



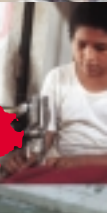
International  
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Annotated

Bibliography

on

Child Labour



International Programme  
on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC)



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International Labour Office  
International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

December 2002

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ISBN 92-2-113653-1

First published 2003

Funding for this annotated bibliography was provided by the United States Department of Labor.

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# Preface

The indignation about child labour and action to remedy it have greatly intensified in recent years, and parallel to this, a large body of new scholarly research has been published. This literature is now too voluminous for individuals working on child labour issues to master. Moreover, the research is being carried out in all regions, and is not accessible or unknown to fellow researchers, who could benefit from it.

In order to contribute to the widest dissemination of research findings, the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour has prepared an annotated bibliography bringing the best of this rapidly expanding literature to the attention of those who can learn from it and build on it. This publication is intended as a guide for researchers, policy-makers, practitioners, activists and others interested in tackling child labour. We hope that it will enable readers to gain overview and insight, to find new sources to focus their own efforts, and to reach out to others engaged in similar inquiry or action.

The Worst Forms of Child Labour Recommendation, 1999 (No.190) accompanying the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No.182) calls for "detailed information and statistical data on the nature and extent of child labour" that should be "kept up to date to serve as a basis for determining priorities for national action for the abolition of child labour, in particular for the prohibition and elimination of its worst forms". Rooted in this mandate, we hope that this annotated bibliography will prove to be a valuable tool for enhancing the knowledge base on child labour, with the ultimate goal of contributing to the effective elimination of child labour.



*Geneva, December 2002*

*Frans Röselaers  
Director  
International Programme on the  
Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC)  
International Labour Office*

- 
- This bibliography was compiled by Janet Hilowitz and expanded by Peter Matz. The methodological framework and approach were developed by Janet Hilowitz.
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## About this bibliography

The aim of this annotated bibliography on child labour is to assemble the best of the rapidly increasing literature and research material generated in recent years and make it accessible to those working in, or desirous of learning more about, the field of child labour, and to make it available despite linguistic variations or accessibility difficulties.

Although brief, the annotations give the general content of the material cited, its source, and a sense of its relevance and importance. On the basis of this information, the reader will be able to decide whether it is worthwhile undertaking a search for the book or report in question. In some cases, the annotations themselves will suffice, while in others the researchers may want to obtain the materials cited or even contact the author(s).

Since the literature on child labour is so voluminous, it has been necessary in the interest of space to limit the number of entries. In general, the focus of the selected materials is from 1995 to 2002, although a few authoritative sources published prior to 1995 have been included. Besides this, three basic selection criteria were applied.

Firstly, the material is considered to be representative of the various aspects of child labour research. A balance was sought across issues, debates, disciplinary approaches, geographical areas and regions, types of child labour, and methodologies. This makes it possible to see what is being researched and written on specific issues in other parts of the world. Publications in six languages (English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, German and Italian) were considered. Where two or more publications cover similar material from a similar viewpoint, a choice was made between them rather than including both.

Secondly, the material was assumed to be relevant for researchers and other interested individuals outside the researched geographical area. From the vast pool of country-specific literature on child labour, only publications with findings considered as having important implications for conceptual research in other regions were included. However, in a few cases, the bibliography may appear weighted in favour of some countries or regions. An example of this is the health of working children, a topic on which most research has taken place in the United States. This imbalance was retained in the belief that the material is important enough to be of interest to those concerned with this topic in other countries.

The third criterion for inclusion was to present certain important articles and reports that hitherto have been overlooked because most researchers were unaware of them.

Their inclusion in this bibliography is intended to bring them to the fore so that other researchers working in the same field can draw upon their content and perspectives. For example, fieldwork carried out by developing country research teams and written up in local or regional journals with a limited circulation may have escaped the attention of researchers outside the country. Other types of child labour literature that may deserve broader attention are papers presented at conferences by the representatives of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), private organisations and the academic community, and conference summaries or proceedings.

As a result of these three criteria, a number of publications were omitted from this bibliography. On the one hand, this is regrettable because it prevents the reader from examining the entire wealth of published material, which a more comprehensive bibliography would have offered. On the other hand, we hope that by limiting the number of entries, this annotated bibliography will provide the reader with a focused and user-friendly handbook on a broad range of issues surrounding child labour. For users wishing to engage in an in-depth inquiry on a specific aspect of child labour, the publications included in this bibliography should prove to be a good starting point. For a comprehensive list of publications by the ILO's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), please refer to our Web site:

[www.ilo.org/childlabour](http://www.ilo.org/childlabour).

## Notes for user

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1. Within each chapter, the entries are in alphabetical order starting with the author's name.
2. In the annex to this publication, the reader can find an alphabetical author index.
3. Where a publication relates to more than one of the 14 categories used as chapter headings, the title is cross-referenced, with an indication of the chapter where the full reference with an annotation can be found.
4. All abstracts are in English. Non-English titles are cited in the original language, followed by the editor's translation into English in italics. (This does not necessarily mean that the publication has been translated into English.)

Please note that the views and interpretations expressed in the annotations and cited materials do not necessarily reflect those of the ILO.

## General

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- Adick, Christel, ed.: *Strassenkinder und Kinderarbeit: Sozialisationstheoretische, historische und kulturvergleichende Studien* (Street children and child labour: Social-theoretical, historical and culture-comparative studies), Verlag für Interkulturelle Kommunikation (IKO), Frankfurt, 303 p., 1997. ISBN: 3-88939-236-9.

Contains a collection of essays on street children and child labour. In the first part, the phenomenon of street children and working children is examined from an historical and social-theoretical perspective. The second part provides case studies from Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America.

- Arat, Zehra F.: “Analyzing child labor as a human rights issue: Its causes, aggravating policies, and alternative proposals”, in *Human Rights Quarterly*, Vol. 24, No. 1, 2002, pp.177-204.

Summarizes the literature and the factors that promote child labour and considers the role of international finance, development agencies and developed country donors in combating it. Criticizes the effects of some of their past policies, citing specific cases, and notes current changing priorities. Also condemns trade-related bans and other consumer-oriented measures intended to combat child labour, advocating instead a strengthened role for labour unions and considering the views of children themselves in espousing their rights.

- Basu, Kaushik: *Child labor: Causes, consequence, and cure, with remarks on international labour standards*. See chapter 4.

- Bonnet, Michel: *Regards sur les enfants travailleurs. La mise au travail des enfants dans le monde contemporain. Analyse et études de cas* (Perspectives on child labour. Putting children to work in the modern world. Analysis and case studies), Collection ‘Cahiers libres’, Page Deux, Lausanne, 231 p., 1998. ISBN: 2-94018-908-0.

Examines the situation of working children and the social actors involved with it. Analyses the children’s behaviour as well as that of their parents and their employers as an integral part of logical and complementary actions in relation to needs and objectives, and explores the difficulties children face acting in their own defense. This work is the fruit of many years’ experience with the International Labour Organisation and local organisations in many developing countries.

- Boyden, Jo, Ling, Birgitta and Myers, William E.: *What works for working children*. Rädda Barnen and UNICEF. International Child Development Centre, Florence, 364 p., 1998. ISBN: 91-88726-13-4.

Covers a broad range of key issues concerning child labour and children. Addresses such subjects as perceptions of child development, why children work, social mobilisation in the interests of working children and education. Deals with different aspects of child work and provides an introduction to these issues and a glimpse of possible actions to be taken.

- Chao, Elaine L. and Moorhead, Thomas B.: *Advancing the global campaign against child labor: Progress made and future actions*. Proceedings from a Conference hosted by the U.S. Department of Labor in collaboration with the International Labour Organisation, May 17, 2000, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington D.C., 145 p., 2002. Available on the DOL web site:  
<http://www.dol.gov/ilab/media/reports/iclp/globcamp/globcampconf.htm>

Conference proceedings contain presentations on child labour from high profile actors in the field of child labour covering 17 different national contexts and a range of interventions and economic sectors. Includes special sections on implementing strategies, providing improved educational opportunities and discussions on reworking economic perspectives and improving family income-generating potential. Also includes papers on social mobilization and the role of trade unions.

- Grootaert, Christiaan and Kanbur, Ravi: "Child labour: An economic perspective", in *International Labour Review*, Vol 2, No.134, 1995, pp.187-203.

Survey of the empirical evidence on the determinants of child labour finds that child labour is ascertained by a variety of factors both internal and external to the household. The internal factors include the size of the family, parents' education, family culture, fertility and household risk. Factors external to the household include the educational system and other social infrastructure available to the household, the structure of the labour market and the level of technological development. Policy interventions suggested include poverty alleviation policies aimed at reducing income risk for poor households, fertility interventions, the adoption of technology, and improvements in employment opportunities for adults and other labour market policies. However, the long-term objective of the eradication of child labour needs to be approached through a package of legislative action and economic and social incentives, which vary according to the types of child labour arrangements present in a country, as well as the country's institutional and administrative capacity.

- Grootaert, Christiaan and Patrinos, Harry Anthony: *The policy analysis of child labor: A comparative study*. World Bank, Washington, D.C., vi, 170 p., 1999. ISBN: 0-312-22122-3.

Examines the conditions that lead to child labour, targeting policy makers in government and international organizations. The research is based on household surveys in Bolivia, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire and the Philippines. Includes a model of the determinant factors and discusses data collecting methodologies and difficulties. Each country is presented separately with statistics on all critical indicators related to child labour. Concludes that banning child labour should be consistent with realistic enforcement capacity and should be reserved for the most severe and ethically intolerable forms of child labour. Also suggests pragmatic measures such as joint provision of home business support and enrolment incentives combined with geographic targeting.

- Haspels, Nelien and Jankanish, Michele: *Action against child labour*. ILO, Geneva, 333 p., 2000. ISBN: 92-2-110868-6.

Compendium comprising examples of research and ways of combating child labour ranging from strategies for employers to action by trade unions and community groups. Also provides action material on legislation and standards, ways of collecting and using statistical information, and alternatives, such as education, awareness-raising and rehabilitation programmes. Boxes throughout the text provide illustrations in the form of case studies, examples of specific programmes, and individual histories. Appendices provide excerpts from selected ILO standards on child labour, and a short list of other resources, including some ILO publications.

- ILO: *A future without child labour: Global report under the follow-up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work*. International Labour Conference, 90th Session 2002, Geneva, 138 p., 2002. ISBN: 92-2-112416-9.

Shows how the abolition of child labour has become a global cause for the new millennium. Explores the ever-changing manifestations of child labour throughout the world and the ways in which girls and boys are affected differently. Presents new data on the scale of child labour and examines its complex, interlinked causes. Charts the growth of a global movement against child labour and reviews the various types of action taken. Concludes with proposals for a three-pillared approach to strengthen the action of the ILO in the field, building upon the wealth of experience gained by IPEC in the decade since its establishment.

- ILO: *Child labour: Targeting the intolerable*. International Labour Conference, 86th Session 1998, Report V, Geneva, 123 p., 1998. ISBN: 92-2-110328-5.

Examines the global child labour situation with particular emphasis on international and national law and practice, deriving its information from ILO member States, and pointing the way to standard setting and the formulation of international child labour standards that can lead to effective action. Presents and discusses the many rulings and conventions up to 1996 to help combat child labour, their ratification status up to that date, and their efficacy and impact. Pays particular attention to the most abusive and hazardous forms of child labour and gives an overview of existing legislation and its enforcement across a number of countries. Cites related conference documents in the preparation of ILO Convention No.182:

*ILC 86<sup>th</sup> Session 1998, Report VI (2): Child Labour and Report IV (1): Child Labour; ILC 87<sup>th</sup> Session 1999, Report IV (2A): Child Labour and Report IV (2B): Child Labour.*

- ILO: *Every child counts: New global estimates on child labour*. See chapter 12.
- Lieten, Kristoffel and White, Ben, eds.: *Child labour: Policy options*. Aksant Publishers, Amsterdam, 160 p., 2001. ISBN: 90-5260-008-2.
- Marcus, Rachel and Harper, Caroline: *Child poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa*. Save the Children, London, 49 p., 2001. Available on the Save the Children Web site: <http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/labour/index.html>

Supports the view that current approaches to child poverty require significant re-focusing and that children should not be treated as a "special case" in development policy. Maintains that children should be considered in terms of their health or education, attention focused on particular groups of children, such as orphans or "street children", and that strategies should be addressed to fight child labour at the meso and micro levels. Although in terms of policy and practice, all of these approaches are necessary they are still considered inadequate. Argues that emphasis should be placed on gaining a better understanding of the multiple requirements of the world economy at the inter- and intra-household level. This means understanding both the complex environments necessary for building human capital and protecting and nurturing children, as well as recognising the micro impact of macro level policy on those environments and thus on children.



- Myers, William E.: "Considering Child Labour: Changing terms, issues and actors at the international level", in *Childhood*, Vol. 6, No. 1, 1999, pp.13-26. (This issue is specially devoted to articles on child labour. *Childhood*, available in only a few libraries, is published by Sage Publications in London, Thousand Oaks and New Delhi.)

Introduces some of the values, diversity of thinking and perspectives that now shape the debate and action on child labour. Presents the current discussion, based on new empirical insights from researchers in several disciplines. These include an increased focus on the wellbeing and perspectives of children themselves, as well as on the need to combat the worst forms of child labour. The author has also published a related article entitled "Valuing Diverse Approaches to Child Labour" in the monograph: Lieten, Kristoffel and White, Ben, eds.: *Child labour: Policy options*, Aksant Publishers, Amsterdam, 160 p., 2001. ISBN: 90-5260-008-2.

- Nieuwenhuys, Olga: "The paradox of child labour and anthropology", in *Annual Review of Anthropology*, Vol. 25, 1996, pp. 237-251.

Discusses the limits of current notions such as labour, gender and exploitation in the analysis of child labour, which, especially in the developing world, has often been explained away as socialization or training for later life. Maintains that current policies and practices exclude children from production of value, and in doing so, paradoxically reinforces children's vulnerability to exploitation.

- Schlemmer, Bernard, ed.: *The exploited child*. Zed Books, London, xi, 338 p., 2000. ISBN: 1 85649 720 8. (Originally published as *L'enfant exploité: oppression, mise au travail, prolétarianisation*, Editions Karthala-ORSTOM, Paris, 1996.)

Collection of 23 essays written by child labour specialists from diverse disciplines and presented at an international conference sponsored by the Institut de Recherche pour le Développement in Paris in 1994. Covers a wide range of child labour related topics — economic, political, social, historical and legal — in 15 developing countries plus France and the United Kingdom. Includes data on the social and cultural context of child labour, children's working conditions, apprenticeship, living conditions, social status and social exclusion, the social clause, history, etc., most of which is presented in the context of country case studies.

- U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs: *By the sweat and toil of children*. Vols. I-VI. Washington, D.C., 1994. (Available on the DOL Web site <http://www.dol.gov>)

Series of six volumes addressing different aspects of child labour especially as they affect the U.S. Government and American consumers. Officers of the U.S. Department of Labor collected the material on the basis of congressionally mandated

hearings, site visits to a number of countries, numerous contacts, and other research. Explores (1) the use of child labour in manufactured and mined products imported by the United States; (2) agricultural imports and forced and bonded child labour; (3) the apparel industry and codes of conduct (see *chapter 11c*); (4) consumer labels (see *chapter 11c*); (5) efforts to eliminate child labour; and (6) the economic considerations of child labour.

- White, Ben: "Globalization and the child labour problem", in *Journal of International Development*, Vol. 8, No. 6, 1996, pp. 829-839.

Globalization has many implications for children's lives, their involvement in work, and the ways in which they are perceived. Considers the implications of various kinds of globalization. Notes the growing divergence between views deriving from notions of children's rights and more orthodox policies and campaigns on the child labour issue, and emphasizes the need to look for common ground in order to combat the exploitation of children.

## Countries and regions

### (a) Africa

– Adihou, Alain François: *Resumé du rapport sur le trafic des enfants entre le Benin et le Gabon* (Summary of the report on child trafficking between Benin and Gabon). See chapter 8d.

– Admassie, Assefa: *Allocation of children's time endowment between schooling and work in rural Ethiopia*. See chapter 5.

