of the orphan cases in the country. Most orphans must work to support themselves and their families, interfering with or precluding their education. Other than a brief note that some children are forced into prostitution or other forms of exploitive work, this report does not discuss the types of work performed as economic activities or household chores.

14. Human Rights Watch. (2002). *Suffering in silence: The links between human rights abuses and HIV transmission in girls in Zambia*. New York: Author. Retrieved September 17, 2008, from http://www.hrw.org/reports/2003/zambia/zambia1202.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

    This report outlines the correlation between human rights abuses, such as sexual exploitation, and the transmission of HIV in Zambian girls. The May 2002 Global Fund for HIV/AIDS had a first round of funds dispersed to Zambia in light of recent increases of children heading households, child labor (unspecified sectors), and child abuse. Instances of abuse are more likely to lead to increased risks of HIV/AIDS. Methodology used for the report includes a string of interviews conducted among 100 girls—all younger than age 18—in Lusaka. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

15. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2002). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Zambia.* Geneva, Switzerland. Retrieved on September 16, 2008, from http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/Zambia.final.pdf

    Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This document states that Zambia has ratified both of the core ILO conventions on child labor although the problem still persists. The document does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

16. International Labour Organization. (2007, June). *ILO decent work country programme.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 12, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/program/dwcp/download/zambia.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This document describes the Decent Work Country Programme and its commitment—along with the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, Time Bound Programme and ILO initiatives—to decrease instances of the worst forms of child labor. There is no mention, however, of child labor in the production of goods.

17. International Labour Organization—International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. (2006a). *Training manual on child labour and HIV/AIDS.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved September 18, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/searchProduct.do;jsessionid=0a038009cf0a22f693e1e3246b2a84eeebcabb378e6.hkzFngTDp6WImQuUaNaLaxD3lN4KxaIah8SxyIn3uKmAiNAnwbQbxaNvzaAmIhuKa30xgx95fjWTa3eIpkzFngTDp6WImQuxahySc3yPaxmNcgb48OX3b4Dtgj15eMbynknvrkLOlQzNp65In0__?type=normal&title=&isbn=&project=&selectedMonthFrom=1&productYearFrom=&selectedMonthTo=1&productYearTo=&selectedCountries=165&selectedLanguages=1200&keywords=&userType=3&selectedFieldOfficeText=&selectedFieldOfficeId=-1&resultPerPage=20&selectedSortById=4

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Manual Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Smuggling, Street Vending, Soldiering

This training discusses the recent increase of HIV/AIDS cases in SSA and the ILO International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labor (ILO-IPEC) implementation plan to combat HIV/AIDS, especially amongst young people in SSA. The manual, which is designated for government officials, employers, and community stakeholders, emphasizes the key correlation between HIV/AIDS and child labor. The manual provides basic knowledge of HIV/AIDS as well as intervention tools for preventing cases of child labor. Each section has a recommended methodology that includes approaches such as brainstorming, clustering, and ranking. Forms of child labor in SSA include agriculture, domestic service, sexual exploitation, smuggling, street vending, fishing, and soldiering. However, it is unclear which sectors are designated specifically to Zambia.

18. International Labour Organization—International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. (2006b). *Emerging good practices on action to combat child domestic labour in Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved September 18, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/searchProduct.do;jsessionid=0a038009cf0a22f693e1e3246b2a84eeebcabb378e6.hkzFngTDp6WImQuUaNaLaxD3lN4KxaIah8SxyIn3uKmAiNAnwbQbxaNvzaAmIhuKa30xgx95fjWTa3eIpkzFngTDp6WImQuxahySc3yPaxmNcgb48OX3b4Dtgj15eMbynknvrkLOlQzNp65In0__?type=normal&title=&isbn=&project=&selectedMonthFrom=1&productYearFrom=&selectedMonthTo=1&productYearTo=&selectedCountries=165&selectedLanguages=1200&keywords=&userType=3&selectedFieldOfficeText=&selectedFieldOfficeId=1&resultPerPage=20&selectedSortById=4

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This report uses various methodologies as preventative measures for combating child labor in various SSA countries. Those methodologies include sampling of implementing agencies, desk review, field missions, focus group discussions, stakeholder interviews, and review of relevant literature. The report also makes reference to a 2002 baseline study that was carried out in the Lusaka and Copper Belt regions of Zambia. This document also discusses how the Tasintha Programme engages children in drama and the arts in order to deter them away from engaging in child labor. Although this document does not specify sectors of child labor, it does outline the recent changes constituted by the national task force, Children's Act and the Ministry of Labour in regards to child labor regulations. There is no discussion of child labor in the production of goods.

19. Kayaya, B. (2008). Tackling child labour in Zambia *The Times of Zambia*. Retrieved on September 18, 2008, from http://allafrica.com/stories/200806030382.html

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Forestry, Stone Crushing
    Street Vending, Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

    This article reports Zambia's recent joining of World Day against Child Labor. ILO declared an estimated 218 million child laborers exist in Zambia, in which 126 million are involved in hazardous work conditions. The increase in child labor is due to both poverty and spikes in HIV/AIDS related cases. The Child Labor Survey (CLS) of 2005 revealed that 895,246 children from age 5 through 17 are involved in hazardous work. Approximately 92 percent are in rural areas and are involved in fishing, farming, and forestry. Other children are also involved in forms of forced labor, but no details were given on the type of forced labor activities children participated in. Additionally, the article states that child trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation is also on the rise.

20. Massive child labour denounced in Zambia (2002). *Afrol News.* Retrieved September 15, 2008, from http://www.afrol.com/News2002/zam008_labour_report.htm

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Head of Household, Unspecified

    This article highlights a recent International Confederation of Free Trade Union document that discusses the increased use of child labor in Zambia. Primarily due to poverty and the large numbers of adult deaths from HIV/AIDS, more children are being recruited to do work, such as head of household. This article also mentions that Zambian children are being trafficked to Angola for prostitution and various forms of forced labor. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

21. Milimo, M., Munachonga, M., Mushota, L., Nvangu, N., & Ponga, A. (2004, June). *Zambia: Strategic country gender assessment.* Lusaka, Zambia: The World Bank. Retrieved February 19, 2008, from http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTAFRREGTOPGENDER/Resources/ZambiaSCGA.pdf

    Source: International Organization

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

    This report is focused on gender, but includes a brief mention of child labor. It notes that women and girls overwhelmingly perform activities related to housework and childcare. Methodologies include a series of quantitative and qualitative data on gender development as well as numerous stakeholder workshops. The study reports that girls arrive late or are absent from school due to household chores and that girls sell goods in markets and in the streets. Primarily, girls are also involved in grain processing for marketing processes and tasks involve heavy loads, long distance travel, and processing various types of grains. The report mentions that Zambia is a party to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

22. Ministry of Community Development and Social Services Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development, Zambia. (2006). *Report on survey and analysis of the situation of street children in Zambia.* Retrieved September 18, 2008, from http://www.crin.org/resources/infoDetail.asp?ID=13039&flag=report

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Drug and Alcohol Consumption, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

    The study was commissioned by the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services and also supported through the United Nations Children's Fund. It is an analysis of street children in Zambia. This study uses methodologies such as literature reviews and interviews with stakeholders in order to confirm a growing problem of street children due

to poverty and HIV/AIDS. Additionally, the study uses a national survey of more than 1,500 street children.

Of 853 males and 153 females surveyed, children admitted to being forced to drink alcohol and take drugs, in addition to 40 percent of the participants being forced to work without pay labor sectors are not listed. 2.5 percent of boys work without pay and .07 percent of girls are allegedly working without pay as well. The study does not give further details on the ages of the girls and boys and does not specify particular sectors of child labor; nor does it discuss child labor in the production of goods.

23. *Moore returns from Zambia where millions suffer 'hunger without hope.'* (2002, November 13). Retrieved September 8, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/zambia_1396.html

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Care Giving, Head of Household, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This article discusses the recent increase in HIV/AIDS related cases in Zambia and how it has an effect on child labor in the country. Children have taken on responsibilities as heads of households, caregivers, as well as exchanging sexual favors in order to obtain food. This article does not describe child labor in the production of goods.

24. Mwanza, E. (2002, December). *Community care for orphans and vulnerable children: Good practices in implementing community-based care programs in Zambia.* Unpublished master's thesis, University of Manitoba, Canada.

Source: Other—Master's Thesis

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This study reviews the practices that contribute to building successful community-based programs to care for orphans and vulnerable children in Zambia. Only brief mention of child labor is included in the background description of the conditions for children in the country. The report notes that increased vulnerability of children results in increased child labor and sexual exploitation. It does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

25. Mwanza, I. (2002, October). *How nations behave: Compliance with human rights treaties in Commonwealth Africa.* Unpublished doctoral dissertation, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. Retrieved February 23, 2008, from the ProQuest database.

Source: Other—Doctoral Dissertation

Child Labor: Agriculture, Commerce, Domestic Labor

This study examines the compliance with international treaties in Zambia, Ghana and Uganda, particularly the CRC and The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of

Discrimination against Women. The author argues that because the UN monitoring system did not impinge on state sovereignty, the UN process induced only superficial changes and did little to advance treaty implementation. In the countries studied, political power is concentrated in the president. The author states that the president of Zambia was not interested in compliance with those treaties, thus the laws and policies had not been amended to provide an adequate legal framework to incorporate treaty obligations; the governments had not established agencies to implement the treaties and resources had not been allocated for this work.

The Employment of Young Persons and Children's Act, the primary piece of Zambian legislation addressing child labor, was amended in 1989, but is still not in compliance with restrictions on child labor in the CRC. The Act does not provide a comprehensive child labor legal framework or provide adequate protection for the children that the law covers. The statute regulates children working in industry, but does not apply to commercial, agriculture, domestic or any other area of the informal sector where child labor is common. The report cites the 1999 ILO—CSO child labor survey which says that 87 percent of child labor in Zambia is in agriculture. The survey found that 58 percent of Zambia's children from age 5 through 15 were working in the 12 months preceding the survey. The report mentions, but does not provide details on child labor in the production of goods.