– Admassie, Assefa: *Incidence of child labour in Africa with empirical evidence from rural Ethiopia*. ZEF-Discussion Papers on Development Policy No. 32, Center for Development Research (ZEF), Bonn, 72 p., 2000. Available on the ZEF Web site: [http://www.zef.de/zef\\_englisch/f\\_publ\\_dp.htm](http://www.zef.de/zef_englisch/f_publ_dp.htm)

Research examines the incidence of child labour in Africa with data from rural Ethiopia, one of the countries with a high incidence of child labour in the region. Data analysis shows that the incidence of child labour is indeed very high in Africa, where children's participation rate in economic activities could be as high as 40 per cent. Data results further indicate that if present trends continue, Africa could be faced with more than 100 million child labourers in the year 2015. Empirical data from Ethiopia show that children as young as five years old are made to participate in farm and household work activities, some of which are incompatible with schooling. Suggests mitigating the problem by adopting effective poverty reduction strategies, compulsory but flexible primary education and training policies, appropriate community awareness programmes, and enforceable legal measures. In addition, more research on the push and pull or demand and supply factors of child labour are needed if progress is to be made on efforts to curtail the growing problem of child labour in Africa.

– Agarwal, Seema, Nana Apt, Attah Memunatu, Grieco, Margaret, Kwakye, E., and Turner, Jeff: "Bearing the weight: The Kayayoo, Ghana's working girl child". See chapter 5.

– Andvig, Jens Christopher: *Family-controlled child labour in Sub-Saharan Africa - A Survey of Research*. See chapter 5.

- Bonnet, Michel: *Le travail des enfants en Afrique: Vue d'ensemble* (Child labour in Africa: An overview). Working document prepared for ILO. International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour for the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and ILO Seminar on Child Labour in Africa, Cairo, March 1997. (Unpublished.)

Presents a global view of the child labour in Africa with emphasis on the similarities between the countries rather than the specificity of child labour in any one country. Firstly, outlines the child labour situation and the action taken against it. Secondly, deals with action undertaken within the framework of the various child-oriented programmes and describes the events that have marked the raising of awareness levels among the African countries. Also describes IPEC programmes in Africa and the lessons drawn from them.

- Bourdillon, M.F.C: *Child labour and education: A Study from Southeastern Zimbabwe*. See chapter 6.
- Canagarajah, Sudharshan and Nielsen, Helena Skyt: *Child labor and schooling in Africa: A comparative study*. See chapter 6.
- Canagarajah, Sudharshan and Nielsen, Helena Skyt: "Child labor in Africa: A comparative study", in *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Vol. 575, 2001, pp. 71-91.

Analyses the determinants of child labour in Africa as inferred from recent empirical studies. The empirical analysis is based on five country studies undertaken in Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Zambia. Some support is found for the popular belief that poverty is a determinant of child labour. However, other determinants are found to be of equal importance.

- Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers: *The use of children as soldiers in Africa: A country analysis of child recruitment and participation in armed conflict*. See chapter 8g.
- Cockburn, John: *Child work and poverty in developing countries*. See chapter 4.
- Diallo, Yacouba: *Les enfants et leur participation au marché du travail en Côte d'Ivoire: Thèse pour le doctorat des sciences économiques* (Children's participation in the labour market in Cote d'Ivoire: Doctoral thesis in economics). Université Montesquieu, Bordeaux, ii, 355 p., 2001.

Sets out the extent and nature of child labour in the Ivory Coast. Also describes various approaches to a problem, which so far has received little attention. Uses two

sources of statistical data and finds that at least a quarter of the children between the ages of 6 and 17 work. The pattern is more marked in the rural areas, especially in the north, with a particularly high number of working girls. The social division of labour mirrors the prevailing influences of traditional society.

- Human Rights Watch: *Children of Sudan: Slaves, street children and child soldiers*. See chapter 8f.
  
- ILO: *Child labor in Africa: Targeting the intolerable*, African Regional Tripartite Meeting, Geneva, 27 p., 1998. ISBN: 92-2-110974-7. (Also available in French.)  
Examines the current situation of children working in Africa, including supply and demand trends, hazardous work, and legislation and enforcement issues. Specific sectors are discussed and statistical breakdowns by industry and gender are provided for economically active children in 26 countries. Also addresses possible solutions, including new conventions on child labour and time-bound action programmes.
  
- ILO: *Child labour in commercial agriculture in Africa*. See chapter 7a.
  
- ILO. International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour: *Combating trafficking in children for labour exploitation in West and Central Africa: Synthesis report*. See chapter 8d.
  
- ILO. International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour, and UNICEF: *Le travail des enfants au Sénégal* (Child labour in Senegal), Dakar, 149 p. 1996.  
Children are more and more frequently found working in increasingly diverse circumstances in Senegal. This is due to a social, educational and economic crisis and a labour market that is characterized by a high degree of informal sector activity. Describes the various forms of child labour focusing on young urban workers, domestic servants and apprentices. Notes profound changes in various activities. Maintains that the socio-economic context and technological change have made working relations more difficult, which could affect the health and future of children. National and international action is also described.
  
- Jennings, Norman S., ed.: *Child labour in small-scale mining: Examples from Niger, Peru, and Philippines*. See chapter 7c.
  
- Kifle, Abiy: *Child domestic workers in Addis Ababa: A rapid assessment*. See chapter 7b.

- Liebel, Manfred: *Transformationen durch Organisationen arbeitender Kinder? Erfahrungen aus Afrika und Lateinamerika* (Transformation through the organisations of working children? Experiences from Africa and Latin America). See chapter 10.
- Nagel, Inga: *Kinderhandel in Westafrika: Bericht einer Recherche zum Thema* (Child trafficking in West Africa: Research report). See chapter 8d.
- Parekh, Vikram, et al: *Underage and unprotected: Child labor in Egypt's cotton fields*. See chapter 7a.
- Psacharopoulos, George and Akabayashi, K.: *The trade-off between child labour and human capital formation: A Tanzanian case study*. See chapter 6.
- Rau, Bill: *Combating child labour and HIV/AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa*. See chapter 9.

## (b) Asia

- Aksit, Bahattin, Karanci, Nuray and Gunduz-Hosgor, Ayse: *Turkey: Working street children in three metropolitan cities - A rapid assessment*, Rapid Assessment Reports No. 7, ILO. International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour, Geneva, 83 p., 2001.

Uses the rapid assessment methodology to explore the situation of street children in three Turkish cities where their families had often migrated from less developed parts of the country but lacked the skills and education to find well-paid employment. Finds that most of the children interviewed continue to live with their families, working on the streets in a variety of vendor occupations. Three quarters of the children interviewed attend school. A minority of them are full time street dwellers. They are more likely to engage in activities likely to caused health hazards such as garbage collection and separation, drug abuse, street gangs and violence. Many work long hours and are subject to traffic accidents, polluted air and other health risks, and to sexual exploitation. Many eat irregularly and are exposed to the cold. Parents were often found to be unaware of the dangers faced by their children. The report makes detailed recommendations for effective prevention and for rehabilitation.

- Baker, Rachel and Hinton, Rachel: "Approaches to children's work and rights in Nepal", in *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Vol. 575, No. 1, 2001, pp. 176-193.

Considers the changing economic, social and policy climate surrounding child work in Nepal and the measures taken to help children. Also considers the results of a

small survey of children's work, earnings and lives. Shows that in failing to incorporate socio-cultural understanding into programme planning, services fail to maximize their potential in offering children opportunities to end the cycle of poverty.

- Bessell, Sharon: "The politics of child labour in Indonesia: Global trends and domestic policy", in *Journal of Pacific Affairs*, Vol. 72, No. 3, 1999, pp. 353-371.

Reviews the principal attitudes about child labour in the twentieth century, with an emphasis on the relation between different perspectives and their legal expression. In Indonesia, because much child labour occurs in the informal sector, the "abolitionist" perspective and its legal embodiment have had the effect not of abolishing it but of denying its existence. Thus, working children have lost the support, protection and access to quality free non-formal education that might otherwise have been provided.

- Blanchet, Therese: *Lost innocence, stolen childhoods*, University Press, Dhaka, xvii, 261 p., 1996. ISBN: 984-05-1350-8.

Reports on the results of anthropological fieldwork consisting of an intensive study of Bangladeshi children. Explores the broad context in which children grow up and focuses on four populations of children in the urban setting, three in hazardous work (including domestic service and prostitution) and the fourth in a middle class environment committed to scholarly achievement. Includes data from settings and social environments normally difficult or impossible to access.

- Burra, Neera: *Born to work: Child labour in India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, xxvi, 285 p., 1995. ISBN: 0-19-564097-7.

Based on a literature survey and detailed field observations made by the author in four different industries employing children - brassware, gem polishing, lock making and glass making. Describes the arduous working conditions hazardous to children's health and growth and discusses existing child labour legislation, schooling, and the particular situation of girl children. Maintains that child labour is not enhancing the country's external competitiveness despite the justificatory claims made for it by government officials regarding some export sectors. Concludes that universal primary education is not given the importance it deserves and that many government programmes offer palliatives such as adult literacy, model schools serving only the rural elite, and vocational training programmes, which actually encourage child labour.

- Edmonds, Eric and Pavcnick, Nina: *Does globalization increase child labour? Evidence from Viet Nam*. See chapter 4.

- Human Rights Watch: *The small hands of slavery: Bonded child labor in India*. See chapter 8f.
- ILO. International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour: *Lebanon: Child labour on tobacco plantations - A rapid assessment*. See chapter 8b.
- International Organisation for Migration (IOM): *Paths of exploitation: Studies on the trafficking of women and children between Cambodia, Thailand and Viet Nam*. See chapter 8d.
- Le Bach Duong: *Viet Nam: Children in prostitution in Hanoi, Hai Phong, Ho Chi Minh City and Can Tho - A rapid assessment*. See chapter 8c.

- Lim, Joseph Y.: *The East Asian crisis and child labour in the Philippines*, Working Paper, ILO. International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour, Geneva, 36 p., 2000.

Traces the labour force participation of children, especially those over the age of 10, and the pressures that caused them to take up work and not attend school during the economic and financial crisis of the late 1990s. Finds that although the crisis did not affect the Philippines as much as some other Asian countries, there was nonetheless a big decline in high school enrolment for both males and females, beginning in 1997, with an increase in labour force participation, at the same time as the demand for workers was falling due to the crisis. Girls were especially affected as they became more vulnerable to informal, illegal and hazardous activities. Underemployed youths in family agriculture and in street vending also became a concern. Recommends increasing expenditure on education and interventions linked to family and community well being, pending economic recovery.

- Lim, Lin Lean: *The sex sector: The economic and social bases of prostitution in Southeast Asia*. See chapter 8c.

- Manning, Chris: *The economic crisis and child labour in Indonesia*, Working Paper, ILO. International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour, Geneva, 56 p., 2000.

Against the backdrop of a "distinctly Indonesian" pattern of child labour that emerged in the 1990s, reviews the impact of the financial and economic crisis during the late 1990s. Much of the cost of adjustment among children has been hidden from public scrutiny. While many children have been displaced from wage employment, many have also found jobs in agriculture and the informal sector. However, it is in the small and medium scale sectors rather than in large-scale factories where the



most abuse of child labour occurs. Discusses government responses to the crisis and policy initiatives which the government, international agencies and NGOs might consider to help protect and rehabilitate child workers, and ultimately to help eliminate the worst forms of child labour.

- Mishra, Lakshmidhar: *Child labour in India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, xii, 360 p., 2000. ISBN: 019-565087-5.

Presents a survey of the many industries employing children and a detailed exploration of the many problems raised by their employment. Synthesizes and analyzes findings from many spheres — sociology, education, economics, law, politics and culture — to illustrate the need for social change. Annexes and appendices provide information on what is being accomplished and by whom, and what more could be done.

- Pardoen, Sutrisno Rasjid, Adi R. and Prasadja, H.: *Children in hazardous work in the informal sector in Indonesia*. See chapter 8b.

- Public Report on Basic Education (PROBE) Team: *Public report on basic education in India*. See chapter 6.

- Rahman, Wahidur: *Hazardous child labour in Bangladesh*. See chapter 8b.

- Reddy, Nandana: *The right to organize: The working children's movement in India*. See chapter 10.

- Regional Working Group on Child Labour (RWG-CL): *Child labour: Getting the message across*. Bangkok, 278 p., 2001. ISBN: 974-87846-7-3.

Guide to resources that can be used for disseminating information on child labour in Asia. It is a tool for practitioners in the child labour field who need to get the message across to a variety of audiences in order to promote their work. Based on recommendations made by participants in a regional survey as well as a forum on this topic organised by the Regional Working Group on Child Labour in 1999 and involving 113 organisations working in nine countries in South and Southeast Asia.

- Seabrook, Jeremy: *Children of other worlds: Exploitation in the global market*. Pluto Press, London, 176 p., 2001. ISBN: 07-4-531391-4.

Compares child labour in early industrial England with that of present day Bangladesh, based on historical and contemporary accounts and the author's own research and observations. Short descriptions of the status and history of individual

Bangladeshi children and detailed descriptions of the settings are interspersed with more comparative analytical sections.

- Sharma, Shiva, Basnyat, Bijendra and Ganesh, G.C.: *Nepal: Bonded child labour among child workers of the Kamaiya system: A Rapid Assessment*. See chapter 8f.
- Swaminathan, Madhura: *“Economic growth and the persistence of child labor: Evidence from an Indian city”*. See chapter 4.
- Toor, Sandia: *Child labor in Pakistan: Coming of age in the New World Order*. See chapter 4.
- Voll, Klaus, ed.: *Against child labour: Indian and international dimensions and strategies*, Berlin Studies in International Politics 6, Mosaic Books, New Delhi, xvi, 376 p., 1999. ISBN: 81-85399-47-6.

A wide-ranging compendium on child labour in India, international trade and social clauses, industrial relations, social labelling especially as it relates to the use of children in carpet production, and on social mobilization and action. The many perspectives represented should contribute to a wider knowledge and understanding of the complexities of child labour and place it in the broader framework of Indian society.

- Wiener, Myron: *The child and the state in India: Child labor and education policy in comparative perspective*. See chapter 6.

### **(c) Europe and North America**

- Bagley, Christopher: *Adolescent prostitution in Canada and the Philippines: Statistical comparisons, an ethnographic account and policy options*. See chapter 8c.
- Centro Studi Investimenti Sociali (CENSIS): *Sfruttamento sessuale e minori. Nuove linee di tutela. Sintesi della ricerca* (Sexual exploitation and young people: New avenues of prevention. Research synthesis). See chapter 8c.
- Council of Europe: *Children and work in Europe: Report by a study group, 1994-1995*, Council of Europe Publishing, Strasbourg, 87 p., 1998. ISBN: 92-871-3122-8.

Contains specialist research concerning child labour in the member states of the Council of Europe. Includes attitudes toward working children, the legislative framework, the forms of child work, and the consequences for children's health, schooling,

family, leisure and future career. Throughout Europe, children are found to be working in every economic sector, in conditions that range from advantageous to outright exploitation, and in various types of working relationships. Report refutes claims that child labour does not exist in countries that have banned it.

- Dorman, Peter: *Child labour in the developed economies*, Working Paper, ILO. International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour, Geneva, 60 p., 2001. ISBN: 92-2-112392-8.

Survey of data on child labour in the developed countries of Australia, Canada, the European Union, Japan, New Zealand and the United States. Examines the extent and characteristics of work done by children and changing perceptions concerning child labour. Analyzes data on injury and fatality rates among young workers, shows how certain jobs are associated with elevated risk and explores hazardous work. Focuses on occupations such as rural and agricultural employment, work done by migrant children and ethnic minorities, and child prostitution. Identifies the main problem areas regarding working children and youth, and proposes general recommendations. Based primarily on sources of information available in English.

- Estes, Richard J. and Weiner, Neil Alan: *The commercial sexual exploitation of children in the U.S., Canada and Mexico*. See chapter 8c.
- Fontana, Renato: *Il lavoro vietato (Illegal work)*, Seam, Rome, 1995.

Presents the results of questionnaires administered to 679 students in the secondary schools in Foggia and Rome, Italy. A quarter of the students said they worked as well as studied. Examines reasons and attempts to find an integrated explanation that takes into account various factors including the increasing importance of children's work in family undertakings.

- Frederiksen, Lisa: *Child and youth employment in Denmark: Comments on children's work from their own perspective*. See chapter 10.
- Hengst, Heinz and Zeiher, Helga, eds.: *Die Arbeit der Kinder: Kindheitskonzept und Arbeitsteilung zwischen den Generationen (Child labour: Concepts of childhood and the division of labour across generations)*, Weinheim and München, Juventa, 255 p., 2000. ISBN: 3-77990-207-9.

Collection of essays on five Western European countries' attempt to place school, domestic work, part-time work and other children's activities in the context of current modifications in the organization of work. The changing nature of the relationship between children and adults is regarded as crucial. Increasing conflicts within the established generational order become manifest in children's activities.

- Hobbs, Sandy and McKechnie, J.: *Child employment in Britain: A social and psychological analysis*, The Stationery Office, Edinburgh, xii, 156 p., 1997. ISBN: 0114958165.

Explores the nature and prevalence of employment among school children in five areas of England and Scotland, principally by means of questionnaires. Also considers prior studies and the available literature, including studies from other countries, to illuminate the costs and benefits of children working. Finds that children will continue to be involved in the labour market to some degree even in economically developed countries where education is compulsory, and considers various forms of social protection and how to put them into effect.

- Kruse, Douglas L. and Mahony, Douglas: *Illegal child labor in the United States: Prevalence and characteristics*, NBER Working Paper No. W6479, National Bureau of Economic Research, Cambridge, M.A., 26 p., 1998. Available on the NBER Web site: <http://www.nber.org>

On the basis of various sources, estimates that 148,000 minors are employed illegally in the United States at any given time, working long hours and in hazardous occupations, and that 290,000 are employed illegally at some point during a year. These young people are paid about \$560 million, which is nearly \$1.50 less per hour than young adults working legally in the same occupations. The total employer cost savings amount to roughly \$155 million per year. White male 15-year olds are the most likely to work in violation of child labour laws. In addition to raising important policy concerns about the health and well being of these youths, the authors make a case for the development of high quality data on the illegal employment of young people and its effects.

- Lassonde, Stephen: "Learning and earning: Schooling, juvenile employment, and the early life course in late nineteenth century New Haven". *See chapter 4.*

- Lavalatte, Michael, ed.: *A thing of the past? Child labour in Britain in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries*, St. Martin's Press, New York, viii, 278 p., 1999. ISBN: 0-312-21811-7.

Ten essays addressing respectively the theoretical context of child labour research, child labour in British history (until 1970), and contemporary issues since 1970, including child employment law. Part one presents a critical view of the issues currently central to research and discussion. Part two looks at the continuities and changes associated with child labour over the past two hundred years. The last part emphasizes the discrepancy between existing legislation and actual practices. Child labour in modern day Britain is portrayed as an increasingly unregulated and exploitative activity affecting millions of children.

- McIntosh, Robert: *Boys in the pits: Child labour in coal mines*. See chapter 3.
- Mizen, Phillip, Pole, Christopher and Bolton, Angela, eds.: *Hidden hands: International perspectives on children's work and labour*, Routledge Falmer, London, 2001, 208 p. ISBN: 0-415-24244-4.

Comprises 11 essays focussing on children's paid work and labour in industrialised countries, given the growing acknowledgment that children are routinely involved in various forms of productive activity outside of school. Half are devoted to modern Britain, and the rest to Germany, Norway, Russia and the United States.

- Moskowitz, Seymour: *Child labor in America: Who's protecting our kids?* See chapter 11a.
- Nobile, S.: *Percorsi di accesso al lavoro infantile* (Pathways to child labour). See chapter 6.

- Nobile, S. and Sebastiani, G.: "Il lavoro minorile in Italia: Ricerche, problemi e prospettive" (Young people and work in Italy: Research, problems and prospects), in *Difesa Sociale*, Istituto Italiano di Medicina Sociale (IIMS), No. 2, 2001, pp. 7-33.

Notes gradual changes in child labour in Italy since the end of the nineteenth century. In the past, empirical studies showed it to be limited to the poorest socio-economic strata. More recently, some young people appear to enter the labour market not to contribute to household income but to maintain their personal spending levels, and some adults perceive this step as positive. Child labourers are also frequently found now in immigrant communities (Moroccan, Chinese and Gypsy). Another change is that child labour is no longer confined to the most backwards areas of the South but occurs also in the wealthier northeast, where economic development is based on small and medium family undertakings.

- Paone, Gianni and Teselli, Anna: *Lavoro e lavori minorili: L'inchiesta CGIL in Italia* (The work and jobs of young people: The inquiry of the Italian General Confederation of Labour (CGIL)), Ediesse, Rome, 452 p., 2000.

Presents the finding of a national 1999 survey of child labour in Italy aimed at providing a country level qualitative and quantitative overview. The methodology used lent itself more to qualitative rather than statistical analysis. Data came principally from the South. The Tuscany region and the Province of Modena were the object of a separate survey of the Chinese immigrant community. The results point to a new development, namely that material and cultural poverty are contributing to increased child labour in Italy, especially among minorities.

- Piotrkowski, Chaya S. and Carrubba, Joanne: *Child labor and exploitation*. See chapter 8b.
- Tucker, Lee: *Fingers to the bone: United States failure to protect child farmworkers*. See chapter 7a.
- U.S. Department of Labor and U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics: *Report on the youth labor force*, Washington, D.C., 76 p., 2000.  
Provides a detailed overview of youth labour in the United States, including the relevant regulations and the current and past work experiences of young people, as well as their school and college attendance, and labour market effects.
- U.S. General Accounting Office: *Child labor in agriculture: Changes needed to better protect health and educational opportunities*. See chapter 6.

#### (d) Latin America

- Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional (AECI): *El programa IPEC y el trabajo infantil en América Latina* (The IPEC Programme and Child Labour in Latin America). See chapter 11b.
- Alarcón Glasinovich, W.: *Profundizando la exclusión: El trabajo de niños y adolescentes en América Latina* (Deepening exclusion: The work of children and adolescents in Latin America), ed. Infancia y Desarrollo Series, Oxfam, Lima. 169 p., 2000.  
Examines the different kinds of work boys and girls perform in Latin America and the Caribbean and how it affects their lives. Also examines the Latin American debate on the different political approaches to the issue and assesses the strategies for eradicating child labour in Latin America.
- Amaral, Carlos, Campineiro, Débora and Siveira, Caio: *Trabalho infantil: Examinando o problema, avaliando estratégias de erradicação* (Child labour: Examining the problem, evaluating strategies for its eradication). See chapter 11b.
- Aragão Lagergren, A.: *Working children in the informal sector in Managua*. See chapter 7f.

- Associação Municipal de Assistência Social: *Programa de criança, brincar e estudar: A construção de uma metodologia de combate ao trabalho infantil* (Children's programme, play and study: The construction of a methodology for combating child labour). See chapter 11b.
- Azaola, Elena, ed.: *Infancia robada: Niñas y niños víctimas de explotación sexual en México* (Stolen childhood: Child victims of sexual exploitation in Mexico). See chapter 8c.
- Baldoni, Emiliana: *Una riflessione sul fenomeno della prostituzione minorile nella Repubblica Dominicana. Il turismo sessuale* (Reflections on the phenomenon of underage prostitution and sexual tourism in the Dominican Republic). See chapter 8c.
- Barreiro Garcia, Norma: *La infancia vulnerable de Mexico en un mundo globalizado* (Vulnerable childhood in Mexico in a globalized world), ed. Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana (UAM)-Xochimilco and UNICEF, México D.F., 167 p., 2001.

Gives an overview of the status of child labour in Mexico today focusing on the formal legal position, which has not only hindered the attention paid to child workers in the informal sector but has also systematically pressured the government to not ratify international agreements thus denying the country access to the IPEC Programme. Maintains that the government and non-governmental organizations lack a coordinated view of the problem and that, in Mexico, the task of eliminating child labour is only beginning. Says it will need to involve three types of initiative: consensus building, the generation of viable qualitative and quantitative knowledge about the child labour problem, and the formulation of the appropriate public policies.
- Binder, Melissa and Scrogin, David: *Labour force participation and household work of urban school children in Mexico: Characteristics and consequences*. See chapter 6.
- Botey, Carlota: *Jornaleros agrícolas: Niños jornaleros en el Valle de San Quintin, Baja California*, (Agricultural day workers: Child day workers in the San Quintin Valley, Baja California). See chapter 7a.
- Brazil. Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego. Secretaria de Inspeção do Trabalho (SIT): *Mapa de indicadores do trabalho da criança e do adolescente: 1997-1999* (Mapping of indicators on child and adolescent labour), Brasília, 107 p., 1999.

Survey maps economic activities carried out by children and adolescents in each of the 25 Brazilian states, and names the municipalities with significant reductions in child labour.

- Brazil. Presidência da República Federativa: *Trabalho infantil no Brasil: Questões e políticas* (Child labour in Brazil: Issues and policies), Brasília, 87 p., 1998.

Based on the National Household Sample Survey of 1995, analyses the social, demographic and economic characteristics of child labour. Discusses the relation between labour and education, current legislation, and the mechanisms and programmes used by the Brazilian Government to reduce child labour.

- Brown, Drusilla K.: "Child labour in Latin America: Policy and evidence", in *World Economy*, Vol. 24, No. 6, 2001, pp. 761-778.

Examines programmes that address child labour practices in Latin America. Finds that the great attention paid to the plight of child workers over the last decade has produced a wealth of empirical evidence on the determinants of child labour and policy initiatives designed to improve educational attainment. A number of household characteristics such as income, access to capital markets, family assets, and school quality are primary determinants of child labour. Says some of the more imaginative programmes have taken this empirical evidence into consideration, attempting to address capital market failure, flexibility in both work and school schedules, and school quality and availability.

- Cevallos, Coral and del Carmen, Sonia Erlinda: *Aprendizajes experienciales de las niñas y niños trabajadores(as)* (Learning experiences of girl and boy child workers). See chapter 11b.

- Chile. Ministério del Trabajo y Previsión Social and UNICEF: *Trabajo infantil: Freno al desarrollo. Panorama general y políticas para su erradicación* (Child labour: A hindrance to development. A general overview and policies for its eradication), Santiago de Chile, 2000.

Bibliographic documentation and technical papers on the legal framework providing systematic and up-to-date knowledge about child labour in Chile, including strategies to prevent and eradicate it. Special attention is given to public policies that are intended to guarantee children's rights through the application of the new strategies.

- Chuart, Jorge: *Trabajo infantil y delincuencia* (Child labour and delinquency). See chapter 5.

- De Souza e Silva, Jailson and Urani, André: *Brazil: Situation of children in drug trafficking - A rapid assessment*. See chapter 8e.



- Falconer, Andrea P. and Fischer, Rosa Maria: *O selo social contra o trabalho infantil: Experiências brasileiras* (The social label against child labour: Experiences from Brazil). See chapter 11c.
- Fundação Nativo Da Natividade: *Trabalho infantil em Franca: Crianças que estudam e trabalham* (Child labour in Franca [Brazil]: Children who study and work). See chapter 6.
- Mexico. Gobierno del Distrito Federal and UNICEF: *Ecos del mercado* (Echoes from the marketplace). See chapter 10.
- Mexico. Gobierno del Distrito Federal, Sistema Nacional para el Desarrollo Integral de la Familia (DIF) and UNICEF, eds.: *Estudio de niñas, niños y jóvenes trabajadores en el Distrito Federal* (Study of child workers in the Federal District), UNICEF, México D.F., 166 p., 2000. Available on the UNICEF Web site:  
<http://www.unicef.org/mexico/programas/resumenninostrabajadoresdf.pdf>  
The objective of the study is to describe the current situation of child labour in Mexico City, with the intention of constructing instruments for its prevention and eradication. Presents the socio-demographic characteristics of working children, their education and health situation, family context, working conditions and income, sexuality, drug use and level of welfare.
- Gustafsson-Wright, Emily and Pyne, Hnin Hnin: *Gender dimensions of child labor and street children in Brazil*. See chapter 5.
- Harper, Caroline and Marcusa, Rachel: *Mãos pequenas: Crianças no mundo do trabalho* (Small hands: Children in the world of work), Save the Children, Recife, 78 p., 1998.  
Addresses the complexity of child labour in Brazil, analyzing its causes and consequences as well as successful and less successful interventions to diminish it or to improve children's working conditions. The first part gives background on child labour and childhood and the economic activities that involve children. This is followed by a discussion of the causes of child labour, such as poverty and the lack of education. The third part consists of an evaluation of the costs and benefits of child labour, emphasizing health risks. Lastly, discusses community development programmes and projects to improve children's working conditions.
- Kenny, Mary Lorena: *No visible means of support: Child labor in urban Northeast Brazil*. See chapter 5.

- Klees, Steven J. and Rizzini, Irene: *Children's involvement in the making of a new Constitution in Brazil*. See chapter 10.
- Kuznesof, Elizabeth Anne: *The puzzling contradictions of child labour, unemployment, and education in Brazil*. See chapter 4.
- Lallandey, Lisette Prado and Hernandez, Yadira Perial: *Actitud hacia el trabajo infantil en algunos grupos de la Ciudad de México* (Perceptions of child labour among some groups in Mexico City). See chapter 5.
- Lamego, Sonia: *A implementação da Jornada Ampliada na região sisaleira da Bahia: Estratégia de manutenção da criança na escola (registro de experiência)* (Implementation of the Extended Day Programme in a sisal-producing region of Bahia: A strategy to keep children in school). See chapter 6.
- Leal, Maria Lucia Pinto: *Exploração sexual comercial de meninos, meninas e de adolescentes na América Latina e Caribe: Relatório final - Brasil* (The commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in Latin America and the Caribbean: Final report on Brazil). See chapter 8c.
- Liebel, Manfred: *Transformationen durch Organisationen arbeitender Kinder? Erfahrungen aus Afrika und Lateinamerika* (Transformation through the organisations of working children? Experiences from Africa and Latin America). See chapter 10.
- Marcha Global Contra el Trabajo Infantil, ed.: *De la explotación a la educación* (From exploitation to education). See chapter 11b.
- Méndez, Emilio García and Salazar, Maria Cristina, eds.: *Nuevas perspectivas para Erradicar el trabajo infantil en América Latina: Seminario regional post-Oslo* (New perspectives for eradicating child labour in Latin America: A post-Oslo regional seminar), UNICEF, Santafé de Bogotá, 298 p., 1999.

Collection of 20 papers describing child labour in almost all of the Latin American countries and covering perspectives, politics, strategies, trade unions' positions, education, and concrete experiences aimed at eradication. Stresses the poor educational situation of working children and the way in which child labour reproduces the cycle of poverty. Maintains that national governments must assume more responsibility for eradicating child labour. Available on the UNICEF Web site:

[http://www.uniceflac.org/espanol/sri\\_2000/documentos/derechos/derechos\\_doc01.htm](http://www.uniceflac.org/espanol/sri_2000/documentos/derechos/derechos_doc01.htm)

## 2. Countries and regions

- Post, David: *Children's work, schooling & welfare in Latin America*. See chapter 6.
- Salazar, Maria Cristina, ed.: *Trabajo infantil y educación en America Latina: Algunos avances y efectos de las políticas educativas de la década de 1990* (Child labour and education in Latin America: Some advancements and effects of the educational policies of the 90s). See chapter 6.
- Salazar, Maria Cristina and Alarcón Glasinovich, W., eds.: *Child work and education: Five case studies from Latin America*. See chapter 6.
- Taller de Comunicación Mujer (*Women's Communication Workshop*): *La industria del sexo local: Cultura, marginalidad y dinero* (The local sex industry: Culture, marginality and money). See chapter 8c.
- Uruguay. Ministerio del Trabajo y Seguridad Social and ILO. International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour: *Plan subregional para la erradicación del trabajo infantil en los países del Mercosur y Chile*, (Sub-regional plan for the elimination of child labour in the Mercosur countries and Chile). See chapter 11a.



## History of child labour

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- Cunningham, Hugh: *Child labour and industrialization*. Working Paper, ILO. Working Conditions and Environment Department, Geneva, 15 p., 1995. ISBN: 92-2-109754-4.

Reviews recent publications on the historical relationship between industrialization and child labour, distilling the content of over two dozen articles in the attempt to better understand what caused the decline in child labour in industrialized nations. Considers different factors likely to have had an effect but finds that the specific reasons for the decline of child labour differed from sector to sector. Concludes that it is not possible to look to the past for simple answers to current problems.

- Cunningham, Hugh and Viazzo, P.P., eds.: *Child labour in historical perspective, 1800-1985: Case studies from Europe, Japan and Colombia*. UNICEF. International Child Development Centre, Florence, 105 p., 1996. ISBN: 88-85401-27-9.