26. Nordbrand, S., & Bolme, P. (2007, November). Powering the mobile world: Cobalt production for batteries in the DR Congo and Zambia. *Swedwatch*. Retrieved September 8, 2008, from http://makeitfair.org/the-facts/reports/Powering-the-Mobile-World-Swedwatch-November-2007.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Cobalt, Mining

This report discusses how children are used for production of cobalt. Cobalt is used for rechargeable batteries that are used for cell phones, laptops, MP3 players, and other portable electronics. This Swedish report states that children from age 7 through 18 are subjected to hazardous conditions in cobalt mineshafts. It is estimated that from 50,000 to 100,000 children are being used for this type of work.

Along with the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the "copper belt" of Zambia provides over half of the world's cobalt. Miners are not supplied with enough food and are subject to both physical and emotional damage from the long hours and other hazardous conditions of the cobalt mines. Methodological approaches include a field study consisting of key actors in two cobalt plants in Zambia in addition to field studies for key plants in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Combined, the reports are used for comparing and contrasting information. The report does not give specific sample sizes and survey content data. Finally, this report also lists deaths and accidents that result from cobalt mining, but does not differentiate whether they involve adults or children.

27. The Protection Project (March 2002). *A human rights report on trafficking of persons, especially women and children, Malawi.* Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved September 8, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/protection_project_2002_trafficking_malawi.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This report discusses how women and young girls are trafficked from Malawi to Zambia for labor. The report does not specify sectors and does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

28. Rau, B. (2002, July). *Combating Child Labour and HIV/AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa* (Paper No. 1). Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization—International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. Retrieved February 11, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/ilo_ipec_2002_combating_chi.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Forestry, Head of Household, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This report discusses how child labor is connected to HIV/AIDS in Zambia, South Africa, and Tanzania. A report published by the ILO-IPEC references the qualitative data collected in the 1999 CLS. In the referenced survey, an estimated 595,000 Zambian children (from age 5 through 17) worked and were exposed to some form of sexual exploitation because of labor. Children worked in sectors such as agriculture, forestry, and livestock and were listed as heads of households in many instances. Nearly half of the Zambian children listed in the survey were not enrolled in school while working. The report does not give specific details regarding the individual sectors of child labor and does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

29. Taking the fight to the stage—Hip hop used to counter human trafficking in Zambia. (2008, August 14). *InFocus Programme on Promoting the Declaration*. Retrieved September 18, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/sapfl/News/lang--en/WCMS_097991/index.htm

Source: International Organization

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

This news article discusses an anti-trafficking hip hop track that is set to release in August of 2008. The song will be sung in English and have several Zambian translations. This song will be used as a precautionary measure that encourages young people and

children to be aware of human trafficking trends. Recent UN studies show children and young people are vulnerable to trafficking within Zambia from rural to urban areas. Children are also known to be vulnerable to various types of forced labor (unspecified in this document). The article does not give details on methodological practices; nor does it give more details on child labor in the production of goods from the listed sectors.

30. U.S. Department of the State (2007). *Zambia: Country reports on human rights practices—2006.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved on September 18, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78764.htm

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

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report on human rights in Zambia states that both women and children are trafficked to Zambia and within the country for the purposes of sexual exploitation. This document does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

31. U.S. Department of State. (2006). *Trafficking in persons report.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 18, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2006/65990.htm

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

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

In the 2005 Trafficking in Persons Report, Zambia is listed as a Tier 2 country with reported instances of women and children being trafficked for forced labor and sexual exploitation. Children are trafficked and used for domestic services as well as sexual exploitation. Children are also reportedly forced to work in the agriculture sector. Although the Zambian government does not fully comply with the minimum standards for elimination of trafficking, they are trying to increase awareness.

32. The World Bank. (2007, August 20). *Zambia—Poverty and vulnerability assessment.* (Report Number 32573-ZM). Washington, DC: The World Bank. Retrieved February 25, 2008, from http://www- http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2007/10/04/000020439_20071004094458/Rendered/PDF/325730ZM.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This report describes several key aspects of the current situation of poverty in Zambia, such as material deprivation, human deprivation, destitution, and social stigmatization. The report identifies basic actions that could facilitate economic growth, particularly in rural areas. In 2001, 15 percent of all children in Zambia were orphans, a figure that is

high even by African standards and is growing. Orphans and vulnerable children are highlighted as particularly at risk, which is a great problem for social capital for the future. The report says that girl orphans are less likely to attend school than other children living in the household. One of the strategies for households that are coping with poverty is to remove children from school to work when parents or guardians cannot afford their education and they are needed to provide an income. Teenage girls are pulled from school to work as caregivers. Another "prevalent" approach is for poor teenagers to engage in commercial sex to bring in income. Although child labor is mentioned in this report several times, there is no discussion of production of goods or specific types of labor, other than as caregivers or sex workers.

33. Wines, M. (2006). Nine-year-old Alone Banda works six days a week. *New York Times Upfront* [Online Video]. Retrieved February 23, 2008, from http://www.nytimes.com/2006/08/24/world/africa/24zambia.html?_r=1&oref=slogin

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Mining

A nine-year-old boy, Alone Banda, works six days a week to crush rocks by hand into stones or powder for making cement. He earns almost enough to pay the rent of US$11 a month and access the community water tap. In a typical day, he works two hours before school and five hours after school. Of the 3,000 students in his public school, about 300 work in the quarries. He lives with his grandmother since his mother died in 2001; his father's whereabouts are unknown. The article uses the story of Alone to illustrate the growing phenomenon of child labor in Africa, citing statistics about the number of child laborers and the increasing plight of children supporting dying parents or left as orphans by AIDS.

34. World Vision United Kingdom. (2005). *More than words? Action for orphans and vulnerable children in Africa: Monitoring progress towards the UN Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS.* Retrieved March 4, 2008, from http://www.synergyaids.com/documents/MoreThanWords_UnGass.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Animal Husbandry, Domestic Labor, Unspecified

This report qualitatively investigates the extent to which the rights and needs of orphans and vulnerable children are being met in Zambia, Ethiopia, Uganda, and Mozambique, per specific commitments made in 2001 as part of the UN General Assembly Special Session Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS. This study found that in all four countries, orphans and vulnerable children are most likely to be missing out in terms of education, health, nutrition and other basic needs. For example, in one of the communities surveyed in Zambia, only 47 percent of male orphans and vulnerable children were attending school, compared to 73 percent of females. In almost all countries surveyed, girls are more likely to be out of school due to household chores, early marriage and pregnancy. However, in one unspecified community in Zambia, boys

are most likely to be kept at home to look after animals (cattle, goats) and to assist their guardians with general manual work. One of the recommendations from the study specifically targets children's work, calling for educating communities on the necessity to reduce child labor and on the government policy on free primary education. The report does not provide further details on child labor in Zambia.

35. Zambia to stiffen child labor laws. (2007). *People's Daily Online*. Retrieved November 12, 2008, from http://english.peopledaily.com.cn/200706/13/eng20070613_383568.html

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Fishing, Forestry, Pesticides, Unspecified

This article describes the recent crackdown on child labor by the Zambian government. The theme for combating the problem focuses on the elimination of child labor in agriculture. According to the ILO reports, the article states that approximately 132 million children from age 5 through 14 work on farms and plantations. The article does not specify particular goods that are produced in the agriculture sector; however, the article also references to the CSO figures in which 1.2 million child laborers, with 95 percent of them engaged in agriculture, fishing and forestry. This article also notes that Zambian children working in the agriculture sector, participate in pesticide spraying and other hazardous forms of work. There are no methodological approaches listed for this article.

ZAMBIA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Banda, J. (n.d.). Zambia should save its own children… *Times of Zambia*. Retrieved September 8, 2008, from http://www.times.co.zm/news/viewnews.cgi?category=8&id=1057959243

   Source: News Article

   Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This article discusses human trafficking through a personal account of one girl's experience with child trafficking in Lusaka, Zambia. The article does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

2. Fox, C. *Investigating forced labour and trafficking: Do they exist in Zambia*? (2008). Geneva, Switzerland, International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 12, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms_098473.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Unspecified
   Exploitive Labor: Cattle Herding, Domestic Labor, Unspecified
   Forced Labor: Transportation, Unspecified
   Trafficking: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Gemstone Mining, Hospitality, Mining, Security, Sexual Exploitation, Trade, Transportation

   This paper outlines a project by the Zambian Ministry of Labour and Social Security aimed toward approaching the International Labour Organization (ILO) to research forced labor practices in Zambia. Data were formulated from recruitment agencies, experts, community members, and other individuals involved in forced labor and trafficking practices. These insights included 1,542 cases of forced labor—complaints were filed by both Zambians and non-Zambians (individuals from Malawi and other surrounding countries that are also involved in Zambian forced labor and trafficking rings). Twenty-seven percent of the complaints come from the public sector. Sectors of forced labor complaints include: 14 percent hospitality, 13 percent retail and trading, 11 percent construction, 17 percent security, 10 percent transportation, and 8 percent agriculture. Workers complained that they were not paid for services in which they were forced to participate. Exploitive labor also includes cattle herding and domestic labor.

   In Zambia, women and children are trafficked for purposes of domestic labor, agriculture, mining (gemstones), trading, construction, sexual exploitation, and retail. Forced child labor is mentioned; however, the sectors are unspecified. Finally, the comprehensive analysis of labor complaints is separated according to gender, age, nationality, and location. It is unclear from this report which complaints specifically relate to children as opposed to adults.