Comprises an illustrated collection of five papers, three on European countries (Belgium, Britain and Spain) and one each on Colombia and Japan, focusing primarily on the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. They are accompanied by an essay summarizing some of the principal issues and questions, for example, the importance of the age at which children start work, the relation between child labour and compulsory education, and the cultural factors that encouraged the greater use of child labour in one country than in another in the early years of industrialisation.

- Dahlmann, Dittmar: *Kinder und Jugendliche in Krieg und Revolution: Vom Dreissig-jährigen Krieg bis zu den Kindersoldaten Afrikas* (Children and adolescents in war and revolution: From the Thirty Years War to the child soldiers of Africa). Schöningh, Paderborn, 226 p., 2000. ISBN: 3-506-74476-3.

Contends that child soldiers represent a recurrent phenomenon in history, which has received varying degrees of attention at different times and in different places. Describes the role of children and youth in armed conflicts, both as victims and perpetrators. Covers the Thirty-Year War, the revolutionary period in Europe of 1792-1815, the American Civil War, the First World War, Russia in the 1920s, the Second World War, the Viet Nam War, and the conflicts in Uganda and Mozambique in the 1980s.

- Kuznesof, Elizabeth Anne: "The puzzling contradictions of child labour, unemployment, and education in Brazil", in *Journal of Family History*, Vol. 23, No. 3, 1998, pp. 225-239.

Examines the incidence and reasons for child labour in São Paulo during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries where, among the popular classes, children were often put to work. There is evidence that even for young children work was regarded as educational both in the moral sense and to acquire skills. Employers also valued child labour. The efforts to develop public education were hampered by the resistance of parents, who wanted children to be occupied either at home or at work. Social control was also a motivating factor, especially among the elite classes. However, the contribution of child labour to the household economy was much more important from the perspective of average Brazilian families.

- Lassonde, Stephen: "Learning and earning: Schooling, juvenile employment, and the early life course in late nineteenth century New Haven", in *Journal of Social History*, Vol. 29, No. 4, 1996, pp. 839-870.

Chronicles a period of transition in the eastern United States during which compulsory education laws were passed and enforced and a changed concept of children's time (and ultimately the meaning of childhood itself) came to be accepted. However, this occurred not without difficulty for the working classes, for whom schooling was tantamount to idleness in a family wage economy to which children were expected to contribute.

- Lavalatte, Michael, ed.: *A thing of the past? Child labour in Britain in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries*. See chapter 2c.

- McIntosh, Robert: *Boys in the pits: Child labour in coal mines*. McGill-Queen's University Press, Montreal, 305 p., 2000. ISBN: 0-77352093-7.

Study tracing the use of boys in coal mining in Canada beginning in the early nineteenth century when boys as young as eight laboured underground producing the energy that fueled Canada's industrial revolution. Examines the boys' role in resisting exploitation, the changes in technology, and the broader economic, social and ideological context of child labour over a 120-year period.

- Seabrook, Jeremy: *Children of other worlds: Exploitation in the global market*. See chapter 2c.

## Economics of child labour

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- Ahmed, Iftikhar: “Getting rid of child labour”, in *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 34, No. 27, 1999, pp.1815-1822.

Based on a quantitative empirical cross-country study, provides policy insights into tackling the root causes of child labour. The econometric model applied explains a substantial proportion of the cross-country variations in child labour. The elasticities estimated enable the forecasting of the percentage change in the employment of child labour resulting from a percentage change in explanatory variables such as GNP per capita, poverty or school enrolment. The range of policy options for combating child labour is large, and the weight attached to the individual elements of the socio-economic policy package is guided by the explanatory power of the causal factors.

- Anker, Richard: *Conceptual and research frameworks for the economics of child labour and its elimination*. Working Paper, ILO. International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour, Geneva, 48 p., 2000.

Seeks to develop conceptual and research frameworks for understanding the economics of child labour by taking into consideration that the economic benefits and costs from the elimination of child labour are influenced by the fact that there are various forms of child labour, several possible justifications for eliminating child labour, and a range of institutions and actors affected. In this way, it is hoped to improve our understanding of the economic determinants and consequences of child labour and to better enable policymakers to devise effective policies to eliminate the worst forms of child labour as well as improve the lives of children and poor families. Draws policy implications and suggests areas of research throughout the paper.

- Anker, Richard: “The economics of child labour: A framework for measurement”, in *International Labour Review*, Vol.139, No. 3, 2000, pp. 257-280.

Provides a conceptual framework within which to measure the economic aspects and approach the complexities of child labour. Contends that so far policy approaches have been too simplistic. Outlines the reasons for concern about child labour and explains how the various forms should be defined and measured, indicating the pitfalls to avoid. Maintains that exploring the complexities raises questions regarding school quality, child labourers taking adults’ jobs, and the positive aspects of certain non-hazardous forms of child labour. Outlines policy and programme implications.

- Anker, Richard and Melkas, B.: *Economic incentives for children and families to eliminate or reduce child labour*. ILO, Geneva, vii, 60 p., 1996. ISBN: 9221102858.

Presents the findings of a survey on economic incentives intended to eliminate and reduce child labour, which was conducted by the ILO in collaboration with the International Save the Children Alliance, the International Working Group on Child Labour and the UNICEF International Child Development Centre. Covers income replacement and substitution activities such as school lunches, waiver of school fees, cash grants, etc., in 18 countries. Although not presumed to be a fully representative discussion of economic incentives, it provides some practical hints and indicates useful directions for action programmes as well as for further research.

- Bachman, Sarah L.: "A new economics of child labor: Searching for answers behind the headlines", in *Journal of International Affairs*, Vol. 53, No. 2, 2000, pp. 545-572.

Reviews some of the concerns about child labour in the last 10-15 years. Research suggests that policies promoting economic growth should not be implemented in isolation from policies to strengthen social services, whether provided by governments or by civil society. Examines historical aspects and definitions of child labour; micro-economic aspects of child labour at the family level, using the 'unitary model', as well as at the enterprise level; and how national and international economic policies can help shape child labour policies, emphasizing that the discussion should start with growth policies that affect child labour. If a nation expands its GDP, economic history suggests that child labour will fall. Concludes that international pressure should be deployed carefully and only in conjunction with programmes that offer children and their families better options than their existing work.

- Bhalotra, Sonia: *Is child work necessary?* STICERD Discussion Paper No. 26, London School of Economics, London, 73 p., 2000. (Also published as a World Bank Social Protection Discussion Paper, October 2001.)

Investigates the widely held view that poverty compels child work. Argues that although many studies present correlations of living standards and the probability of child work, no previous research has addressed the precise question of whether the income from child labour is essential to household survival. Points to the limitations of studying aggregate data. Further argues that evidence from microdata of negative effects of household income on child labour does not establish poverty compulsions. Using a large household survey of rural Pakistan, estimates labour supply models for boys and girls in wage work. The results are consistent with the view that boys are compelled to work on account of poverty. The evidence is ambiguous in the case of girls. The data confirm that households that produce working boys are, on average, poorer than households that produce working girls. The results imply that bans or trade sanctions will make matters worse for households supplying boy labour.



- Bhalotra, Sonia and Heady, Christopher: *Child farm labour: Theory and evidence*. See chapter 7a.
- Bhalotra, Sonia and Tzannatos, Zafiris: *Child labour: What have we learnt?* University of Bristol, Bristol, 2000. (Forthcoming as a World Bank Social Protection Discussion Paper.)

Based on 40 studies conducted either by or for the World Bank, attempts to summarize and assess the findings of empirical research on child labour to determine whether they can offer a coherent picture of the effect of individual, household and community-level variables on child labour and thus guide policy design. Estimates of the effects of key variables such as household income or community infrastructure differ greatly across studies and sometimes even for the same country. Highlights important statistical and conceptual issues many of which have so far not been adequately addressed. Also notes a considerable distance between theoretical and empirical research on the economics of child labour, indicating the scope for more applied research designed to test theoretical hypotheses.

- Baland, Jean-Marie, and Robinson, James A.: "Is child labour inefficient?", in *Journal of Political Economy*, Vol. 108, No. 4, 2000, pp. 663-679.

Constructs a model of child labour and studies its welfare implications. Assumes that there is a trade-off between child labour and the accumulation of human capital. Even if parents are altruistic and child labour is socially inefficient, it may nonetheless persist, either because parents are poor or because they fail to fully perceive its negative effects. The welfare implications of a ban on child labour are also studied. A ban may have the potential to raise welfare, but it has distributional effects that may not be possible to offset.

- Basu, Kaushik: "Child labor: Causes, consequence, and cure, with remarks on international labour standards", in *Journal of Economic Literature*, Vol. 37, 1999, pp. 1083-1119.

Briefly surveys the debate on child labour, including some of the earlier empirical research. Adopts the view that it is primarily poverty that compels children to work. Therefore, sweeping attempts at eliminating child labour may make children and their households worse off because it leaves them poorer. Presents a model of child labour offering a framework for policy analysis. Legal interventions such as a ban on child labour or compulsory education are compared to the alternative of creating incentives to curb child labour. Suggests that international labour standards may have a beneficial effect, bringing about an improvement in working conditions across the developing world.

- Basu, Kaushik: "The intriguing relation between adult minimum wage and child labor", in *Economic Journal*, Vol.110, No. 462, 2000, pp. C50-C61.

Argues that, given that most parents send their children to work when compelled by poverty, one would expect an increase in adult wages to diminish child labour. However, if adult wages are raised through a minimum wage law, finds the impact can be intriguing. A relatively high minimum wage can, for instance, cause some adults to be unemployed and send their children to work, which in turn displaces more adult labour and sends more children to work. This would tend to occur in a high-fertility, low-productivity economy where the amount of child labour a household can supply is greater. Uses a theoretical model to predict the incidence of child labour.

- Basu, Kaushik and Van, P.H.: "The economics of child labor", in *American Economic Review*, Vol. 88, No. 3, 1998, pp. 412-427.

Presents an economic model of child labour based on two assumptions, first that adult and child labour are substitutable in production, even if imperfectly, and second that parents only send children to work when they are so poor that the child's income is necessary to household survival. Different labour market equilibria can result. Finds that in low-productivity economies there is likely to be a "good" equilibrium in which only adults work and a "bad" equilibrium in which both adults and children work. Any change that either raises labour demand (e.g. productivity increases) or reduces labour supply (e.g. a reduction in fertility or a ban on child labour) will raise wages and can flip the economy into the good equilibrium. Concludes that a policy intervention that, for example, bans child labour can be sustained without having to be monitored. Points out that an interesting feature of this model is that it illustrates a role for policy in solving a coordination problem and demonstrates that legal interventions may have a lasting impact even when enforcing instruments are weak.

- Blunch, Nils-Hugo, and Verner, Dort: *Revisiting the link between poverty and child labour: The Ghanaian experience*. World Bank, Washington, D.C., 21 p., 2000, Available on the World Bank Web site: <http://www.worldbank.org/>

Using data from the Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire, analyses the incidence and determinants of child labour in Ghana and confirms the positive relationship between poverty and child labour. Points out that recent research has questioned the validity of this link, claiming that poverty is not a main determinant of child labour. Defines the determinants of harmful child labour, viewed as child labour that directly conflicts with the human capital accumulation of the child. This is used subsequently to identify the most vulnerable groups, thereby enabling policy makers to direct appropriate action to a clearly defined target group. Data show evidence of a gender gap in child labour linked to poverty. Girls as a group - as well as across urban, rural

and poverty sub-samples - are consistently found to be more likely to engage in harmful child labour than boys. The established gender gap need not necessarily imply discrimination but rather reflect cultural norms.

- Chandrashekar, C.P.: "The economic consequences of the abolition of child labour: An Indian case study", in *Journal of Peasant Studies*, Vol. 24, No. 3, 1997, pp. 137-179.

Provides an overview of child labour in India followed by a case study of child labour in the matchstick industry in the State of Tamil Nadu, which hired about 80,000 children in the early 1990s. Presents a rich historical account of child labour in this sector together with detailed information on the contemporary problem. Considers the likely implications of a ban on child labour against this backdrop. Argues that this would reduce the excessive trading margins and alter the irrational locational structure characterising this sector. A ban would, at the same time, be likely to raise adult earnings.

- Cockburn, John: *Child work and poverty in developing countries*. University of Oxford, Oxford, 2001.

Doctoral thesis uses household-survey data from rural Ethiopia to study child labour and poverty. First, addresses the extent to which child labour and poverty are related at the household level and shows that, while exogenous increases in cash income will reduce child labour, the redistribution of household assets will not necessarily have this effect. An increase in an asset, such as land, not only makes the household more able to afford education but it can also raise the demand for child labour. Second, examines children's contribution to income, which is estimated at about 5 to 7 per cent of household income, although there is considerable variation across households.

- Dehejia, Rajeev H., and Gatti, Roberta: *Child labor: The role of income variability and access to credit in a cross-section of countries*. Policy Research Working Paper No. 2767, World Bank, Washington, D.C., 24 p., 2001. Available on the World Bank Web site: <http://www.worldbank.org>

Presents research on the link between access to credit and child labour and discusses policy concerns that initiatives to reduce it may also reduce household welfare. Explores the nexus between child labour and access to credit to find evidence of credit constraints that contribute to child labour. From this analysis, seeks deterrents to child labour independent of solving the larger problem of economic development. The research indicates that credit constraints lead to inefficiency at the household level because as child labour rises, long-term costs are incurred. Asserts that access to credit is the key variable that allows households to borrow against future income

and mitigate earnings shocks resulting in child labour. The results confirm that child labour is associated with poverty, among other determinants such as the child's age, gender, education, parental employment, and urban rural environment. They also suggest that access to credit is an important tool in reducing the extent of child labour and may have advantages over other policy remedies.

- Delap, Emily: "Economic and cultural forces in the child labour debate: Evidence from urban Bangladesh", in *Journal of Development Studies*, Vol. 37, No. 4, 2001, pp. 1-22.

Maintains that the relative influence of economic and cultural forces is a key area of debate amongst those exploring the causes of child work and, in a wider discourse, household labour deployment. Presents analysis of data from Dhaka slums and suggests that household poverty and income stability are important economic determinants of children's work, whilst admitting that economic forces alone cannot explain child-work deployment. Maintains that evidence on the availability of adult household members to replace child contributions, and on gender and age differentials in household labour deployment, point to the importance of cultural factors. One particular cultural factor mentioned in regard to child labour is the importance placed on avoiding idleness.

- Dessy, Sylvain E.: "A defence of compulsive measures against child labour", in *Journal of Development Economics*, Vol. 62, No. 1, 2000, pp. 261-275.

Describes research that characterizes policies likely to trigger the onset of a growth-enhancing fertility transition, even for an economy with an initially low per capita income. Considers the environment where children's time has an economic value, and schooling and child labour are the main competing claims on it. Using a one-parent family overlapping-generations model, argues that compulsive measures against child labour are justifiable as an integral part of an intervention that combines incentives and regulations in order to eliminate child labour. Highlights fertility and child labour dynamics as shaped by the relative cost of children.

- Dessy, Sylvain E. and Pallage, Stéphane: "Child labor and coordination failures", in *Journal of Development Economics*, Vol. 65, No. 2, 2001, pp. 469-476.

Seeks to show how technology-based coordination failures may explain the emergence of laws restricting child labour in developing countries, using a simple game-theoretic set-up. The hypothesis is that child labour arises in our environment because of the lack of a coordination mechanism between parental decisions to invest in the human capital of their children and employer's decisions to invest in skill-intensive technology. Concludes that governmental policies that help coordinate expectations could lead to the disappearance of child labour.

- Diamond, Charles, and Fayed, Tammy: "Evidence on substitutibility of adult and child labour", in *Journal of Development Studies*, Vol.34, No. 3, 1998, pp. 62-70.

Contends that the eventually that child labour displaces adult labour, giving rise to unemployment, is a matter of their substitutibility in production. Using a flexible form production function fitted to Egyptian data, simulates the employment effects on adult labour as a result of changing the fixed quantity of labour in compliance with the international call to end child labour. Finds that adult males appear to be complementary with, and adult females substitutes for, child labour, although the employment effects for banning child labour are inconclusive.

- Dustmann, Christian and Micklewright, John: *Intra-household transfers and the part-time work of children*. CEPR Discussion Paper No. 2796, London School of Economics, London, 30 p., 2001.