3. *The government of the Republic of Zambia: Development challenges and victories: Report to the International Aid Consortium 2008*. (n.d.). Retrieved November 12, 2008, from http://www.uoregon.edu/~aweiss/intl422_522/S2008_Report_Zambia.pdf

Source: Government Agency—Government of the Republic of Zambia

Forced Labor: Unspecified

This report contains a brief history of Zambia and discusses the current state of the country. In a section on unemployment, it is noted that forced labor—no specific sector is mentioned—along with discrimination, hazardous work conditions, poverty, armed conflicts, and HIV/AIDS have resulted in an increase in unemployment. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

4. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2002). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Zambia*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved September 16, 2008, from http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991216610&Language=EN

Source: International Organization

Forced Labor: Unspecified

This document states that Zambia has ratified both of the core ILO Conventions on forced labor, although the problem persists. The document does not further discuss the sectors of forced labor.

5. The Protection Project. (2002, March). *A human rights report on trafficking of persons, especially women and children, Malawi*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved September 8, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/protection_project_2002_trafficking_malawi.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

This report discusses how women and young girls are trafficked from Malawi to Zambia for labor. The report does not specify sectors and does not mention production of goods.

6. Taking the fight to the stage—Hip hop used to counter human trafficking in Zambia. (2008, August 14). *InFocus Programme on Promoting the Declaration*. Retrieved from September 18, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/sapfl/News/lang--en/WCMS_097991/index.htm

Source: News Article

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

This news article discusses an anti-trafficking hip hop track that was released in August 2008. Recent United Nations studies show children and young people are vulnerable to trafficking within Zambia from rural to urban areas for purposes of domestic labor, agricultural labor, and sexual exploitation. Children are also known to be vulnerable to various types of forced labor (unspecified in this document). The article does not give details on methodological practices; nor does it give more details on forced labor in the production of goods.

7. U.S. Department of State. (2006). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 18, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2006/65990.htm

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

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

   In the 2005 *Trafficking in Persons Report*, Zambia is listed as a Tier 2 country with reported instances of women and children being trafficked for forced labor and sexual exploitation. Children are trafficked and used for domestic services as well as sexual exploitation. Children are also reportedly forced to work in the agricultural sector. There are no specific details listed regarding goods produced in the agricultural sector. Although the Zambian government does not fully comply with the minimum standards for elimination of trafficking, they are trying to increase awareness.

8. U.S. Department of State. (2007). Zambia: *Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 18, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78764.htm

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

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report on human rights in Zambia states that both women and children are trafficked to and within the country for the purpose of sexual exploitation. This document does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

ZIMBABWE: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Bourdillon, M. (2001, September 13–16). *Working children in Zimbabwe*. Paper presented at the Conference on Orphans and Vulnerable Children in Africa, Uppsala, Sweden. Retrieved November 6, 2007, from http://www.ovcsupport.net/graphics/OVC/documents/0000107e00.pdf

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Coffee, Domestic Labor, Mining, Sexual Exploitation, Tea, Trade, Unspecified

   This document discusses street children and working children in Zimbabwe. It also mentions the findings of the book *Earning a life: Working children in Zimbabwe* published in 2000. According to the book, working children in Zimbabwe were involved in the following trades: informal trade, agriculture, domestic labor, and mining. Incomes from the trade of such children contribute to their livelihood, and sometimes to the livelihood of the whole family. However, this occasionally led girls into dangerous sex work. In mall-scale, unspecified agriculture working children were found to be seriously exploited. Children lived in the home in which they were working, had no formal hours, and no free time. They provided cheap labor, and were on call all day, every day. Even though working conditions were poor, these children often needed the income and the shelter that their jobs provided. For commercial agriculture (tea and coffee), children were admitted in schools on the condition that they contracted to work. In the peak season, children had to work for seven hours in the morning before attending school in the afternoon. Child labor was not cheap as the employers paid children the same rate as adults as well as subsidized the schools and their meals. However, employers were criticized as exploiting child labor. Informal mining included underground mining in harsh and dangerous conditions. In addition to caring for sick adults, children were sometimes pulled out of school to perform this demanding role, and their health was sometimes endangered. This document does not detail any specific methodology of the studies in *Earning a Life: Working Children in Zimbabwe*.

2. Chimhete, C. (2006, February 6). Desperate farmers resort to child-labour. *Zim Standard*. Retrieved August 19, 2007, from http://www.zimbabwesituation.com/feb6_2006.html#Z16

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Cotton, Tea, Timber, Tobacco
   Child Slavery: Agriculture
   Forced Child Labor: Tobacco

   This article states that more than 20,000 children are working on farms in Zimbabwe. The use of child labor in agriculture has risen due to high school fees and the impact of the Zimbabwean government's urban clean-up campaign, which has driven many children

out of school. The country's worsening economic crisis induces new commercial farmers to seek cheap labor by employing children. This article mentions that children from poor families in Chipinge district are sent to "Earn and Learn" schools where they have to work on tea or cotton farms in exchange for free education. Moreover, children under 16 are forced to work long hours in poorly ventilated tobacco barns for very low wages. According to the Progressive Teachers' Union of Zimbabwe secretary general, there are child laborers in tea estates and timber plantations in Manicaland. Some children work in hazardous conditions curing and administering tobacco chemicals as well as using potentially harmful chemicals in Mashonaland East and Central. This article also says that there is slavery on the farms. Even though Zimbabwe ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) in 1990 and the International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labor in 2000, child labor remains widespread in the country. According to this article, if the government failed to take action on child labor, the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) would report it to the ILO, and such a move could result in a boycott of Zimbabwe's farm produce.

3. Dentlinger, L. (2006 May, 11). Child labour ‘on increase.’ *Newsfromafrica.org*. Retrieved November 4, 2007, from http://www.newsfromafrica.org/newsfromafrica/articles/art_10679.html

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Agriculture

   According to the most recent report of the ILO, the global number of child laborers declined by 11 percent between 2000 and 2004 from 246 million to 218 million. This is attributed to political will and awareness, especially in poverty reduction and mass education. Nevertheless, the number of children working in Sub-Saharan Africa is on the increase due to rapid population growth. This article states that child labor in Zimbabwe is mostly found in the subsistence agricultural sector. No further details are provided in regard to specific goods produced within this sector.

4. Earning a life: Working children in Zimbabwe. (2002, November 14). *id21 Research Highlight*. Retrieved November 4, 2007, from http://www.id21.org/zinter/id21zinter.exe?a=i&w=s6bmb1g1

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Coffee, Domestic Labor, Mining, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Tea

   This document highlights ideas about child labor from Michael Bourdillon’s *Earning a life: Working children in Zimbabwe*. The book states that Zimbabwean children are employed in both the formal and informal sectors as street vendors, prostitutes, domestic workers, in commercial farming, mines, and on tea and coffee estates. The document does not provide any further details on these sectors, however. Working children in informal sectors may be exploited. Children often participate in agricultural or caring

work and this work goes unnoticed because it is often concealed as family or kinship work. Their health and education receive insufficient attention. The book also highlights concerns over the conditions under which children work such as: long hours with little to no pay, violence against children, abuse of street children, and the lack of a structure to protect young domestic workers in Zimbabwe.

The book concludes with findings from the research that Zimbabwe needs to create practical action plans for working children. The book also suggests encouraging adults to supply the employment that children need and finding ways to ensure that children receive necessary support and protection. In addition, it says that the government should create awareness raising campaigns regarding children's rights.

5. Education International Barometer of Human and Trade Union Rights in Education. (2007, June 18). *Zimbabwe*. Retrieved August 13, 2007, from http://www.ei-ie.org/barometer/en/profiles_detail.php?country=zimbabwe

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Gold Panning, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Sugar, Tea

   This report provides information about Zimbabwe in many areas. Regarding child labor, it states that Zimbabwean children are working as agricultural laborers, domestic workers, and street vendors. The report cites the country's high unemployment rate as a reason for the increasing number of children working in the informal sector. In addition, children are found working in illegal gold panning, sugar and tea industries, and prostitution. The document does not mention further details on these sectors.

   This report says that few initiatives have been created to end child labor in Zimbabwe.

6. Global March Against Child Labour. (2005). *Child labour on the increase*. Retrieved October 17, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/clns/clns-oct-2005-details.php3#10-1

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Tea

   This article points out that the surge in the number of children working in the agricultural and domestic sectors in Zimbabwe is mainly attributable to economic deterioration and worsening poverty over the past few years. Many children quit school since their parents fail to pay excessive education fees. Furthermore, the AIDS epidemic in the country results in rising child-headed families. These are the findings of a Rapid Assessment Study conducted by the Employers' Confederation of Zimbabwe (EMCOZ). The study found that children constitute more than 20 percent of the labor force in tea estates of the Eastern Highlands (tea estates were unnamed in this document). This article says that children primarily work as subcontractors and are used by their parents to pick the crop.

According to the EMCOZ executive director, poverty must be alleviated to eliminate child labor in Zimbabwe, and communities should take more responsibility and come up with measures to fight the problem.

7. Global March Against Child Labour. (2006). *EMCOZ setting up projects to fight child labour*. Retrieved October 17, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/clns/clns-june-2006-details.php3#22-2

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This article is about income generating projects established by the EMCOZ to combat child labor in the country. A nationwide survey on child labor conducted by the Central Statistical Office (CSO) in 2004 found that child labor in Zimbabwe had increased from 11 to 37 percent. In addition to all surveys carried out by EMCOZ, the survey showed that 90 percent of child labor is caused by poverty. EMCOZ's projects to help children generate their own income include setting up phone shops for children in the Honde Valley area in Chipinge, Manicaland, and programs for soap and peanut butter making. However, EMCOZ is unable to conduct a national child labor project due to its financial constraints. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

   This article concludes that measures to eradicate child labor have fallen short because most of them failed to address the broader macroeconomic issues such as employment creation and poverty alleviation.

8. Global March Against Child Labour. (2007a). *It is time to take all the children back to school*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved October 17, 2007, from http://www.global march.org/events/zimbabwe_march07.php

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   The article describes child labor in Zimbabwe and the linkage with children orphaned by the HIV/AIDS epidemic, but does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

   Zimbabwe falls below the regional average of out of school children in eastern and southern Africa. According to an unspecified United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) report, around 26 percent of children ages 5 to 14 were engaged in child labor from 1999 to 2005. The classification is as follows: (a) children between the ages of 5 and 11 worked weekly, including at least one hour of economic activity, or at least 28 hours of domestic work; (b) children age 12 to 14 worked at least 42 hours of economic activity a week. The document also points out the vicious cycle that afflicts Zimbabwe in which child labor and the HIV/AIDS epidemic bring about an increase in the number of child-headed families. Consequently, those children possibly have to quit school and become wage earners for the family. The number of Zimbabwean orphans in 2005 registered 1.1 million.

9. Global March Against Child Labour. (2007b). *Zimbabwe: Social partners urged to eliminate child labour*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved October 17, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/clns/clns-june-2007-details.php#29-3

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Unspecified

This article states that the results of the HIV/AIDS epidemic have increased the numbers of child-headed families and have contributed to a rise in child labor in Zimbabwe. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

According to the permanent secretary of Public Service, Labor and Social Welfare, subsequent to the National Child Labor Survey of 1999 and Zimbabwe's ratification of ILO Conventions 138 on the Minimum Age for Work and 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labor, Zimbabwean labor legislation has been reviewed to strengthen initiatives against child labor. The country has also come up with an action plan to ensure education, food, and health services for children in difficult circumstances. Nonetheless, this article notes that legislation alone is inadequate to fight against child labor and that other measures should be in place to protect children. Therefore, the Zimbabwean government has coordinated with other social partners, including the Food and Agricultural Organization and the International Fund for Agriculture, to create measures that eliminate and battle the worst forms of child labor.

10. Global March Against Child Labour. (2007c, September 13). *Zimbabwe: Zim to host international march*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved October 17, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/clns/clns-sep-2007-details.php#13-1

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Cattle, Domestic Labor, Mining

This article says that the HIV/AIDS pandemic has caused an increase in the number of child-headed households in Zimbabwe. Some Zimbabwean children as young as 12 were found working as housemaids, cattle herders, and farm laborers.

In order to step up efforts to protect children against child labor, the article said Zimbabwe was going to host an international march with more than 150 people; most are above the age of 14 and are expected to walk 525 kilometers from Harare to Plumtree in December 2007. This campaign was also going to include a panel discussion on various child-related issues. Although the article mentions agriculture, cattle, domestic service, and mining, it does not provide details on child labor in the production of goods.

11. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.[a]). *Stats & facts on child labour in mines and quarries*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved October 17, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/events/facts-wdacl.php3

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Gold Panning, Mining, Quarrying

This document confirms the existence of child labor in Zimbabwe in the mining of gold, chrome, and tin.

Around 1 million children in the world work in small-scale mining and quarrying. Small operations in Zimbabwe hire child workers to do the digging and the sorting of chrome from rubbish, as well as lift mined material to the surface. Zimbabwean children also work together with their families to pan for gold. The article does not provide further details on child labor in Zimbabwe's mining or any other sectors producing goods.

12. Global March Against Child Labor. (n.d.[b]). *Zimbabwe*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved October 17, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/ZIMBABWE.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Construction, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Forestry, Gold Panning, Manufacturing, Mining, Quarrying, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Trade
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This document is based on information from UNICEF, U.S. Department of Labor, U.S. Department of State, and Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. It addresses child labor, slavery, trafficking, prostitution, and child soldiers.

Twenty-six percent of the children between 5 and 14 in Zimbabwe are involved in child labor. They work in traditional and commercial farming, forestry and fishing, domestic service, small-scale mining, gold panning, quarrying, construction, micro industries, manufacturing, trade, restaurants, and as beggars. Small numbers of women and children were reportedly trafficked for the purposes of unspecified forced labor and sexual exploitation. Additionally, women and children were sexually exploited in towns on the Zimbabwe border with South Africa. Children are also trafficked into exploitive labor conditions. This includes children being forced to work long hours in Zimbabwe as unpaid domestic or agricultural laborers without access to schooling. One in three children in the country was at risk of physical or emotional abuse. Some children were forced to turn to prostitution as a means of income. Several thousand children and young people had received military training by March 2004, some of them as young as 11.

This article does not provide further details on child labor in the production of goods.

13. Government of Zimbabwe, & United Nations Development Programme. (2006). *Zimbabwe United Nations Development Assistance Framework (ZUNDAF) 2007–2011*. Harare, Zimbabwe. Retrieved December 10, 2008 from http://www.undg.org/archive_docs/1507-Zimbabwe_UNDAF__2007-2011__-_ZUNDAF_2007-2011.pdf

Source: Government Agency—Government of Zimbabwe and UNDP

Child Labor: Unspecified

This planning document identifies the government of Zimbabwe's national priorities. One of the stated goals discusses monthly community meetings to increase awareness of child labor and sexual abuse. This document does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

14. Harare says poverty and AIDS fuelling child labour. (2006, May 10). *Zim Online*. Retrieved November 4, 2007, from http://www.zimbabwesituation.com/may10_2006.html#Z2

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture

According to a speech by Zimbabwe's Labor and Social Welfare Minister Nicholas Goche at the launch of the ILO's Global Report on Child Labor in Harare, child labor on unspecified farms is largely attributable to poverty and the AIDS scourge in the country. This article mentions that AIDS orphans have to work as agricultural laborers to survive in the midst of an economic crisis. Furthermore, 10 percent of farm workers in Zimbabwe are children under the age of 16. Secretary General of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions Wellington Chibhebhe also pointed out at the same meeting that child labor could be difficult to eradicate if the HIV/AIDS pandemic and poverty persisted.

This article does not provide further details on child labor in the production of goods.

15. Hunger forces Zim girls into marriage. (2006, May 17). *Mutare: Zimbabwe*. Retrieved December 23, 2008, from http://www.mg.co.za/article/2006-05-17-hunger-forces-zim-girls-into-forced-marriages

Source: News Article

Forced Child Labor: Marriage

This article describes personal accounts of young Zimbabwean girls who are sold off by their families into arranged marriages. This article does not describe child labor in the production of goods.

16. Hwingwiri, C. (n.d.). *Gaunt hands*. Retrieved November 22, 2007, from http://www.child exploitation.org/labor6.html

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Cattle

This document presents the story of AIDS orphans involved in child labor in Zimbabwe. A 10-year-old girl, her 8-year-old brother, and their grandmother worked on a farm to earn their living. The children were promised by the employer that their school fees would be paid. The children walked four kilometers from their home to participate in

manual labor. They did hard work on the farm, including carrying two 25 liter containers full of water from a river one kilometer away to fill a 400 liter-plus tank within an hour. After that, they moved 2,000 bricks to a place 400 meters away by using a wheel barrow that was not well oiled. Sometimes they had to run stepping on sharp thorns with their bare feet to avoid being attacked by animals to bring back some firewood that would only be found one kilometer away. They also did weeding and chopped down bushes during the day under the burning sun. They had no lunch and finished the day driving livestock into their pens. The children left work after seven in the evening with three dollars each for their labor. The document does not specify if their labor was used in the production of goods.

17. International Labour Organization. (2006). *Strategies for the eradication of child labour*. Retrieved August 19, 2007, from http://www.schoolisthebestplacetowork.org/publish/index.php/filemanager/download/213/ReportCLWorkshop.doc

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture

    This report was generated from the workshop for the eradication of child labor and discussion at the 2006 ILO's Global Report on Child Labor among international trade unions and non-government organizations (NGOs). These included representatives from the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour, the Stop Child Labour Coalition and the Global March Against Child Labour in Brussels. The document notes the presence of child labor in Zimbabwe's agricultural sector.

    According to the General Agricultural & Plantation Workers Union of Zimbabwe (GAPWUZ), child labor in Zimbabwe is mainly found in the agricultural sector (no specific details were listed for this sector) and workers are paid on the basis of piece rates. The GAPWUZ developed a project in cooperation with the Association for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect with a view to getting children out of the plantations and into school.

18. International Labour Organization. (2007, June 12). *Hazardous child labour in agriculture: What poor health and safety means in practice for child labourers in agriculture*. Retrieved November 22, 2007, from http://www.ilo.ch/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/download/background/decla/cl07_info2.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture

    This document highlights the hazards of child labor in agriculture. It cites an accident involving a 12-year-old child worker in the agricultural sector in Zimbabwe. The story reveals that in the morning as the boy was starting a tractor, it bogged down in the mud. As the boy was trying to operate the engine, the tractor overturned, resulting in the boy being crushed beneath. The document provides no further details on child labor in Zimbabwe.

19. International Labour Organization. (n.d.). *Bitter harvest*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 25, 2007, from http://www.iuf.org/wdacl/bitterharvest-e.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Tea
    Forced Child Labor: Tea

    This version of *Bitter Harvest*, first published in 1997, was updated to take into account recent initiatives to combat child labor. Zimbabwean child labor in the agricultural sector is mentioned in this publication.

    According to the ILO, half of the working children in the world are found in agriculture, and 40 percent are found in waged employment. Child labor involved in the agricultural sector is often invisible as children work to assist their parents in the fields. Zimbabwe's tea plantations employ a large number of children, often age 10 to 12. They are paid for the amount of tea picked. Children walk five to eight kilometers to the tea fields and have to work from 5.30 hours to 11.30 hours per day. When these working children finish picking the tea leaves, they have to carry the sacks of leaves to the weighing place. If they cannot pick the minimum quota of tea leaves per day, they are forced to work a half day on Saturday as punishment. Some children suffer exhaustion, lacerations, and calluses on their fingers. There are no other details on child labor in the production of goods in Zimbabwe.

20. Kaliyati, J., Madzingira, N., Jokomo, Z., Francis-Chizororo, M., & Mate R. (2002, September). *HIV/AIDS and child labour in Zimbabwe: A rapid assessment* (Paper No. 2). Harare, Zimbabwe: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 6, 2007, from http://www.ovcsupport.net/graphics/OVC/documents/0000208e01.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Brick Molding, Construction, Domestic Labor, Handicrafts, Gold Panning, Mining, Quarrying, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending

    This report is based on interviews with working children and their parents or guardians from Zimbabwe's Gweru and Shurugwi districts, Midlands Province. The research analyzes the nature of the linkage between HIV/AIDS and child labor in the farming and mining sectors. Samples were chosen with the assistance of the City of Gweru, officials from the Better Schools Programme, and the Midlands AIDS Services Organization. In Shurugwi, the sample was drawn from two primary and two secondary schools.