Models the decision of young people to take on work jointly with the decision of parents regarding the size of the monetary transfers that they make to their children. The model is estimated on data for Britain in the 1990s, where 30-50 per cent of youngsters aged between 16 and 17 combined part-time work with school attendance. For the sub-sample of children who receive no explicit transfers from parents, the participation rate in work is as high as 87 per cent. The median cash transfer from parents to 16-year old children is about £1, which, at today's prices, is about £5.7. Transfers are lower for children who work. Finds that both child labour supply and parent transfers have a negative influence on the level of the other. Also finds that family income raises transfers but does not directly affect the child's decision to work; and that ability raises the probability that the child will work. At a given level of income, the parents' education reduces both the level of transfers and the probability that the child will work.

- Edmonds, Eric and Pavcnick, Nina: *Does globalization increase child labour? Evidence from Viet Nam*. NBER Working Paper Series No. 8760, National Bureau of Economic Research, Cambridge, M.A., 69 p., 2002.

Examines the impact of variations in rice prices on child labour in Vietnam. The price of rice, the country's primary staple and also its primary export product, rose considerably in the 1990s following a relaxation of a rice export quota. There was a concomitant decline in the incidence of child labour. Theoretical models do not offer an unambiguous prediction of the relation between product prices and child labour, which leaves it open to empirical investigation. This analysis is an illustration of the potential effects of trade liberalisation or market integration on child labour, though the price rises that are investigated cannot be entirely attributed to trade reform. Using household survey data, matched with information on community-level prices, identifies a large and negative effect between rice prices and child labour. Finds that this effect is greatest in landowning households and is more significant for older girls than for other children. The school attendance of older girls is seen to increase.

- Emerson, Patrick and Souza, Portela Souza, Andre: *Is there a child labor trap? Intergenerational persistence of child labor in Brazil*. See chapter 5.
- Galli, Rosanna: *The economic impact of child labour*. Decent Work Research Programme Discussion Paper DP/128, ILO. International Institute of Labour Studies, Geneva, 32 p., 2001. ISBN: 92-9014-641-9.

Comprises a theoretical discussion and a wide-ranging literature survey on the economic impact of child labour. Analyses the effects of child labour at the micro family level, particularly on family poverty, and its effects on long run growth and social development, on international economics, especially on foreign direct investment, and on the adult labour market.
- Genicot, Garance: *Malnutrition and child labor*. Department of Economics, University of California, Irvine, 45 p., 2001. (Mimeograph.)

Argues that if some part of adult wages is used to purchase child nutrition, and if efficiency wages are being paid, child labour might tend to increase. An efficiency wage is a wage paid that exceeds the market wage. It stimulates worker productivity and can result in higher employer revenues that offset the higher wage cost. Suggests that parental altruism, as evidenced by higher incomes for parents and better nutrition for children, implies a leakage of the efficiency wage paid to adults, which can create an incentive for the employer to employ the adult along with his or her children. Concludes that this is consistent with the fact that entire families are often employed together on farms and in factories and workshops.
- Grimsrud, Bjerne, and Melchior, Arne, eds.: *Child labour and international trade policy*. Fafo Institute for Applied Social Science and Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI), Oslo, 80 p., 1997. ISBN: 82-7422-198-2.

Presents a survey of child labour in Norwegian imports and analyses the various measures that have been taken against child labour in producer countries and internationally. The relation between child labour and international trade is emphasised and the effects of various trade measures, such as boycott, labelling requirements and social standards are analysed. Presents a case study of trade sanctions for Bangladesh and discusses the use of international initiatives to reduce child labour. The report is an abridged English version of a larger 1996 study entitled "Child labour in international trade and Norwegian imports" by the same authors.
- Grootaert, Christiaan and Kanbur, Ravi: "Child labour: An economic perspective". See chapter 1.

- Gupta, Manash Ranjan: “Wage determination of a child worker: A theoretical analysis”, in *Review of Development Economics*, Vol. 4, No. 2, 2000, pp. 219-228.

Presents a wage determination model of an Indian child agricultural worker using the consumption efficiency hypothesis and the Nash bargaining technique whereby the employer and the guardian of the child determine the wage. The model reveals some surprising correlations regarding the split of the wage between the consumption of the child and the income of the guardian. Concludes that results obtained from this model have important implications in the context of exploitation of child workers and population growth in less developed countries.

- Ilahi, Nadeem, Orazem, Peter and Sedlacek, Guilherme: *The implications of child labour for adult wages, income and poverty: Retrospective evidence from Brazil*. See chapter 5.

- Jafarey, Saqib and Lahiri, Sajal: “Will trade sanctions reduce child labour? The role of credit markets”, in *Journal of Development Economics*, Vol. 68, No. 1, 2002, pp. 137-156.

Uses an economic model with two goods and two time periods to analyse the potential effects of trade sanctions on child labour. Shows that the effects depend on the degree of credit market imperfections, that is, on how difficult it is to borrow. In general, there is less child labour when credit is more readily available to the poor. The imposition of trade sanctions has the potential, as noted in other papers, to increase child labour, especially amongst poor households. Concludes that this shows how the adverse effect is much less likely to occur as access to credit improves.

- Levison, Deborah, Anker, Richard, Ashraf, S. and Barge, S.: *Is child labour really necessary in India's carpet industry?* Working Paper, ILO, Geneva, 33 p., 1996. ISBN: 92-2-110205-X.

Study analyses a survey of 362 carpet-weaving enterprises in India but differs from previous studies of child labour in that it considers child activities from the perspective of the industry (labour demand) rather than from the perspective of the child and his or her family (labour supply). Describes how children work in the industry and examines how indispensable they are because of the relative cost advantage of using child labour. Dismisses as entirely fallacious the “nimble fingers” argument to justify child labour in the industry, as it finds that children are not more likely than adults to make the finest knots. The sample survey of enterprises is supplemented with in-depth case studies of employers, exporters, and American importers.

- Matz, Peter: *Costs and benefits of education to replace child labour*. See chapter 6.

– McClintock, Brent: *Trade as if children mattered*. See chapter 7e.

– Nielson, Helena and Dubey, Amaresh: *Child labour: A microeconomic perspective*, University of Aarhus, Copenhagen, 22 p., 2001. (Mimeograph.)

Uses two rounds of Indian household survey data to investigate four hypotheses pertaining to the causes of child labour. These are referred to as the substitution, poverty, capital market, and parental education hypotheses. Finds some support for the poverty hypothesis in that the reduction in non-enrollment from 1987/88 to 1993/94 is closely associated with an increase in household incomes. There is also a significant if small role played by capital constraints and improved literacy amongst parents. A small counteracting effect comes from an increased need for and value in substituting children for working household heads.

– Rammohan, Anu: "Development of financial capital markets and the role of children as economic assets", in *Journal of International Development*, Vol. 13, No. 1, 2001, pp 45-58.

Examines the link between the development of financial markets, old age security and fertility, when child labour is prevalent. The model demonstrates that when returns from financial capital markets increase, fertility levels and investment in children's schooling are reduced, but child labour levels increase. The return to child labour is also an important determinant of fertility decisions. In particular, if there is a child labour market, fertility decisions are determined mainly by the child wage rate and child rearing costs. Concludes that the development of financial capital markets implies a reduction in the borrowing rates and leads to an increase in schooling investments and a reduction in adult labour.

– Rammohan, Anu: "The interaction of child labour and schooling in developing countries: A theoretical perspective", in *Journal of Economic Development*, Vol. 25, No. 2, 2000, pp. 85-99.

Analyses the interaction between child labour and schooling in developing countries, and presents a theoretical framework where fertility and schooling decisions are made in an environment in which children contribute to economic stability. The model demonstrates that the child wage rate is a crucial determinant of total fertility. An increase in the child wage rate leads to lower schooling investments and higher fertility levels. Suggests, however, that changes in schooling costs have no impact on fertility decisions and that they only affect the allocation of children's time between school and work.



- Ranjan, Priya: "Credit constraints and the phenomenon of child labour", in *Journal of Development Economics*, Vol. 64, 2001, pp. 81-102.

Develops an overlapping general equilibrium model where inefficient child labour arises due to credit constraints. Derives a positive relationship between income inequality and the incidence of child labour. Shows how trade sanctions against countries using child labour failed to reduce its incidence. The impact of sanctions on factor prices in a country with high child labour and a comparative advantage in producing unskilled labour intensive goods is to reduce the unskilled wage and to increase the skilled wage. This would by itself increase the rate of return to schooling. However, a decline in the unskilled wage reduces the income of unskilled parents. Suggests some alternative policies to reduce child labour.

- Ray, Ranjan: *How does child labour and schooling interact with adult labour?* Policy Research Paper No. 2179, World Bank, Washington, D.C., 41 p., 2000. Available on the World Bank Web site: <http://www.worldbank.org>

Extends the work of Basu and Van (1998). Tests the hypotheses that there is a positive association between children's work hours and poverty and a negative association between children's schooling and poverty. Peruvian and Pakistani data are used. Both hypotheses are confirmed for Pakistan. They are, however, not confirmed for Peru as the rising adult male wages significantly reduce the labour hours of girls.

- Rosati, Furio Camillo and Deb, Partha: *Determinants of child labor and school attendance: The role of household unobservables*. UNICEF. Innocenti Research Centre, Florence, 39 p., 2002.

Develops a random effects multinomial logit model to distinguish between unobserved and observed household characteristics as determinants of child labour and school attendance. Using a semi-parametric approach, the random effect is drawn from a discrete distribution of latent classes of households. Results show that household-level unobserved heterogeneity is substantial and swamps observed income and wealth heterogeneity. Households that belong to the class with a high latent propensity to send their children to work are not influenced by marginal changes in the explanatory variables. Households most sensitive to changes in explanatory variables have a high propensity not to send their children to school or work. Policy interventions and changes in external conditions are likely to produce large changes in the behaviour of this group of families.

- Rosati, Furio and Rossi, Mariacristina: *Children's working hours, school enrolment, and human capital accumulation: Evidence from Pakistan and Nicaragua*. See chapter 6.

- Sawada, Yasuyuki and Lokshin, Michael: *Household schooling decisions in rural Pakistan*. Development Research Group, World Bank, Washington, D.C., 31 p., 2001.

Uses data for 25 villages in Pakistan to examine the sequential nature of schooling decisions and finds a high educational retention rate conditional on school entry. School progression rates become comparable between boys and girls at higher levels of education. Consistent with credit constraints, the human and physical assets of the household as well as its income variability have significant effects on the educational patterns of children. Also identifies supply-side constraints on girls' primary education, indicating the importance of supply-side interventions.

- Shelburne, Robert C.: "An explanation of the international variation in the prevalence of child labour", in *World Economy*, Vol. 24, No. 3, 2001, pp. 359-378.

Tests the hypothesis that the institutional acceptability and actual practice of child labour will be more prevalent when other members of a society gain as a result of it. When other factors of production benefit from it, they will structure the social institutions in a manner that allows for its continuance. Child labour is an endowment increase in unskilled labour. Demonstrates theoretically that non-child labour factors are harmed by child labour in capital abundant nations and therefore child labour is unlikely to exist in these countries, whereas in labour abundant countries these factors gain. As the economy opens to trade and its size increases, those gains diminish and may even turn negative.

- Swaminathan, Madhura: "Economic growth and the persistence of child labor: Evidence from an Indian city", in *World Development*, Vol. 26, No. 8, 1998, pp.1513-1528.

Examines child labour in an area that experienced rapid economic growth in India's State of Gujarat over the 15-year period prior to the mid-1990s using both statewide data and local primary data gathered by NGOs for a city within the state. Finds that child labour has actually increased despite the improved economy. Moreover, children were found to be working at repetitive manual tasks, sometimes hazardous, that offered few training possibilities and kept them from attending school. The overall conclusion is that economic growth alone is not sufficient to eradicate child labour.

- Swinnerton, Ken and Rogers, Ann: *Inequality, productivity and child labor: Theory and evidence*. Working Paper, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C., 48 p., 1999.

Comprises a theoretical paper demonstrating that the impact of economy-wide inequality on child labour is generally ambiguous. This is because, while redistributing income will tend to reduce child labour participation among working households,

it can also increase child labour among households paying taxes. Shows that policy measures designed to reduce inequality in the economy will have the most favourable impact upon child labour in high-productivity economies. The notion that productivity matters in this context is that high productivity implies high wage rates and, therefore, levels of parental income are sufficiently high that children need not work. As a result, the supply of child labour falls. High productivity also goes hand in hand with high skill and, as skill levels in an economy improve, children become less substitutable for adults. Thus, the demand for child labour falls. Investigates and broadly confirms the predictions of the theoretical model using aggregate cross-country data derived from a variety of publications.

- Toor, Sandia: "Child labor in Pakistan: Coming of age in the New World Order", in *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Sage, Vol. 575, 2001, pp. 194-224.

Using the example of Pakistan, examines the current context of the new global order and its linkages to child labour. Reviews the contributions of actors such as the ILO, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the World Trade Organization, and argues that the way the debate over child labour has progressed, crucial issues are not being addressed. Using the export industry as an example, highlights contrasts between the current neoliberal international economic system and the hard realities of children's poverty, lack of education, and low social awareness.

- Wahba, Jackline: *Child labor and poverty transmission: No room for dreams*. Working Paper Series No. 0108, Economic Research Forum for the Arab Countries, Iran and Turkey (ERF), Cairo, 14 p., 2001. Available at the Economic Research Forum Web site: <http://www.erf.org.eg>

On the assumption that parents send their children to work only if they are poverty stricken, explores the inter-generational transmission of poverty by testing whether parents who themselves worked as child labourers are more or less likely to send their children out to work or invest in their children's education. Additionally, parental altruism has often been taken for granted in previous studies of child labour. Thus, poverty, or low adult wage, is by default the main reason for sending children to work. Questions this assertion and asks if there are other reasons why child are sent into work from an early age. Findings suggest that parents who were child labourers themselves are more likely to send their children out to work; children are twice as likely to work if their parents were child labourers; and child labour perpetuates inter-generational poverty.



## Family, community and gender

- Admassie, Assefa: *Allocation of children's time endowment between schooling and work in rural Ethiopia*. Discussion Paper on Development Policy No. 44, Universität Zentrum für Entwicklungsforschung, Bonn, 60 p., 2000.

Study examines the decision-making behaviour of subsistence rural households with respect to allocating their children's unit-time endowment among competing activities, including work and school attendance. A multinomial logit model has been used to identify the social, economic and cultural factors influencing a household's decision regarding the allocation of children's time using data from a survey of rural households in Ethiopia. The results show a number of child- and household-specific attributes, and culture- and location-specific factors that affect the decision-making process.

- Agarwal, Seema, Memunatu, Attah, Apt, Nana, Grieco, Margaret, Kwakye, E., and Turner, Jeff: "Bearing the weight: The Kayayoo, Ghana's working girl child", in *International Social Work*, Vol. 40, No. 3, 1997, pp. 245-263.

Explores the social and economic circumstances of Kayayoo (female head-load carriers) in urban Ghana, drawing on 12 interviews carried out in Accra. Despite the low income of the predominantly adolescent girls and the overcrowded living conditions, there exists a high degree of organisation in this occupation, and policy-makers are encouraged to supplement the existing system so as not to implement worse arrangements than already exist. In particular, regulation of the Kayayoo trade would likely be unsuccessful and lead to the illegal taxing of the children's work by minor officials. Advocates policies that enable children to obtain better working conditions and fit schooling into the Kayayoo occupational life style.

- Aksornkool, Namtip: *Daughters of the earth: Skills-based literacy programme for women in China*. Education for All: Making it Work, Innovations series No. 8, UNESCO, Paris, 34 p., 1995.

Discusses women's education, various literacy and functional literacy programmes and projects as well as rural education and non-formal education for the socially disadvantaged in China. Explores various options and educational innovations aimed at boosting the girls' education. Maintains that education should be more skill based to enhance human capital formation and ensure that socially disadvantaged groups can profit from it.

- Andvig, Jens Christopher: *An essay on child labor in Sub-Saharan Africa: A bargaining approach*. Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI), Oslo, 2000, 53 p.

Raises the question of whether poverty, changes in social norms or external shocks to the family system, such as the AIDS epidemic, lead children to prematurely fend for themselves in Sub-Saharan Africa. Finds that the separation of children from their families has a large number of social and economic consequences and that the economic aspects of separation are under-researched. Maintains that it is important to consider children as separate decision-makers when they leave their families.