    Around 68 percent of the children surveyed started working between the age of 8 and 14, while about 8 percent started working between the age of 3 and 7. The study also mentions illness and injuries that occurred during the employment: backaches, swollen legs and hands, asthma/coughs, bruises, malaria and sexually transmitted infections. Additionally, children are subjected to hazardous working conditions such as lack of protective gear, harassment, risks of diseases like HIV/AIDS, and physical damage to their bodies. The types of work performed by child interviewees were vending

(33.9 percent), agriculture (22.4 percent), domestic work (21.4 percent), prostitution (7.1 percent), unpaid work in household businesses (4.3 percent) and mining/quarrying/gold panning (3.4 percent). The document does not provide details on the nature of the tasks children performed or what they produced in agriculture.

The important national legislation to protect children includes the Legal Age of Majority Act of 1982, the Child Protection and Adoption Act (1996, amended 2001) and the Sexual Offences Act (2001). Zimbabwean citizens reach the age of majority at 18. At the international level, Zimbabwe ratified the ILO Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women in 1990, the UNCRC in 1991, and ILO Conventions 138 on the Minimum Age for Work and 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labor in 2000.

The research shows the relationship between Sub-Saharan African HIV/AIDS and child labor. The findings indicate a correlation between AIDS orphaned children and child labor. These findings suggest that solving the HIV/AIDS problem would help eradicate child labor.

21. Karombo, S. (2004, July 7). Health-Zimbabwe: Street children vulnerable to AIDS. *Inter Press Service*. Retrieved October 17, 2007, from http://www.ipsnews.net/interna.asp?id news=24522

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Theft

This article raises concern about street children in Zimbabwe who are vulnerable to HIV/AIDS. According to Future International, which is an NGO based in Harare, at least 12,000 children are living on the streets. Rising numbers of street children are one of the results of the rapid decline of Zimbabwe's economy in recent years. The vast majority of street children are abandoned or orphaned by AIDS. They struggle to survive by becoming beggars, thieves, or tricksters, and are also at risk of getting HIV/AIDS. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

This article points out policies and programs to help street children that the authorities have put in place, including campaigns that take children away from the streets to find work on farms, or place them in children's homes. However, those campaigns are seldom successful in practice due to a lack of manpower or funding. Zimbabwe ratified the UNCRC. This article mentions that a serious commitment to address the problem of street children should be undertaken by both the government and society in general.

22. Katsande, Nelson. (2006, August 15). A 15-year old's story of prostitution: Poverty and cynicism in Harare, Zimbabwe keep young women from escaping. *Ohmy News*. Retrieved December 10, 2008, from http://english.ohmynews.com/articleview/article_view.asp?article_class=3&no=310922&rel_no=1

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article describes various personal accounts of a child and young women who are sexually exploited in Harare, Zimbabwe. This article does not, however, discuss child labor in the production of goods.

23. Labor. (n.d.). *ChildExploitation.org*. Retrieved November 20, 2007, from http://www.childexploitation.org/labor.html

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Tobacco

This report talks about children working on tobacco plantations in many countries including Zimbabwe. Some children reportedly plant, cut, and sort tobacco leaves, and spray pesticides on the tobacco plants, while others work in tobacco packing warehouses and grading sheds where they are often exposed to steam, smoke, and dust, which can cause asthma. Most child laborers in tobacco estates usually work more than 10 hours a day in scorching heat and suffer back pain.

24. Manika, S. (2007, October 29). *Zimbabwean child rights activist Betty Makoni "lights up the dark" for abused and disadvantaged young girls*. Retrieved November 4, 2007, from http://www.thewip.net/contributors/2007/10/zimbabwean_child_rights_activi.html

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article presents statistics and real life cases that confirm instances of sexual exploitation of young Zimbabwean girls. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

25. Mozambique: Exploitation and abuse awaits Zimbabwe's migrant children. (2006, May 25). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved August 13, 2007, from http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?reportid=59123

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Cattle, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation

This report expresses the concerns of Save the Children-UK (SCF-UK) about the increasing numbers of Zimbabwean children illegally entering Mozambique to escape poverty at home. Most of them are AIDS orphans or those who live on their own, hoping to find a better life but ending up in prostitution and child labor instead. The SCF study reveals that Zimbabwean girls, some as young as 12, who thought they would earn money quickly in the neighboring country, often get trapped in the sex trade along the transport corridor linking Zimbabwe to the Mozambican port of Beira in Sofala province. In addition, the previous study of SCF indicates that there are young Zimbabwean sex

workers living illegally along the Zambezi River in central Mozambique and they are popular with Mozambican men because they are cheaper. Zimbabwean girls are also employed in bars and restaurants, while Zimbabwean boys often find employment illegally on farms, with a salary of about $33 (900,000 Meticais) a month for long, tough work herding livestock or as farm hands. The document does not provide further details about these instances.

This report suggests that the problem can only be effectively tackled if children themselves are consulted and involved in the response. SCF is raising awareness among children through school magazines and radio programs, and also providing additional training on children's rights and abuse laws to police and border officials.

26. Mufukare, W. J. (2005, June 20). *Employers and child labour in Zimbabwe*. Retrieved November 18, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/afpro/harare/download/newsletter/newsletter8.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Football Production, Mining, Tea

This article, published in the sub-regional office of the *Harare Newsletter* of the ILO, discusses the study concerning child labor conducted by the EMCOZ in 1999. The findings confirmed that there is a child labor problem in Zimbabwe and identified the sectors related to child employment, such as commercial agriculture, domestic work, panning (mining), tea estates, and football production. Child laborers are involved in the production of some goods due to the necessity of delicate work, namely, hand stitching leather patches to make footballs and plucking tea. No further details are provided on the nature of the tasks children performed in the production of goods.

The EMCOZ adopts measures to urge employers to stop hiring child laborers and, consequently, workshops are organized to raise awareness in the industrial sectors engaged in child labor.

27. Over 400,000 involved in child labour—Report. (2006, May 10). *Xinhua News Agency*. Retrieved December 2, 2008, from the Academic Search Premier database.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Manufacturing, Mining

This article reveals information released from the CSO. Of the 423,880 Zimbabwean children age 5 to 14, there are an estimated 95.8 percent employed in the agriculture sector (no details are given on specific goods produced in this sector). Additionally, 1 percent of children are employed in the domestic sector, while others work in manufacturing, construction, and mining. This article also emphasizes the current need for additional resources to combat child labor practices in Zimbabwe.

28. Phillips, K. (n.d.). *Commonwealth-wide child labour campaign, with a particular focus on Southern Africa*. Retrieved November 21, 2007, from http://www.activelearningcentre.org/content/documents/ALC_Report_4.doc

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Cattle, Coffee, Cotton, Domestic Labor, Tea, Tobacco

This report describes a project designed to bring about the ratification of ILO Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labor in nine countries in Africa, including Zimbabwe, and influence its implementation. Regarding Zimbabwe, the report focuses on child labor in agricultural and domestic work.

The Active Learning Centre with support from ILO-IPEC, conducted a survey in seven potential areas on tobacco, cotton, tea, and coffee farms. It found that agriculture is paid by the task or piece work and children under the age of 16 are exposed to chemicals while spraying tobacco and cotton. Children between the ages of 7 and 16 remove worms from young tobacco plants and 13-year-old children pick tea in the rainy season, working long hours and missing school. Child domestic workers in Harare are involved in cooking, milking, cleaning, looking after homes, baby minding, watering, fetching firewood, grazing cattle and harvesting. They work 10 to 12 hours and their wages are about Z$1,500.00 and Z$2,000.00 per month, but many work for food.

At the beginning, the Zimbabwean government insisted that there was no child labor in Zimbabwe. The government also stated that it had frequently been accused in its contact with unions of not enforcing legislation.

29. Poverty, AIDS worsen child labour. (n.d.). *Zim Standard*. Retrieved November 4, 2007, from http://www.zimbabwesituation.com/may14a_2006.html#Z7

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture

This article states that poverty and the HIV/AIDS pandemic in Zimbabwe have both led to an increase in the number of children working in the agricultural sector. HIV/AIDS orphans have to enter the labor force to survive. Currently, Zimbabwean children who drop out of school due to high fees and the clean-up operation launched by the government become the majority of agricultural labor in the country. This article also states that children under 16 are forced to work on farms for long hours each day and are given low wages to supplement household incomes. Eighty-two percent of child labor in Zimbabwe involves the agricultural sector, where children are often exposed to the use of poisonous chemicals and dangerous equipment.

According to the secretary general of the ZCTU, child labor in Zimbabwe would be very difficult to eradicate because of the current economic crisis.

30. Rainbows of Hope. (n.d.). *Children in crisis/crisis reports: Child labor*. Retrieved November 5, 2007, from http://www.rainbowsofhope.org/children/reports/crisis_labourers.php

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Chrome, Gold Panning, Mining

This report states that Zimbabwean children are working in gold panning, gold mining, and chrome mining, but does not provide details. There are arguments of some employers that children are better suited to certain kinds of work than adults due to their small build and nimble fingers. In addition, child labor is cheaper than that of adults. This report concludes that education is an indispensable component for eliminating child labor. Information from this report is derived from an original ILO document; however, this report does not specify which ILO document contains the information.

31. Refugees International. (2004a, July 7). *Zimbabwe: Access to education difficult for the children of farm workers*. Retrieved November 4, 2007, from http://www.refugeesinternational.org/content/article/detail/3071/

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Cotton, Maize, Tea, Tobacco

This article states that following the implementation of the Fast Track Land Reform in Zimbabwe, children of farm workers have been unable to access education funded by the land owners. This is because the new settlers are struggling to farm the land and have insufficient resources to provide for schooling. Many Zimbabwean children have no chance to attend school anymore, but instead they have to work weeding tobacco fields or picking cotton and tea using their nimble fingers. The article mentions a girl from Mashonaland East, who worked in the maize fields weeding crops from six a.m. until three pm, sometimes five pm, in exchange for only Z$2,500, or about 50 cents a day. However, the girl said she did not get paid if she did not finish the quota. Moreover, she was unable to wear the shoes that an unspecified local organization bought for her since her feet were too cut up from working in the fields. This article does not provide further details on child labor in the production of goods.

32. Refugees International. (2004b, July 23). *Zimbabwe: Humanitarian access denied to increasingly vulnerable former farm workers*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 21, 2007, from http://www.refugeesinternational.org/content/article/detail/3048/

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Cotton, Maize, Sexual Exploitation

This article concentrates on children engaged in agricultural activities on farms, such as picking cotton or weeding crops to help support their families. They also work as prostitutes in towns.

There are an estimated 900,000 to over 1 million children orphaned by the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Zimbabwe and around 12 orphans per Zimbabwean commercial farm. Orphans and child laborers encounter insufficient food, lack of money for uniforms and supplies, and transport to school. Orphans usually drop out of school and are vulnerable to exploitation such as child labor. In an interview, a 14-year-old girl said she was paid 50 cents a day for weeding maize fields. She used the money to buy a school uniform. Without having a uniform, she said students would not be allowed in school.

However, according to Refugees International, the Zimbabwean government, both at national and local levels, is setting barriers for access to humanitarian agencies, such as demanding two weeks advance notice for field visits.

33. Royne, N., Pungu, B., Nzombe, E., Njerenje, R., Vee, L., Chitengedza, et al. (n.d.). *Child Labour*. Retrieved November 21, 2007, from http://www.iearn.org.au/clp/archive/write49.htm

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Cotton, Domestic Labor, Mining, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Theft, Tobacco, Street Vending
Forced Child Labor: Mining, Unspecified

This document presents various writings of the students of Mucheke High School in Masvingo on child labor in Zimbabwe. According to their writings, children quit school to join the workforce in both the formal and informal sectors because of poverty. There are children working on tobacco and cotton farms, as housemaids and child minders, and in mines without protective clothing such as helmets. Children are also engaged in guarding, washing cars, selling boiled eggs, and hot buns, or even robbery and prostitution. Children who are sent to "Earn and Learn" schools usually do not have enough time to read and rest and thus suffer from sleeping sickness. AIDS orphans also have to work in a bid for survival. Furthermore, children are given low wages and forced to work for long hours in poorly ventilated houses and in the dark in mines. The document does not provide further details on child labor in the production of goods.

34. Saffer, P. (2006, February 16). World notes. Zimbabwe: Child labor on farms. *People's Weekly World*. Retrieved August 11, 2007, from http://www.pww.org/article/articleview/8600/1/142/

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Cotton, Tea, Timber, Tobacco

This article provides a brief description of the situation of child labor in Zimbabwe, particularly on cotton and timber plantations, tea estates, and tobacco farms. According to this article, rampant child labor in Zimbabwe is a barrier to school attendance. Moreover, Zimbabwean children who are unable to afford school fees become agricultural laborers to support their families. In some cases, there is an "Earn and Learn" program, where

children have to work on farms in exchange for free schooling. The document does not provide further details on child labor in the production of goods.

This article mentions that Zimbabwe's Domestic Violence Act is only the first step to curb escalating levels of domestic violence in the country. It says Zimbabwe is in urgent need of establishing programs to empower women and children politically and economically.

35. Sarah G. (2006, May 22). *Starvation in Zimbabwe revives child bride practice, child prostitution on the rise*. Retrieved August 13, 2007, from http://captivedaughters.org/2006/05/STARVATION-IN-ZIMBABWE-REVIVES-CHILD.HTML

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Marriage

This article cites concerns about an increase in child prostitution and forced marriages in Zimbabwe. It notes that Zimbabwean fathers sell their underage daughters to be married to rich old men in exchange for food for the rest of their families. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

36. Save the Children UK. (n.d.). *Visitors from Zimbabwe*. London: Author. Retrieved August 19, 2007, from http://www.savethechildren.it/2003/download/Pubblicazioni/Zimbabwe/Zimbabwe_Cross_Border_Children.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Cattle, Construction, Domestic Labor, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending

This preliminary study conducted by Save the Children—UK says Zimbabwean children have crossed illegally into Mozambique and are involved in prostitution and agricultural labor. They are also engaged in other forms of work, including construction, collecting and selling livestock, serving food and drinks in drinking establishments (barracas), selling products in market areas and on the street, domestic work and working in restaurants.

This study is based on interviews with provincial and district government officials, civil society organizations, and people in the private sector. Some Zimbabwean families are illegally cultivating land and raising livestock in Manica Province (particularly in Mossurize District) and in the border community of China Txove in Machipanda. Children often assist their families by working in the fields. Children who are unaccompanied by families also approach farmers on their own and ask for jobs. A boy can earn US$ 33 per month working long hours as a farm laborer or taking care of livestock. No specifics are provided on the types of goods produced from this work. Some Zimbabwean girls and young women are involved in prostitution and the sex trade in Mozambique, specifically in Inchope, Caia, Chimuara, Machipanda, Manica, Vanduzi,

Chibavava, Dondo, Gorongosa and Chimoio. The difficulties that Zimbabwean children face in Mozambique due to their illegal status include labor exploitation, lack of protection, limited access to schools and other social welfare institutions, coercion of girls into the sex industry, discrimination, and harassment by the authorities on both sides of the border. Zimbabwean prostitutes are seldom able to negotiate condom use with their clients, making them more susceptible to HIV infection.

There are no children's rights or protection organizations that provide services aimed specifically at Zimbabwean children living illegally in Mozambique. The publication recommends that at the national level, Rede Came (National Network on Preventing Child Abuse) play an important role in bringing the issue of risks and vulnerabilities of Zimbabwean children to the attention of the Mozambican government.

37. South Africa-Zimbabwe: Undocumented kids alone in a new country. (2007, March 8). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved November 8, 2007, from http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=70584

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This report describes concerns about the increase in the number of Zimbabwean children illegally entering South Africa to find employment. According to the South Africa Women's Institute of Migration Affairs, these migrating children are getting younger, and are without birth certificates or any other form of identification. Some of them have been sent for by their parents who have settled in South Africa, while others have crossed the border since they feel there is a lack of opportunities at home. Children who cannot afford passports or visas often trade sex with truck drivers or taxi drivers who smuggle them across the border. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

The International Organization for Migration has joined Save the Children (Norway), the UNICEF, and Zimbabwe's Ministry of Public Service, Labor and Social Welfare to set up a support center in Beitbridge to accommodate deported children from South Africa. In addition, the European Commission has provided funding to help children access legal documents and create awareness about illegal migration because, without a birth certificate, children are often denied their rights and cannot enroll in school or gain access to basic health services.

38. Stop Trafficking in Women and Children. (2006, August 22). *The Herald*. Retrieved August 11, 2007, from http://www.queensu.ca/samp/migrationnews/article.php?Mig_News_ID=3698&Mig_News_Issue=20&Mig_News_Cat=11

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article confirms the existence of child trafficking for commercial exploitation in Zimbabwe. Most of the trafficked girls, particularly from rural areas, were promised job opportunities but were finally forced into prostitution. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

39. United Nations Children's Fund. (2001). *Analysis of the situation of sexual exploitation in the Eastern and Southern Africa regions*. Retrieved December 10, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/events/yokohama/csec-east-southern-africa-draft.html#_Toc527979963

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This document analyzes the increasing instances of sexual exploitation in eastern and southern African regions, including Zimbabwe. This document does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

40. United Nations Children's Fund. (2005, March 17). *Zimbabwe's forgotten children*. Retrieved October 17, 2007, from http://www.unicef.org/media/media_25617.html

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This document cites how UNICEF urges international communities to give donor funding to Zimbabwe. As the HIV/AIDS epidemic has increased, Zimbabwean children are dying, becoming infected, orphaned, and forced to leave school to care for sick parents. Although Zimbabwe has the world's fourth worst rate of HIV/AIDS and the highest rise in child mortality, overall donor support for the country is far lower than other countries in the region. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

    UNICEF is providing counseling and psychosocial support for 100,000 Zimbabwean orphans. There are also direct support from the UK's Department for International Development, the EU, and the Norwegian, Dutch, Japanese and German governments to address the needs of children in Zimbabwe. Moreover, the government is making efforts to fight HIV/AIDS and rising child mortality by creating a National Plan of Action for Orphans and Vulnerable Children. Nonetheless, this article states that much more would be done with greater funding.

41. United Nations Children's Fund. (2006, January 23). *End the abuse in Zimbabwe*. Retrieved October 17, 2007, from http://www.unicef.org/media/media_30763.html

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This document cites how UNICEF addresses concerns over increasing numbers of reported child sexual abuse cases in Zimbabwe. Most victims are found abused at their schools, or by family members. However, this report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

42. U.S. Department of Labor. (n.d.). *Zimbabwe*. Retrieved September 23, 2008, from http://www.dol.gov/ilab/media/reports/iclp/sweat/zimbabwe.htm

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

    Child Labor: Chromium, Gold Panning, Mining

    This U.S. Department of Labor document summarizes current child labor practices in Zimbabwe. This document reveals that child labor is prevalent in both gold and chromium mining. Children are employed formally in mines, but work as subcontractors for mining chromium and gold as well. Reports show that both gold and chromium contracts that involve child labor have been in existence since the late 1980s. There is no specific methodology listed for information found in this document.

43. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Zimbabwe: Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved August 13, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78765.htm

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

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Sugar, Tea

    The report was released by the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor. The section 6.d. "Prohibition of Child Labor and Minimum Age for Employment" confirms the incidence of child labor in Zimbabwe.