- Andvig, Jens Christopher: *Family-controlled child labour in Sub-Saharan Africa: A survey of research*, Social Protection Discussion Paper No. 0122, World Bank, Washington, D.C., 2001, 68 p. Available on the World Bank Web site: <http://www.worldbank.org>

Presents issues and research pertaining to working children and their families in sub-Saharan Africa, the region with the highest incidence of child labour in the world. Approximately 95 per cent of child labour is on household-run farms and enterprises where parents are the "employers". It is only sometimes combined with schooling. Other variables discussed in this survey include the presence or absence of parents in the home, their respective employment status, and family income and assets. Brings together insights from both social anthropology and economics. Suggests that whereas most economic models would predict that the absence or the unemployment of a father would encourage a child to work, an anthropological socialization model might predict that the child (especially the son) could actually work less as an effect of role-model influences deriving from the father's behaviour. Calls for more empirical research on the intra-household distribution of work, the extent to which work impedes schooling, and the effects of macro-economic changes on child labour.

- Arellano Echeverría and Augusta, María: *Programa de acompañamiento grupal para familias maltratantes de las adolescentes que estudian en el Centro de la Niña Trabajadora - CENIT* (Group follow-up programme for families ill-treating female adolescents studying at the Centre for the Working Girl Child - CENIT). Universidad Politécnica Salesiana, Quito, 2000.

Masters Thesis in Intervention, Counselling and Systemic Family Therapy analyses the issue of some families' ill treatment of working girls aged between 13 and 15 studying at the Polytechnic in Quito, Ecuador, and proposes a programme for group follow-up of the families. Explains that the frequent displays of aggression and the poor school performance of these adolescents were the main reasons for this study. Most are unpaid workers in their own families, doing domestic chores, selling food, and working as street vendors of industrial or agricultural products. Furthermore many believe that they are "helping out" their mothers or families in exchange for clothes or food.

- Assaad, Ragui: “The effect of child work on school enrollment in Egypt”, in *Forum Newsletter*, Vol. 8, No. 2, 2001, 24 p. Available on the Economic Research Forum Web site: <http://www.erf.org.eg>

Addresses two main research questions. First, the extent to which work reduces school attendance levels amongst children in Egypt. Shows that decisions regarding school and work participation are jointly determined and that work significantly reduces school attendance for girls. Although similar socio-economic factors affect school attendance and work for boys, work does not seem to have a direct impact on schooling for them. Second, the extent to which different definitions of work affect the conclusions reached from this type of analysis. Finds that the definition of work matters a great deal for girls. Expanding the definition from one that includes market and subsistence agricultural work to one that also includes domestic work significantly alters the results for girls. Describes the data on which this analysis is based and outlines the context in which to understand the results of the multi-variate analysis. Presents descriptive statistics related to Egyptian children's school and work experiences. Also gives a framework for the analysis and variables used, and describes the estimation methodologies and results.

- Bhalotra, Sonia and Heady, Christopher: *Child farm labour: Theory and evidence*. See chapter 7a.
- Blanchet, Therese: *Lost innocence, stolen childhoods*. See chapter 2b.
- Blunch, N.H. and Verner, D.: *Revisiting the link between poverty and child labour: The Ghanaian experience*. See chapter 4.
- Buchmann, Claudia: “Family structure, parental perceptions, and child labour in Kenya: What factors determine who is enrolled in school?”, in *Social Forces*, Vol. 78, No. 4, 2000, pp. 1349-1378.

Combines status attainment research with research on values and beliefs to understand educational stratification in Kenya. Uses household survey data to examine the impact of family background and structure, division of household labour, and parental perceptions, on children's educational participation. Finds parents' expectations for future financial help from children and perceptions of labour market discrimination against women are significant determinants of children's enrolment. Educational inequalities are due to the estimated returns from education and to household resource constraints rather than being due to gender stereotypes or reliance on child labour. The results challenge traditional explanations of educational inequality in less industrialized societies and suggest that policies to trigger school demand in developing countries may be misguided.

- Camacho, Agnes Zenaida V.: "Family, child labour and migration: Child domestic workers in Metro Manila" in *Childhood*, Vol. 6, No. 1, 1999, pp. 57-73.

Based on interviews with child domestic workers who migrated from the provinces to Metro Manila, the study explores the interrelationship between the family and the child worker, especially as regards decision-making. Emphasises both the importance of kin and the community in facilitating migration and entry into domestic work, and the child worker's recommendations on how to improve their situation.

- Chaniago, C.R.: "Girl workers in the fisheries sector", in *Child Workers in Asia*, Vol. 28, No. 2, 2000, pp. 12-13.

Outlines the work done by girls in the fishing villages of Belawan along the North Sumatra coast in Indonesia, namely: splitting and salting fish, gathering shellfish, un-shelling shrimps and turtles. This journal contains other chapters related to girls at work, including gender perspectives on child labour and various articles on girls in sexual exploitation, rural agricultural labour, girls in Kamaiyan families (bonded agricultural labour), girl brick chippers Bangladesh. The last section on "Hope and action: The Manila Youth Declaration and agenda for action" summarises the highlights of an ECPAT international youth participation conference. Concludes with recommendations for changing the lives of these girl workers.

- Chuart, Jorge: *Trabajo infantil y delincuencia* (Child labour and delinquency). Ed. Sename, Santiago, 43 p., 1998.

Claims that child labour is risk-fraught and that one of the least studied of the risks is delinquency. Systematizes different aspects of the relation between child labour and delinquency in order to facilitate solutions. Drawing on quantitative and qualitative data from Chile, shows that 78 per cent of the children who have problems with the law also perform some kind of work. The risk factors for having problems with the law include starting work in urban commerce before the age of 11, consuming alcohol, living with only one parent, being the son of an adolescent mother, giving up school before the sixth grade, being in a low income bracket, and having more than six people in the family. Integrated interventions and not just piecemeal solutions are needed to improve these children's situations.

- Delap, Emily: *Economic and cultural forces in the child labour debate: Evidence from urban Bangladesh*. See chapter 4.



- Emerson, Patrick and Portela Souza, Andre: *Is there a child labor trap? Intergenerational persistence of child labor in Brazil*. Working Paper O2-W14, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., 33 p. 2002.

Uses inter-generational household survey data from Brazil to investigate the effects of child labour on adult earnings and on the probability of child labour if a parent worked as a child. Finds evidence of both effects. Individuals who start work at a young age have lower levels of educational attainment and lower earnings as adults. Also, children are significantly more likely to be engaged in work if their parents worked when young, which also shows a significantly negative effect on the education of both parents and grandparents.

- Gustafsson-Wright, Emily and Pyne, Hnin Hnin: *Gender dimensions of child labor and street children in Brazil*. Policy Research Working Paper No. 2897, World Bank, Washington, D.C., 31 p., 2002. Available on the World Bank Web site: <http://www.worldbank.org>

Reviews child labour and the situation of street children in Brazil from a gender perspective. Relying primarily on Brazil's national household survey of 1996, examines various dimensions of child labour by gender, including participation, intensity, type of activities, the relationship between child labour, education and future earnings, and the risks of child labour to health and well being. The report also summarizes approaches to prevent and eliminate child labour and street children in Brazil.

- Haspels, Nelien, Romeijn, Marinka and Schroth, Susanne: *Promoting gender equality in action against child labour: A practical guide*. See chapter 11a.
- Hengst, Heinz and Zeiher, Helga, eds.: *Die Arbeit der Kinder: Kindheitskonzept und Arbeitsteilung zwischen den Generationen* (Child labour: Concepts of childhood and the division of labour across generations). See chapter 2c.
- Ilahi, Nadeem: *Children's work and schooling: Does gender matter?* Policy Research Working Paper No. 2745, World Bank, Latin American and the Caribbean Region, Gender Sector Unit, Washington, D.C., 37 p., 2001. Available on the World Bank Web site: <http://www.worldbank.org>

Using panel data from Peru, investigates the determinants of the allocation of boys' and girls' time to schooling, housework, and income-generating activities. Specifically, explores whether sickness, female headship, access to infrastructure, and employment of women in the household have different effects on the time use of boys and girls. Findings show that girls mostly engage in housework, and boys mostly work outside the home. Econometric findings further suggest that changes in household welfare have more of an affect on the work and schooling of girls. The tradition-

al approach to the determinants of child labour and education excludes housework and may understate children's time use, particularly that of girls. Suggests that safety nets that protect household incomes from employment shocks and sickness, and childcare programmes that allow women to work, would reduce the likelihood of girls being taken out of school.

- Ilahi, Nadia: *The intra-household allocation of time and tasks: What have we learnt from empirical literature?* Policy Research Report on Gender and Development, Working Paper Series No. 13, World Bank, Washington, D.C., 48 p., 2001.

Presents a synthesis of empirical literature on intra-household time use in developing countries. Discusses the importance of studying the amount of time allocated to various activities, such as market for wages, work in the family enterprise, and different kinds of housework, from a policy standpoint. The empirical literature on five main areas is reviewed: a) how economic incentives affect inter-household time-use; b) whether access to basic services (water, energy, etc.) have a gender differentiated impact on time-use; c) if idiosyncratic shocks such as changes in employment and health affect time-use by gender; d) how agricultural commercialisation alters the allocation of time and tasks by gender; and e) whether child care is an area that needs policy attention.

- Ilahi, Nadeem, Orazem, Peter and Sedlacek, Guilherme: *The implications of child labour for adult wages, income and poverty: Retrospective evidence from Brazil.* Background Paper for the ESW Social Protection Loan to Brazil, World Bank, Washington D.C., 31 p., 2000.

Uses a data set from Brazil that includes information on children, their parents and their grandparents, to investigate the inter-generational persistence of child labour and estimate across generations the impact of child labour on future earnings. This impact is, in theory, ambiguous as it combines the benefits of experience with the possible loss of educational capital. Findings indicate that individuals who entered the workforce before the age of thirteen earned 13-17 per cent less as adults and faced a significantly higher probability of being in the lowest two income quintiles. Although child labour does appear to reduce the productivity of schooling, the net effect of an extra year of schooling on adult wages is positive, irrespective of whether or not the child works while attending school.

- ILO. Gender Promotion Programme: *National report for promoting the linkages between women's employment and the reduction of child labour.* Dar-es-Salaam, 2001.

Underlines the development objective of the project to improve the welfare of poor families through the promotion of more and better jobs for women under conditions that lead to the progressive reduction of child labour. Chapters 1 and 2 discuss the context of the project, female participation in the labour force and the impact of

HIV/AIDS on the female labour force. Chapter 3 elaborates the impact of education, and chapter 4 examines working conditions in various sectors. There is a separate section on the commercial sex sector, domestic workers, and the formal and informal sectors taking into account hours of work, payment arrangements, occupational hazards, etc. Chapter 6 discusses attitudes towards the girl child, and chapter 7 draws conclusions and recommendations chiefly related to organising syndicates for domestic workers and providing social protection for commercial sex workers.

- Invernizzi, Antonella: *Child workers on the streets of Lima: Between strategies for survival and socialization*. University of Fribourg, Faculty of Economic and Social Sciences, Fribourg, 2000.

Doctoral thesis analyses the daily life of child workers on the streets of Lima, Peru. Based on the paradigm of the child as actor and attempts to account for the relationship that a child maintains with his or her work. Establishes the circumstances in which children may be victims and the domains in which they are competent, examining the elements that promote the advancement of these competences and those that reinforce the constraints imposed on a child. Explores the day-to-day behaviour of children using ethnographic methods. Includes interviews with their parents and social interveners. Shows that cultural elements and gender are important in explaining daily survival practices. Consequently, child labour in the streets is a much more complex situation than a simple reaction to poverty. The research demonstrates the relation between the experience of the working child with other themes including gender, family, space and time on the street.

- Kenny, Mary Lorena: "No visible means of support: Child labor in urban Northeast Brazil", in *Human Organization*, Vol. 58, No. 4, 1999, pp. 375-386.

Presents the results of fieldwork in Olinda (Recife metropolitan area), which describes the role of children in the working families of the area. Includes an in-depth examination of the various meanings assigned to children's work by the family and the community in a depressed local economy.

- Kifle, Abiy: Ethiopia: *Child domestic workers in Addis Ababa: A rapid assessment*. See chapter 7b.

- Lallandey, Lisette Prado and Hernandez, Yadira Perial: *Actitud hacia el trabajo infantil en algunos grupos de la Ciudad de México* (Perceptions of child labour among some groups in Mexico City), Universidad Autónoma del Estrado de México (UAEM), Facultad de Psicología, México D.F., 160 p., 1999.

Dissertation explores perceptions about child work among working children with working parents; employees, non-working children, and children whose parents do

not work. The study took into account the individuals' beliefs, their knowledge of child labour, and their perceptions about its causes and consequences. Significant statistical differences were found to exist among the groups. There is no consensus concerning child labour, and knowledge about it among all groups is limited, as are perceptions about its consequences.

- Maitr, P. and Ray, R.: “The Joint Estimation of child participation in schooling and employment: Comparative evidence from three continents”, in *Oxford Development Studies*, Vol. 30, No. 1, 2002, pp. 41-62.

Uses data from Peru, Pakistan and Ghana to make a comparative analysis of child labour and schooling. Findings point to both similarities and striking dissimilarities in the nature of the two in the chosen countries. For example, in Pakistan, but not in Peru, the girl child's organisation of schooling versus employment shows her in an extremely disadvantaged position. Household poverty discourages a child from achieving superior results, but the effect varies markedly across the three countries.

- Mehran, Golnar: *Girls' dropout from primary schooling in the Middle East and North Africa: Challenges and alternatives*. UNICEF, Middle East and North Africa Regional Office, Amman, 1995.

Summarises the drop out rate of girls in schools and underlines its various causes. Emphasizes the role of primary education for girls and women. Notes that in the target groups the rate of repetition of the class was very high for girls and they did not perform well in school. Also looks at enrolment ratios, sex differences and failure factors, and discusses the idea of democratisation of education and presents a large amount of statistical data. Includes detailed information on family attitudes in Arab countries along with teacher attitudes, educational disadvantages for girls as well as educational discrimination.

- Rammohan, Anu: *Development of financial capital markets and the role of children as economic assets*. See chapter 4.

- Sen, Anima and Salma, Seth: “Gender identity of the girl child in South Asia”, in *Canadian Women studies*, Vol.15, No. 2-3, 1995, pp. 58-63.

Discusses the status of the girl child in South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) countries. Empirical evidence suggests that some of the constraints faced by the girl child in Bhutan, the Maldives and Sri Lanka relate to adolescence and unequal opportunities for social mobility and work participation, while the constraints confronting the girl child in India, Bangladesh, Nepal and Pakistan start before birth and continue through childhood. Hence, while gender discrimination may be systematic and overt in the latter countries, it may be subtler in the for-

mer. However, maintains that the overall situation of deprivation, whether overt or subtle, remains more or less the same throughout the region.

- UNICEF: *Child Domestic Work*. See chapter 7b.
- Vaz, Marlene: *A menina e a casa: A identidade coletiva da menina empregada doméstica, análise sobre o trabalho infanto-juvenil feminino*. (The girl child and the house: The collective identity of the domestically employed girl child, an analysis of feminine child labour.) See chapter 7b.



## Education and child labour

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- Acción por los Niños, ed.: *Instrumentos para el desarrollo curricular con niños y adolescentes trabajadores en centros de educación primaria* (Curriculum development tools for working children and adolescents at primary education centers), Lima, 43 p., 2000.

Comprises a methodological manual designed to help primary school teachers learn the profiles of the pupils who work so as to be able to plan appropriate educational activities that take this reality into account. Also helps teachers to systematize and evaluate the results of the educational activities chosen.

- Assaad, Ragui, Levison, Deborah and Zibani, Nadia: *The effect of child work on school enrollment in Egypt*. See chapter 5.

- Binder, Melissa and Scrogin, David: "Labour force participation and household work of urban schoolchildren in Mexico: Characteristics and consequences", in *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, Vol. 48, No. 1, 1999, pp.123-154.

Article is based on a survey of the work experiences of over 300 fifth graders and their parents from nine primary schools in three cities in western Mexico. Uses interviews with the children and information provided by their parents. The usefulness of household production theory in predicting whether and how much a child works is demonstrated. Finds that labour force hours, but not household work hours, substantially reduce children's leisure time. Hours worked in the labour force and in the home also have negative, but fewer effects on human capital formation. Hours worked do not, however, appear to have significant negative effects on available measures of academic performance and desired schooling.

- Bourdillon, M.F.C.: "Child labour and education: A study from Southeastern Zimbabwe", in *Journal of Social Development*, Vol. 15, No. 2, 2000, pp. 5-33.

Describes a business-initiated educational system called *Earn-and-Learn*. The company-run schools in Southeastern Zimbabwe are found primarily on tea estates where the employer provides all facilities and materials to both child and adult workers. They have been providing education to farm labourers for more than sixty years. Discusses the cultural context which produced such a system, explains how the schools function, and examines the positive and negative implications for students.

Points not only to the harsh working conditions and disciplinary rules but also to the many benefits provided to the student labourer, including access to the estate clinics, limited recreation and leave.

- Brown, Drusilla K.: *Child labour in Latin America: Policy and evidence*. See chapter 2d.
- Buchmann, Claudia: *Family structure, parental perceptions, and child labour in Kenya: What factors determine who is enrolled in school?* See chapter 5.
- Canagarajah, Sudharshan and Skyt Nielsen, Helena: *Child labor and schooling in Africa: A comparative study, Social Protection Paper No. 9916. World Bank, Washington, D.C., 163 p., 1999*. Available on the World Bank Web site: <http://www.worldbank.org>

Analyzes the determinants of child labour in Africa in relation to school attendance as inferred from five recent empirical studies. Finds that, in addition to poverty, there is a range of important determinants affecting school attendance, especially transportation costs. Includes recommendations on measures likely to be more effective in increasing education.

- Ennew, Judith, ed.: *Learning or labouring? A compilation of key texts on child work and basic education*. UNICEF. Innocenti Research Centre, Florence, viii, 151 p., 1995. ISBN: 88-85401-20-1.

Comprises an extensive collection of 80 short essays that explore the complex interplay between different kinds of child work and forms of basic education. The material is presented in four very broad sections, including case studies. Topics covered include the notion of childhood, children in the labour market, child exploitation, the history of education, inter-governmental action, compulsory education programmes, the relation between children and work, effective programmes for street children, and experimental approaches to the child labour problem.

- Fundação Nativo Da Natividade: *Trabalho infantil em Franca: Crianças que estudam e trabalham* (Child labour in Franca [Brazil]: Children who study and work). Linhasgerais, Campinas, 69 p., 1995.

Presents the final report of a survey of children's work, schooling and living conditions that was conducted by the workers' trade union in the footwear industry of Franca, Brazil. The survey was an important initial step in the union's effort to eradicate child labour in a region and industry where this kind of labour was frequent and was traditionally combined with school attendance.



- Fontana, Renato: *Il lavoro vietato* (Forbidden work). See chapter 2c.
- Haspels, Nelien, de los Angeles-Bautista, Feny, Boonpala, Panudda, and Bose, Chanda: *Action against child labour: Strategies in education; country experiences in the mobilization of teachers, educators and their organizations in combating child labour*. ILO, International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour, Geneva, 86 p., 1999. ISBN: 92-2-111409-0.

Synthesis report based on the outcome of action research in 13 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America which identified how educational initiatives have been instrumental in combating child labour at local and national levels. Analyses where, why and how education has been successful in keeping children in school and out of the workplace, and in meeting the needs of children who are still working. Also identifies strategies for further addressing child labour concerns in educational policies and programmes. A major aim of the report is to provide guidance and models for future action on how to combat child labour more effectively through education to teachers, educators, their organizations and policy-makers. Shows that an integrated policy and programme of action for ensuring universal quality education must be considered a necessity in the fight against child labour.

- Heady, Christopher: *What is the effect of child labour on learning achievement? Evidence from Ghana*, Working Paper No. 79. UNICEF, Innocenti Research Centre, Florence, 44 p., 2000.

Considers the relation between children's economic activity and learning achievement in Ghana, using scores in reading and mathematics tests to measure school achievement and a household survey to measure labour activity. Findings largely reinforce the assumption that child labour has a significant adverse effect on a child's learning achievement. They also demonstrate the effectiveness of this particular type of research.

- Ilahi, Nadeem: *Children's work and schooling: Does gender matter?* See chapter 5.
- ILO. International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour: *Combating Child Labour through Education*. ILO, International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour, Geneva, 12 p., 2003.

Provides a review of IPEC experiences and lessons learned from over 10 years of using non-formal and formal education as well as vocational skills training to combat child labour. The inextricable linkage between child labour and education are explored from both a policy and technical cooperation perspective. Good practices from around the world using education to combat child labour are highlighted.

- Istituto per le ricerche economiche e sociali (IRES): *Il lavoro minorile come causa di esclusione sociale, CLACSE rapporto finale Italia: Progetto Clacse* (Young people's work as a cause of social exclusion, CLACSE final report Italy). IRES, Roma, 1998.

Working paper describes the outcome of a three-year European research project carried out by the Italian Institute for Economic and Social Research (IRES) in partnership with research institutes in Germany (SFS), Ireland (NEXUS) and Spain (CIREM). The research included data collection and analysis, especially of school drop out rates, national legislation and field surveys. Then, using two examples of secondary schools in Rome with high drop out rates, the research focused on the elaboration and testing of different ways of reducing the risk of children dropping out of school to seek work.

- Lamego, Sonia: *A implementação da Jornada Ampliada na região sisaleira da Bahia: Estratégia de manutenção da criança na escola (registro de experiência)* (Implementation of the Extended Day Programme in a sisal-producing region of Bahia: A strategy to keep children in school). Movimento de Organização (MOC), Projeto Axé, Salvador, 82 p., 1999.

Presents the experience of prevention and eradication of child labour in the sisal producing region of Bahia, Brazil, in 1997. The Extended Day Programme and the introduction of extra curricular activities such as sports, culture and leisure was implemented with the support of the Child Labor Eradication Program (PETI). As a result, the children left their jobs and attended school and the programme in shifts. Also describes the associated teacher training programme, the educational situation of the region, and improvements made by the programme after its initial implementation

- Larsen, Peter: *Indigenous and tribal children: Assessing child labour and education challenges*. Working Paper. ILO, International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour, Geneva, 40 p., 2003.

Analyzes child labour and education challenges among indigenous and tribal peoples. Based on a global review of existing evidence and documentation, indigenous and tribal children are identified as a particular risk group. The author describes common forms of social exclusion such as discrimination and cultural marginalization and argues for a rights-based approach, which emphasizes the right of indigenous and tribal peoples to determine appropriate development and education solutions. A number of project and policy approaches are assessed, followed by a list of recommendations for action. Quality education service provision based on indigenous priorities is highlighted as a fundamental strategy.

- Lavinás, Lena: *The appeal of minimum income programmes in Latin America*, ILO InFocus Programme on Socio-Economic Security, Geneva, 27 p., 2001. ISBN: 9221124401. Available on the ILO Web site:

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/ses/download/docs/latin.pdf>

Describes minimum income schemes implemented in Latin America in the 1990s. Special attention is given to a school grant programme called Bolsa Escola, which was adopted in Brazil. Provides information on the ongoing debate on minimum income programmes taking place in Argentina and Ecuador and offers a brief description of Progresá, a Mexican programme of school stipends. Argues that, despite their compensatory bias, minimum income programmes play an important role in expanding the citizenship of the less favored that have been left out of the existing social protection system. More than a safety net, these cash transfers actually have a re-distributive impact that is non-existent in the traditional compensatory programmes, since they bring into the debate on the restructuring of welfare the idea of basic security for all. More information on *Bolsa Escola* can be found in *Brazil - An assessment of The Bolsa Escola programs*, Report No. 20208-BR, World Bank, Washington, D.C., 65 p., 2001. Available at the World Bank Web site: <http://www.worldbank.org>

- Maitr, P. and Ray, R.: *The joint estimation of child participation in schooling and employment: Comparative evidence from three continents*. See chapter 5.
- Majumdar, Manabi: "Child labour as a human security problem: Evidence from India", in *Oxford Development Studies*, Vol. 29, No. 3, 2001, pp. 279-304.

Diverging from the mainstream approach of viewing the child in a family context, explores the issues of child labour from the perspective of human security and development, treating child well being as a separate problem, but related to that of family welfare. With empirical emphasis on India, explores how non-schooling and the work of children reflect not only parental income constraints but, more importantly, the substantial lack of public education funding. Concludes that child labour should be investigated not as if it is a product of parental utilitarian calculus, but in conjunction with deficiencies in public policy and social institutions. Recommends strategies that combat child labour should be integrated into political and policy reforms which include an expansion of educational opportunities.

- Matz, Peter: *Costs and benefits of education to replace child labour*. Working Paper. ILO, International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour, Geneva, 2003.

Reviews the hypothetical link between schooling and child labour, and provides a net economic analysis of the costs and benefits associated with universal primary education and secondary education up to the minimum age of work by the year 2020.

Examines the supply-side costs (recurrent expenditure, quality improvement, and capital expenditure) as well as demand-side costs of schooling (income transfer programmes). Includes the costs of universal lower secondary education, an area that has received little attention so far, although it is of great relevance to efforts to eliminate child labour. The benefits of universal education are also addressed, even though the author concedes that these are difficult to estimate because they are based on long-term projections. Concludes that the benefits of universal education up to the minimum age of work would far outweigh the respective costs, in fact the former may be three times as high as the latter.

– Mehran, Golnar: *Girls' dropout from primary schooling in the Middle East and North Africa: Challenges and alternatives*. See chapter 5.

– Mexico. Sistema Nacional para el Desarrollo Integral de la Familia (DIF) and UNICEF, ed.: *Modelo de educación no formal para menores trabajadores urbanos marginales* (A non-formal education module for marginal urban child workers), México D.F., 2 Vols., 2000.

Proposes a method for strengthening the community and family, which are key elements in encouraging working children to remain at school. The module is organized in two parts: The first part concerns children's work in urban workplaces and includes a model of non-formal education. The second part deals with children's rights and self-respect, and with issues of drugs, sexuality and violence. A video accompanies the printed material to illustrate the method in operation.

– Psacharopoulos, George and Akabayashi, K.: "The trade-off between child labour and human capital formation: A Tanzanian case study", in *Journal of Development Studies*, Vol. 35, No. 5, 1999, pp. 120-140.

Investigates the degree of trade-off between child work and human capital development. Using time-log data from a survey conducted in the Tanga region of Tanzania in 1993, the empirical results show that factors that tend to increase children's working hours generally tend to decrease their hours of study. However, they also show that household and community conditions affect a child's work and study decisions to different degrees. Also, hours of work were negatively correlated with studying abilities. Given the complexity of the relation between child work and human capital development in developing countries, concludes that it is important to examine children's time allocation in detail.

- Nobile, S.: "Percorsi di accesso al lavoro infantile" (Pathways to child labour), in *Difesa sociale*, Istituto Italiano di Medicina Sociale (IIMS), No. 4, 43 p., 2001.

Following interviews with qualified informants, the Italian Institute of Social Medicine finds that child labour persists in Italy both because financial resources are required to maintain consumption standards and because the school system is in crisis. In some regions, where household investments in children's education depend on expected future gains, families no longer perceive the school as an adequate training environment. Such families are unable to convey other values, such as respect for knowledge. Describes one suggestion made by the informants which was to improve co-ordination between the school system and the world of work, in order to facilitate the entrance of skilled youths onto the labour market.

- Post, David: *Children's work, schooling & welfare in Latin America*. Westview Press, Boulder, C.O., 304 p., 2001. ISBN: 0-8133-3915-4.

Using nationally representative household surveys, comparative study of school children between the ages of 12 and 17 in Chile, Mexico and Peru, traces the changes that have occurred over the last 20 years to facilitate or impede children's schooling. Examines the prevailing political and policy environments, family resources and worsening regional poverty, gender differences, and popular mobilization in determining the paths that children follow into adulthood. Finds that in many situations children will combine work with education in order to help support their families.

- Public Report on Basic Education (PROBE) Team, Centre for Development Economics (CDE): *Public report on basic education in India*. University Press, Oxford, 156 p., 1999. ISBN: 019-564870-6.

Compiled in association with the CDE and based on a field survey, analyses education in India. Encompasses quantitative as well as qualitative data from schools and households in randomly selected villages in different parts of the country. Children, parents, teachers, the village community and the school management structure are addressed as factors relevant to the quality of schooling, and frequent mention is made of the link between schooling and child labour. Raises issues that still have to be addressed to guarantee the universal access of children to elementary education as well as quality schooling. Presents programmes and case studies representative of "good practice", and possible interventions.

- Rammohan, Anu: *Interaction of child labour and schooling in developing countries: A theoretical perspective*. See chapter 2.

- Ravallion, Martin and Wodon, Quentin: "Does child labour displace schooling? Evidence on behavioural responses to an enrollment subsidy", in *Economic Journal*, Vol. 110, 2000, pp. 158-175.

Investigates whether child labour displaces schooling, which is a widely held assumption and is taken as a basis for the view that child labour creates a poverty trap. Estimates the effects on both child labour and schooling of an enrollment subsidy offered by an NGO in Bangladesh. Finds that a stipend with a value smaller than the average child wage will result in almost full school attendance among participants, indicating that the subsidy has a strong impact. The impact of the stipend on child labour, however, is much smaller. Thus, not all of the extra schooling induced by the subsidy reduces child labour. Furthermore, the impact of the subsidy on child labour is smaller for girls than for boys. The data do not contain the information needed to discern where the rest of the displacement is - whether in leisure, homework or other children's activities. What can be said is that the inverse relation of child labour and schooling is not as strong as it is sometimes thought to be. This is consistent with data from many developing countries that reveals some children combining work and school and others neither working nor attending school.

- Rosati, Furio and Deb, Partha: *Determinants of child labor and school attendance: The role of household unobservables*. See chapter 2.
- Rosati, Furio and Rossi, Mariacristina: *Children's working hours, school enrolment, and human capital accumulation: Evidence from Pakistan and Nicaragua*. Understanding Children's Work Series. UNICEF, Innocenti Research Centre, Florence, 47 p., 2001.

Study analyses the determinants of school attendance and hours worked by children in Nicaragua and Pakistan. On the basis of a theoretical model of children's labour supply, simultaneously estimates the school attendance decision and the hours worked by Full Model Maximum Likelihood. Analyses the marginal effects of explanatory variables conditioning the "latent" status of children in terms of schooling and work, and shows that these effects are rather different. Discusses the policy implication of this finding. Finally, the predicted hours of work are used to analyse the effects of work on children's school achievements.

- Salazar, Maria Cristina, ed.: *Trabajo infantil y educación en America Latina: Algunos avances y efectos de las políticas educativas de la década de 1990* (Child labour and education in Latin America: Some advancements and effects of the educational policies of the 90s). Instituto Ayrtón Senna, Montevideo, 20 p., 2000.

Describes general education policy recommendations of the 1990s that focused on the provision of better quality basic education, including an increase in pre-school

services, more access to adequate teaching materials, improved teaching techniques, and an extended school year to reduce the differences with developed countries and fulfill the students' basic needs. Points to the fact that despite these goals, most working children still do not go to school on a regular basis. Work is not the only factor hindering school attendance. The schools do not fulfill the demands and expectations of students and their parents, and repels rather than attracts. Thus, working children with little schooling are condemned to compete in the labour market from a disadvantaged situation, and child labour becomes a factor for the inter-generational transmission of poverty.

- Salazar, Maria Cristina and Alarcón Glasinovich, W., eds.: *Child work and education: Five case studies from Latin America*. Ashgate Publishing, Aldershot, xiii, 162 p., 1998. ISBN: 1 84014 976 0.

Originating from a project concerned with applied research carried out as a prelude to combating child labour, explores the relation between child work, schools and school curricula, and family preferences in Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, and Peru. Almost 80 per cent of the working children are involved in agriculture, and one out of every two girls works with her family on an unpaid basis. Finds that economic need and exploitation are not the sole causes of child labour as the tendency of both children and parents to underestimate the value of schooling leads many children to abandon school in favour of work. Improving the child labour situation in Latin America depends on fundamental educational reform, and the authors make policy recommendations in this regard.

- Schiefelbein, Ernesto: *School-related economic incentives in Latin America: Reducing drop-out and repetition and combating child labour*. Innocenti Occasional Papers, Child Rights Series No. 12. UNICEF, Innocenti Research Centre, Florence, 27 p., 1997.

Reviews the recent efforts in the Latin American region to improve the quality and relevance of primary education and provide a selection of promising initiatives aimed at reducing the costs of primary schooling to low-income families that are likely to have a relatively high portion of working children or children at risk of being drawn into exploitative labour situations. Apart from the creation of economic incentives and additional resources to relieve disadvantaged families' dependence on their children's earnings, the main inter-related strategies for educational improvements in the region are identified.