    Zimbabwean children are working in agriculture, as domestics, and as car washers, and there are reportedly increasing numbers of girls engaged in prostitution as well. Of around 200,000 farm workers, 10 percent are children under age 16. Children working on tea estates are sent to attend schools in the morning and work in the afternoon. Children from rural areas are brought to work as domestics and some are not paid. Sugar businesses along the border with Mozambique at Catiyo use out of school children to sell sugar across the border and they are paid less than adults. In addition, NGOs report that police arrested street children and took them to work on farms without pay. Child labor in the informal sector continues to increase as children have to fill the income gap left by illness, unemployed, or deceased relatives. However, the report notes the decrease of child labor on commercial farms due to land redistribution. With reference to the Zimbabwe National Council for the Welfare of Children's report, the economic situation and the high number of HIV/AIDS orphans and child-headed families result in difficulty of eliminating child labor problem in Zimbabwe.

The Department of Social Welfare under the Ministry of Labor is in charge of enforcing child labor laws, but it faces a lack of human resources to conduct inspections or monitoring. Nevertheless, in 2004 the government implemented its Basic Education Assistance Module and Children in Difficult Circumstances programs to pay for school fees and other related items for children who could not afford to go to school.

44. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 18, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/82807.htm

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

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

This report states that Zimbabwean children are trafficked from rural into urban areas for agricultural labor, domestic servitude, and commercial sexual exploitation. There are no specific goods listed in reference to the agricultural sector. Zimbabwean children are trafficked for sexual exploitation in towns along the borders with the four surrounding countries.

45. Zim children forced to work for food. (2006, March 20). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved November 18, 2007, from http://www.mg.co.za/articlePage.aspx?articleid=267178&area=/insight/monitor/

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture

This article notes the increase in child labor used on Zimbabwean farms. More than 10,000 children are working in the agricultural sector. New farmers who have benefited from the government's controversial land distribution program hire child laborers in exchange for education. Zimbabwean children have to work to supplement family incomes to buy food and other basic necessities. Some children working on farms are reportedly hired by senior government officials.

The article states that some of the children working on farms were displaced in 2005 by the government's Operation Murambatsvina, which was considered an urban clean-up campaign. The operation was a campaign to evict slum dwellers.

46. Zimbabwe Central Statistical Office. (2006, March). *Zimbabwe child labour report, 2004*. Harare, Zimbabwe: Author.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Distribution (Restaurants and Hotels), Domestic Labor, Fishing, Hunting, Manufacturing, Mining, Quarrying, Unspecified

This report discusses findings of working children, age 5 to 14, in Zimbabwe. This report uses employment status of households and schooling as a core determinant of the consistency of child labor practices. Methodological approaches included field surveys in order to measure the number of people classified according to their activity status, size of the economic population, number of working children, sectors mentioned, and the effects of labor on working children. Four land use sectors were included; communal lands, large-scale commercial farming areas, urban and semi-urban areas, and small-scale commercial farming and resettlement areas. Of the 400 enumeration areas selected, 200 subsample areas were targeted—the survey targeted 10,000 households; however, only 9,081 were interviewed of that total number.

The sample size for child laborers was approximately 423,880 children; 52.2 percent were male; and 47.8 percent were female. Children age 5 to 14 engaged in child labor activities such as agriculture, construction, distribution restaurants and hotels, domestic service, fishing, hunting, manufacturing, mining, quarrying, and other unlisted sectors of labor. No specific goods are listed for sectors of agriculture, fishing, hunting, manufacturing, mining or quarrying. Domestic work and unspecified sectors have the most number of child laborers in these categories. Mashonaland Central province had the highest number of children—88,157—working in economic-related activities, while Bulawayo and Harare had the least number.

Survey results indicate that 42 percent of Zimbabwean children are involved in economic activities and 37 percent of these activities involved child labor. Findings show that 83 percent of children involved in economic activities were still enrolled in school, while 10.6 percent had either failed to report to school or dropped out. Results also found that the lower the household income of the parent(s), the greater the chances were for a child to participate in child labor practices. Child labor practices are also directly linked to a lack of schooling as well.

47. Zimbabwe: Child labour on farms must be stopped, say unions. (2006, March 10). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved August 13, 2007, from http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?reportid=58389

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture

This report addresses concerns about the abuse of children on farms in Zimbabwe. Due to the deteriorating standards of living in the country, more than 10,000 children are involved in agricultural labor. Some children work on farms to help support their families, while others work because they cannot afford their school fees and are employed by new commercial farmers in exchange for free education in farm schools. According to the president of the Zimbabwe Commercial Farmers Union, children are the beneficiaries of the “Learn as you Earn” concept because they are able to get schooling. However, there is an argument that children under that system are doing poorly in school because they are too tired to complete school assignments or study. No details are provided on the nature of the tasks children performed or the goods they produced. This

report states that there are child laborers on some of the new commercial farms owned by very senior government officials.

In order to intervene and protect children's rights in Zimbabwe, the GAPWUZ says it would seek the assistance of UNICEF to stop child labor on farms. Moreover, the ZCTU says it would take the case to the ILO if the Zimbabwean government did not end child labor on farms. As a result, the international community could boycott farm produce from this country.

48. Zimbabwe: Growing problem of child labour on farms. (2004, January 28). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved October 17, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/clns/clns-jan-2004-details.php#29-2

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Tea, Tobacco

This report cites Zimbabwe's land reform program in 2000 as the reason for deteriorating living standards of farm workers and their families. As a consequence of the land reform, 90 percent of commercial farms have been redistributed to newly settled small scale farmers who were unable to absorb all the costs as much as former white farmers. This report states that many farm workers who had lived on the commercial estates for generations not only lost their jobs, but also lost their entitlement to free housing, education, basic health services, and subsidized food, and were unable to provide sufficiently for their children as well. This kind of situation, along with the prevalence of HIV/AIDS, results in increased child labor and school absenteeism. Many children are pulled out of school to assist their parents on farms. Some of the children, age 13 to 18, seek piecework on neighboring farms to earn the money to continue with their schooling. Moreover, some tobacco and tea plantations have an "Earn and Learn" school system in which children study some of the time and work part-time to pay their school fees.

The report does not provide further details on child labor in the production of goods.

49. Zimbabwe: Sex work thrives as girls struggle to survive. (2007, April 18). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved August 12, 2007, from http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=71678

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article says that many young girls are now working as prostitutes in Zimbabwe, particularly in rural Matabeleland, to survive in the collapsing economy. These girls are at risk of getting and spreading HIV. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

ZIMBABWE: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Austein, M. (2006, June 5). United States praises Malawi, Morocco for Anti-trafficking gains: Report also cites two African nations for not doing enough to fight trafficking. Retrieved November 11, 2007, from http://www.america.gov/st/washfile-english/2006/June/20060605172120hmnietsua0.8366205.html

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

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

   This article states that Zimbabwean children are trafficked internally for forced agricultural labor (unspecified), domestic servitude, and sexual exploitation. This article does not discuss forced labor in agriculture or any other sectors producing goods.

   The article indicates that in the State Department's *2006 Trafficking in Persons Report*, Zimbabwe was designated as a Tier 3 country since the government showed "little political will" to address the trafficking problem during the year 2005. Zimbabwe was urged to improve anti-trafficking laws and create public awareness campaigns.

2. Chimhete, C. (2006, February 6). Desperate farmers resort to child-labour. *Zim Standard*. Retrieved August 19, 2007, from http://www.zimbabwesituation.com/feb6_2006.html#Z16

   Source: News Article

   Adult Slavery: Agriculture
   Forced Child Labor: Tobacco, Tea, Cotton, Timber

   This article states that Zimbabwean children under age 16 are forced to work for long hours in poorly ventilated tobacco barns and are given very low wages. According to the Zimbabwe Progressive Teachers Union secretary-general, some children are working in hazardous conditions curing and administering tobacco chemicals as well as using potentially dangerous chemicals in Mashonaland East and Central. Child labor is also rampant in tea estates and timber plantations in Manicaland. The article quotes the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) secretary-general as saying that new farmers are "enslaving" children. The article also cites the impact of the Zimbabwean government's urban clean-up operation that has driven a large number of children out of schools to become child laborers on farms. In Chipinge district, children who cannot afford their school fees are sent to "Earn and Learn" schools that offer free education, but first they have to work on tea or cotton farms. The article does not provide details on the nature of the tasks performed in the sectors cited above.

Although Zimbabwe has ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor, child labor remains prevalent in the country. The ZCTU says it would report the government to the ILO if it did not take action on the issue. This could lead to a boycott of Zimbabwe's farm produce by the international community.

3. Gappah, P. (2004, December 10). *Slave labour—A hidden wrong*. Retrieved November 10, 2007, from http://www.kubatana.net/html/archive/opin/041210pg.asp?sector=OPIN&year=2004&range_start=1

   Source: NGO

   Adult Slavery: Agriculture (Unspecified), Tobacco
   Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture (Unspecified), Tobacco

   This International Bar Association *Human Rights Violations in Zimbabwe* supplement article mentions the use of forced labor on redistributed farms in Zimbabwe. It says the Minister of Justice, Patrick Chinamasa, confirmed that the government encourages the use of unpaid prisoners through the Zimbabwe Prison Service to work on tobacco farms of new farmers. However, the Minister announced that the program has been temporarily suspended due to recent investigations. This article says that forced prison labor for the profit of private individuals, companies, or associations is considered slave labor.

   Zimbabwe is a member of ILO and has ratified the ILO Forced Labour Convention. This article states that if prison labor is used in tobacco farming, which is Zimbabwe's major agricultural export, the country's trading partners would be well within their rights to ban the sale of such tobacco. It says this government scheme risks subjecting Zimbabwe's tobacco and other agricultural products to a possible ban on the international market.

4. Gedda, G (2006, October 9). US says Zimbabwe subject to sanctions. *Associated Press*. Retrieved November 10, 2007, from http://www.humantrafficking.org/updates/428/

   Source: News Article

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

   This article states that Zimbabwe is subject to U.S. sanctions since the country has failed to take action on combating human trafficking. Zimbabwe was on the 2006 State Department list of 12 countries which did little to stop trafficking. Zimbabwe has been on the list for a year or more, with the most common offenses against trafficking victims being sexual exploitation and unspecified forced labor. This article neither provides details on the trafficking routes nor discusses forced labor in the production of goods.

5. Global March Against Child Labor. (2007). "*Keep your promises" to the world's children. Country in Focus This Week: Zimbabwe*. Retrieved November 10, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/campaigns/keepyourpromises/zimbabwe.php

Source: NGO

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

This article states that Zimbabwe is a source, transit, and destination country for women and children trafficked for the purposes of unspecified forced labor and sexual exploitation. Rural Zimbabwean children are trafficked into cities for domestic servitude, agricultural labor and commercial sexual exploitation. This document does not supply additional specifics on the agricultural sector, nor does it provide methodological approaches. However, Zimbabwean women and children are reportedly trafficked for sexual exploitation in towns along the borders with the four surrounding countries. Small numbers of South African girls are trafficked into Zimbabwe for forced domestic labor.

6. Global March Against Child Labor. (n.d.). *Zimbabwe*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved October 17, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/ZIMBABWE.pdf

Source: NGO

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

This document states that women and children are also trafficked into exploitive labor conditions, with many being forced to work long hours in Zimbabwe as unpaid domestic or agricultural laborers. Children who work in these sectors are also denied access to schooling. This document does not expand on specifics of goods produced in the agricultural sector. Additionally, there are no listed methodological approaches.

7. International Labour Organization. (2002). *Bitter harvest*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 25, 2007, from http://www.iuf.org/wdacl/bitterharvest-e.pdf

Source: International Organization

Forced Child Labor: Tea

According to ILO, child labor involved in the agricultural sector is often invisible as children work to assist their parents in the fields. In Zimbabwe, tea plantations employ a large number of children, often between the age of 10 and 12. They are paid for the amount of tea picked. Children walk five to eight kilometers to tea fields and have to work from 5:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. When these working children finish picking the tea leaves, they have to carry the sacks of leaves to the weighing place. If they are unable to pick at least the minimum daily load of tea leaves, they are forced to work a half day on Saturday as punishment. Some children suffer exhaustion, lacerations, and calluses on their fingers.

8. International Labour Organization. (2005). *Child Labour in Africa*. Retrieved August 1, 2007, from http://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1009&context=child

Source: International Organization

Forced Child Labor: Unspecified, Agriculture

This factsheet says that approximately five million Zimbabwean children between age 5 and 17 are being forced to work. This factsheet does not discuss forced child labor in the production of goods.

9. International Organization for Migration. (n.d.). *Human trafficking and Zimbabwe*. Retrieved November 10, 2007, from http://www.safemigrationzimbabwe.com/human_trafficking.html

Source: International Organization

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

This report notes that Zimbabwe is a country of origin, transit, and destination for human trafficking. It is noted that Zimbabwean girls between age 12 and 18 are reportedly trafficked from rural to urban areas to be domestic servants. This document does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

10. Mutimba, G. (2007, September 5). Zimbabwe cane cutters fume over 'slave' wages. *The Standard*. Retrieved November 10, 2007, from http://www.blackagendareport.com/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=347&Itemid=37

Source: News Article

Adult Slavery: Sugarcane

This article states that remuneration and working conditions of Zimbabwean farm workers are worsening following land reforms that ordered plantations to change hands from white owners to the newly-resettled farmers. A cane cutter in the sugarcane industry in Lowveld said that he could not afford his children's school fees and that all family members including children had to work for survival. Cane cutters claimed that their working conditions were equal to slavery. Their wages were reduced to a minimal amount of $200,000 a month, which was not enough to buy even a two-liter bottle of cooking oil. This article says that cane cutters also worked long hours in the burning sun in order to reach their production target of 10 tons of cane a day.

The article states that the Zimbabwe Sugar Milling Industry Workers' Union has recognized the problem of cane cutters. Therefore, the union has asked the new farmers to review their workers' pay in compliance with government regulations.

11. Poverty, AIDS worsen child labour. (n.d.). *Zim Standard*. Retrieved November 4, 2007, from http://www.zimbabwesituation.com/may14a_2006.html#Z7

    Source: News Article

    Forced Child Labor: Agriculture

    This article mentions that poverty and the HIV/AIDS pandemic both increase the number of Zimbabwean children working in agriculture. HIV/AIDS orphans have to enter the workforce to survive. This article states that children below age 16 are forced to work on unspecified farms for long hours a day and are given low wages to supplement household incomes. It cites the 1999 National Child Labour Survey which says 82 percent of child labor in Zimbabwe is involved in the agriculture sector, where they are often exposed to the use of poisonous chemicals and dangerous equipment. The article does not provide further details on forced labor in the production of goods.

    According to the secretary-general of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU), child labor in Zimbabwe would be very difficult to eradicate because of the current economic crisis.

12. Royne, N., Pungu, B., Nzombe, E., Njerenje, R., Vee, L., Chitengedza, I., et al. (n.d.). *Child labour*. Retrieved November 22, 2007, from http://www.iearn.org.au/clp/archive/write49.htm

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Mining, Sexual Exploitation, Theft

    This document includes various writings of Mucheke High School students in Masvingo. Due to poverty, children have to quit school to join the labor force in both the formal and informal sectors. This document states that children mostly under age 14 are forced to work long hours in poorly ventilated houses and are given low wages. Children who are sent to "Earn and Learn" schools usually do not have enough time to read and rest and thus suffer from sleeping sickness. In addition, children are not given protective clothing and are forced to work in the dark in mines. Some children are also forced by elders to get involved in robbery and prostitution. AIDS orphans also have to work in a bid for survival. This document mentions that children in Masvingo are ill-treated, especially by their step-parents, and are forced to work in the garden or field before they go to school. As a result, they are late for lessons and are punished. Children between the age of 12 and 18 are forced to work in unspecified industries for 16 hours a day.

13. Saini, A. (2007, March 21). I was a child slave. *BBC News*. Retrieved November 10, 2007, from http://www.bbc.co.uk/london/content/articles/2007/02/26/debra_slavery_feature.shtml

    Source: News Article

    Slavery: Child Care, Domestic Labor, Water Collection

This article reveals the story of Debra Chidakwa, a former child slave in Zimbabwe. She became a victim of servitude and was forced to work long hours, taking care of a baby, cleaning, and fetching water for the family she lived with. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

14. Sixteen per cent of Zimbabwe children forced to work: report. (2006, May 15). *Deutsche Presse Agentur*. Retrieved December 20, 2007, from http://www.zimbabwesituation.com/may16_2006.html

    Source: News Article

    Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor

    According to the Central Statistical Office (CSO), 16 percent of Zimbabwean children are forced to work due to the country's worst economic crisis. This article mentions that children were forced to work on farms (unspecified) and in homes and were given sub-economic wages. This article does not provide details on forced child labor in the production of goods.

15. Stop trafficking in women and children. (2006, August 22). *The Herald*. Retrieved August 11, 2007, from http://www.queensu.ca/samp/migrationnews/article.php?Mig_News_ID=3698&Mig_News_Issue=20&Mig_News_Cat=11

    Source: News Article

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

    This article confirms the existence of trafficking of women and girls for commercial sexual exploitation in Zimbabwe. Most of the trafficked girls, particularly from rural areas, are promised job opportunities but end up being forced into prostitution. This article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

16. U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. (2007). *The world factbook—Zimbabwe*. Retrieved November 11, 2007, from https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/zi.html

    Source: Government Agency—U.S Central Intelligence Agency

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

The report indicates that Zimbabwean children are trafficked internally for forced agricultural labor (no specific details listed), domestic servitude, and sexual exploitation. It is noted that small numbers of South African girls are also trafficked to Zimbabwe for domestic labor.

17. U.S. Department of State. (2007, June 12). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 18, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/82807.htm

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

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

    This report says that Zimbabwe is a Tier 2 source, transit, and destination country for women and children trafficked for the purposes of unspecified forced labor and sexual exploitation. Zimbabwean children are trafficked from rural to urban areas for agricultural labor, domestic servitude, and commercial sexual exploitation. Women and children are trafficked for sexual exploitation in towns along the borders. This report does not discuss further details of goods produced from the agriculture sector.

18. Zimbabwe: A centre for human trafficking. (n.d.). *The Zimbabwean*. Retrieved December 20, 2008, from http://www.zimbabwesituation.com/nov23a_2006.html#Z7

    Source: News Article

    Human Trafficking: Unspecified

    This article discusses the Zimbabwean government's disagreement with the International Organization for Migration's (IOM) assessment of the current human trafficking situation in Zimbabwe. IOM states that human trafficking is becoming a more widespread problem due to Zimbabwe's central location in the Southern African region. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

19. Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights. (2005, November 2). *The legitimization of contemporary forms of slavery—The case of farm workers in Zimbabwe*. Retrieved August 13, 2007, from http://www.zlhr.org.zw/media/releases/nov_2_05.htm

    Source: NGO

    Slavery: Agriculture

    This report presents the condemnation by Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights (ZLHR) of slavery-like practices among Zimbabwean farm workers, particularly in terms of their remuneration, living standards, and working conditions. These mirror apartheid or colonial era conditions. Some farmers resist increasing the wages of their farm workers

from ZWD 192,000 to ZWD 400,000, which is much lower than the ZWD 850,000 minimum wage that is applicable to domestic workers. Migrant farm workers are subjected to torture, inhuman, and degrading treatment. ZLHR says lack of a proper income prevents farm workers from attaining a minimum living standard and hinders the eradication of poverty.

ZLHR urges the Zimbabwean government to commit to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; the ILO Conventions; the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights; and the constitution of Zimbabwe.

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