- Tomasevski, Katarina: *A human rights approach to the elimination of child labour through free and compulsory education*. Working Paper, ILO, International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour, Geneva, 27 p., 2003.

Written by the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Education. Summarizes the human rights approach to the elimination of child labour. Maps out the existing models for linking the right to education with the prohibition of child labour, highlighting the substantive and procedural innovations stemming from the comprehensive human rights framework. Point of departure is the global consensus on the importance of education in poverty eradication, which has reinforced the globally recognized right of every child to free and compulsory education.

- UNICEF: *The state of the world's children*. New York, 131 p., 1999. ISBN: 92-806-3389-9.

Education is considered the single most vital element in combating poverty, empowering women, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, controlling population growth as well as safeguarding children from exploitative and hazardous labour and sexual exploitation. Reviews the historical context in which the right to education has been repeatedly affirmed and identifies the elements necessary to the success of educational policies. Demonstrates that education is a multi-linked variable in a country's statistical profile, and presents basic indicators for 193 countries, including nutritional status, health status, educational levels, demographics, economic indicators, the status of women and the rate of progress on major indicators since 1960. Includes examples of initiatives that meet the children's right to education at the international, regional, national and local levels.

- U.S. General Accounting Office: *Child labor in agriculture: Changes needed to better protect health and educational opportunities*, Washington, D.C., 92 p., 1998. Available on the US Government Web site at: <http://www.gao.gov/archive/1998/he98193.pdf>

Presents report requested by members of the United States Congress to generate recommendations for increasing the well being and educational possibilities of migrant and seasonal child workers in agriculture, including illegal workers. Other programmes do not target most children working in agriculture. Suggests ways to improve oversight by the U.S. Department of Labor.

- Vicherat, Daniela: "Trabajo infantil y escolaridad en America Latina" (Child labour and schooling in Latin America), in *Desarrollo Humano e Institucional en America Latina*, Instituto Internacional de Gobernabilidad, Edición 26, 2002.

Provides an overview of historical and current information on child labour and schooling in most Latin American countries. Data show the persistence of child labour and



its relation to education. The data and projections are derived from a number of authoritative sources.

- Wiener, Myron: *The child and the state in India: Child labor and education policy in comparative perspective*. Princeton University Press, Princeton, N.J., xiv, 213 p., 1990. ISBN: 0691018987.

Study explores the relation between India's low education and literacy rates and child labour. Examines the lack of political and social support for compulsory education and compares data from other countries to demonstrate that elsewhere the introduction of compulsory education was determined by the will and foresight of political leaders. In India, child labour and the existence of non-compulsory education are linked and arise from deeply entrenched cultural beliefs.



## Sectors and occupations

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(The worst forms of child labour are in the next section.)

### (a) Agriculture

- Bhalotra, Sonia and Heady, Christopher: *Child farm labour: Theory and evidence*, Discussion Paper No. 24, The Suntory and Toyota International Centres for Economics and Related Disciplines (STICERD), London School of Economics, 57 p., 2000. Available on the LSE Web site: <http://www.lse.ac.uk>

Observes that children in land-rich households are often more likely to be in work than the children of land-poor households. The vast majority of working children are in agricultural work, predominantly on farms run by their families. Land is the most important store of wealth in agrarian societies and it is typically distributed very unequally. These facts challenge the common presumption that child labour emerges from the poorest households. Argues that this seeming paradox can be explained by failures of the markets for labour and land. Credit market failure will tend to weaken the force of this paradox. The model is estimated for farm households in rural Ghana and Pakistan. Finds that, after accounting for current household resources and a number of other covariates, the probability and hours of girls' labour increases with the acreage of land owned or operated by the household. Emphasises the importance of distinguishing gender in analyses of child labour. Concludes with a consideration of policy implications flowing from the model estimates.

- Botey, Carlota: *Jornaleros agrícolas: Niños jornaleros en el Valle de San Quintin, Baja California*, (Agricultural day workers: Child day workers in the San Quintin Valley, Baja California), ed.: La Fundación Solidaridad and UNICEF, México D.F., 210 p., 1994.

Discusses farm labour in the San Quintin Valley, one of the richest agricultural regions in Mexico, where each agricultural cycle requires an enormous amount of farm labour, which is supplied by day workers and their families coming from different parts of the country. The poverty situation of this population is serious, and one out of every five workers in the fields is a child between the ages of 8 and 14. Describes the migratory process, the families, the daily routine of child work, conditions in the home and the environment, nutrition, education, health and the role of public institutions. Makes proposals for action.

- ILO: *Child labour in commercial agriculture in Africa*, Geneva, v, 58 p., 1997. ISBN: 9221104850.

Presents the report of a technical workshop held in 1996 on agricultural employment and commercial farming. Includes information on work and working conditions, access to education and health care, and employment policy in five African countries.

- Nola, Suzanna and Bosnick, Steve G.: *Child labour in agriculture: A survey of national legislation*. See chapter 12a.

- Parekh, Vikram, *et al*: *Underage and unprotected: Child labor in Egypt's cotton fields*, Human Rights Watch, New York, 20 p., 2001.

Describes the exploitation, health risks and brutal treatment experienced by the more than one million children working in rural Egypt. The children are mostly below the country's legal minimum age of 12 and each year they work hard in the cotton fields during the school break to help control cotton leafworm infestations.

- Tucker, Lee: *Fingers to the bone: United States failure to protect child farmworkers*. Human Rights Watch, New York, 104 p., 2000. ISBN: 1564322491.

Using data from interviews in one mid-western state, examines the condition of teenage children working in the U.S. agricultural sector. Studies the ways in which children working in this sector are at risk and what the government has failed to do to protect them. Children work 12 or more hours per day and are exposed to pesticides, severe heat, and disabling injuries. The laws governing children in agriculture are much less stringent than those for other sectors of the economy because the federal law exempts young farmworkers from the minimum age and maximum hour requirements protecting other children. Eighteen U.S. states have no minimum age for farmwork, while in some others it is as low as nine or ten. Focuses on children between the ages of 13 and 16, and offers recommendations about what needs to be done.

### **(b) Domestic work**

- Black, Maggie: *Child domestic workers: A handbook for research and action*. See chapter 12.

- Camacho, Agnes Zenaida V.: *Family, child labour and migration: Child domestic workers in Metro Manila*. See chapter 5.

- Global March Against Child Labour: *Out of the shadows: Domestic child servitude*, New Delhi, 2001. Available on the GMACL Web site: <http://globalmarch.org/index.html>

Study provides statistical data on domestic child servitude focusing on Ghana and the Philippines. The data is primarily quantitative and is thus useful for country-by-country statistical breakdowns. Some of the statistics available specifically relate to the girl child, others to children in general. Presents abundant data on various countries, which provides a global comparison of this sector.

- ILO. Bureau for Workers' Activities: *Child labour in domestic service: Trade union manual: Methods and strategies for policy development and action plans* (including training package), Developing National and International Trade Union Strategies to Combat Child Labour, Project INT/96/MO6/NOR, Geneva, 177 p., 1999.

Gives a general definition of what is to be considered child labour with a special focus on child domestic work, leading to the existing legal and institutional international framework for conventions and strategies to be employed in this domain. Special attention is given to national policy and intervention planning in Kenya and Tanzania. Taking into account the different causes for child labour, proposes policy development and action plans, which should be adopted by trade unions to prevent child labour, to remove child labourers from hazardous work conditions and to provide for their rehabilitation. Also lists various measures that can be taken on the micro, meso and macro levels to tackle child labour. Includes a manual that is intended to serve as a basic model from which other trade unions or interest groups could develop their own seminars on child labour.

- Kifle, Abiy: *Ethiopia: Child domestic workers in Addis Ababa: A rapid assessment*, Rapid Assessment Reports No. 38, ILO. International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour, Geneva, 70 p., 2002.

Concerns mainly female children who migrated to the Addis Ababa area from outlying regions and are forced by the poverty of their large families to do domestic work for employers. Those who are paid (2/5 of them are not) give all or most of their wages to their parents. Some children began to work from the age of six, and many work 80 hours per week under mostly non-voluntary work arrangements and in poor conditions, including sexual harassment. Two thirds of them are enrolled in either literacy class or in formal education, but absenteeism is high. Recreation and play for most are non-existent, and family visits are rare. Includes recommendations, both immediate and long term, to improve the conditions of these children.

- UNICEF. Innocenti Research Centre: *Child domestic work*, Innocenti Digest No.5, Florence, 66 p., 1999.

Pamphlet examines child domestic work and its impact on the children concerned. Includes references to ongoing research and projects intended to help the children who are often isolated and defenseless.

- Vaz, Marlene: *A menina e a casa: A identidade coletiva da menina empregada doméstica, análise sobre o trabalho infanto-juvenil feminino*, (The girl child and the house: The collective identity of the domestically employed girl child, an analysis of feminine child labour), Bahia, Salvador, 87 p., 1999.

Highlights the fact that despite the success of programmes to combat child labour in sisal and sugar cane plantations, the footwear industry, etc., in Brazil, there is one kind of child labour that remains overlooked - female domestic work. Describes the circumstances of girls who work at home or in the homes of others, who do not attend school or when they do are too tired to study, and who sometimes become victims of sexual abuse. Also discusses what has been done and still needs to be done to eliminate this kind of child labour.

### (c) Mining

- Jennings, Norman S., ed.: *Child labour in small-scale mining: Examples from Niger, Peru, and Philippines*, Working Paper SAP 2.70, No. 124, ILO. Sectoral Activities Programme, Geneva, v, 61 p., 1999. ISBN: 92-2-111677-8.

Presents three case studies from Niger, Peru and the Philippines that are considered to be fairly typical of the different regions, and where, in most cases, children are working in mining with their families. Working conditions differ widely according to the type of mining and processing being carried out, which is often done by traditional means. Children face the same hazards as adult miners but with greater risk to their future development. Explores the reasons why these children labour in mining, the general context, and the effect it has on them. Includes recommendations.

- McIntosh, Robert: *Boys in the pits: Child labour in coalmines*. See chapter 3.

### (d) Tourism

- Black, Maggie: *In the twilight zone: Child workers in the hotel, tourism and catering industry*, ILO, Geneva, xii, 92 p., 1995. ISBN: 92-2-109194-5.

Based on four studies carried out by the ILO in Kenya, Mexico, the Philippines and Sri Lanka, focuses on the conditions of child workers in hotels, clubs and restaurants. Presents the relevant laws and enforcement practices and suggests possible ways of improving conditions. Describes the role of girl children who usually work in

the “twilight zone” of the industry rather than in brothels. Finds that the tourist industry encourages the employment of underage workers because of the low pay, irregular hours and lack of skills of the child working population. Gives a picture of the kind of life that children working in the industry lead.

– Frei, Marianne: *Bildungsmappe Kinderarbeit – am Beispiel Tourismus* (Education module on child labour). See chapter 10.

– Harrison, David, ed.: *Tourism and the less developed world: Issues and case studies*, CABI Publications, New York, 272 p., 2001. ISBN: 0851994334.

Takes an overall look at the impact of various kinds of tourism on less developed countries. Covers general tourism issues such as human resources, regional specific themes, and tourism and development in communist and post-communist societies. Includes a detailed chapter on child sex tourism and another on tourism in the Caribbean. Includes case studies on India and an overview of tourism in the Arab/Islamic context.

– Pluss, Christine: *Quick money - easy money? A report on child labour in tourism*, Working Paper 1/99, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Working Group on Tourism and Development, Basel, 109 p., 1999.

Brings together a large amount of information on children working in the tourist industry, including children occupied in the worst forms of child labour. Covers a large number of countries and combines descriptive and analytical data with the personal narratives of child workers. Makes recommendations for action and provides information on advocacy organizations.

### **(e) Manufacturing**

– Chowdhry, Geeta and Beeman, Mark: *Challenging child labour: Transnational activism and India's carpet industry*. See chapter 11c.

– McClintock, Brent: “Trade as if children mattered”, in *International Journal of Social Economics*, Vol. 28, No. 10/11/12, 2001, pp. 899-910.

Investigates abusive child labour in terms of its violation of the fundamental human rights of children and its role in international production and trade. Evaluates efforts to eliminate the use of child labour in the knotted carpet and soccer ball industries through the use of corporate codes of conduct and product labelling. Given the limits to these essentially voluntary efforts, explores existing and proposed linkages between international labour standards and trade policy as a means of protecting the health and moral well being of children.

- Tata Consultancy Services: *Clean clothes campaign: Child labour and labour rights in the sporting goods industry: A case for corporate social responsibility*, New Delhi, 40 p., 2002. (Available on the Clean Clothes Web site <http://www.cleanclothes.org>)

Re-examines the problem of child labour and labour standards in the football industry in India. Building upon previous studies carried out on the industry in the recent past, presents results from interviews and surveys of households and stitching centres in the football producing areas of Jalandhar and Batala, in the State of Punjab. Examines issues surrounding the implementation of labour standards, the quality of the inspection system, and the rehabilitation of child workers. Concludes that, although progress has been made with regard to the elimination of child labour and provision of better wages through monitoring and setting up of stitching centres and units, the actual labour conditions do not yet reflect the FIFA agreement with sporting goods companies. Child labour is prevalent and other labour standards are still grossly violated.

- Turkish Confederation of Employer Associations (T?SK): *Children working in industrial sites and T?SK activities on child labour*. See chapter 11b.

### (f) Other

- Arag?o Lagergren, A.: *Working children in the informal sector in Managua*, Geografiska Regionstudier No. 31, Uppsala, 311 p., 1997. ISBN: 9150612018.

Derives from a doctoral dissertation that investigated children working on the streets in Managua, Nicaragua. Field research, narrative and analysis deal with the economic, social and psychological aspect of the children's lives. Also discusses family relations and schooling, and refers frequently and comparatively to the literature and documentation on working street children in other areas.

- Bal Kumar, K.C.: *Nepal: Situation of child ragpickers: A rapid assessment*, Rapid Assessment Reports No. 2, ILO. International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour, Geneva, 56 p., 2001. ISBN: 92-2-112808-3.

Defines and identifies child ragpickers in Nepal and presents characteristics of this group as well as data on their working conditions. Primary information consists of both quantitative and qualitative data generated through 300 interviews and field surveys, while secondary information was obtained from the limited existing studies. Child ragpickers are defined as children who collect rags or recyclable materials that can be sold for money at junkyards or garbage collection centres. These children are primarily rural migrants, some living as street children, with little or no family support system. Offers a number of preventive and protective strategies to improve the plight of child ragpickers, including institutional reform of the public solid waste management system, dialogue with junkyard employers, compulsory education and skills



training. Also makes suggestions for hotlines and helplines, counselling, sensitising law enforcement, and for providing citizenship papers for children who have no formal papers or family contact.

- Williams, Mary E.: *Child labor and sweatshops*, Greenhaven Press, San Diego, C.A., 106 p., 1999. ISBN: 0-7377-0002-5.

Chiefly concerned with the United States, presents a wide-ranging collection of factors concerning children working in sweatshops. Individuals from different backgrounds have produced the collection, which sometimes contain different or opposing views on the subject.



# The worst forms of child labour

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(The term “worst forms of child labour” is now used to designate a range of occupations performed by children that are considered dangerous or hazardous, immoral, illegal or criminal, and is the object of ILO Convention No.182.)

## (a) General

- ILO: Child labour: *Targeting the intolerable*, Geneva, 1996. See chapter 1.
- ILO. International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour: *Rapid Assessment Studies*, Geneva, 2001 and later.

The Rapid Assessment Studies series contains almost 50 studies of the worst forms of child labour in 19 countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Carried out in the field under IPEC supervision, these studies were implemented according to the Rapid Assessment methodology elaborated by IPEC and UNICEF (see above, Section 4 for the Guidelines of this methodology). The studies have focused, among others, on the following categories: bonded child labour; child domestic workers; girl child labour; child soldiers; child trafficking; children in drug trafficking; child labour and HIV; hazardous work in commercial agriculture; children working in fishing, garbage dumps, mining and the urban environment; sexually exploited children; and working street children. The available titles as of October 2002 are listed below. They can be obtained from the ILO. International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour Web site <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/>. Six of the Rapid Assessment studies are abstracted in this Bibliography.

- **Bolivia:** Trabajo infantil en la caña de azúcar: Una evaluación rápida [Spanish]
- **Brazil:** Situation of children in drug trafficking: A rapid assessment
- **Costa Rica:** Explotación sexual comercial de personas menores de edad: Una evaluación rápida [Spanish]
- **Ecuador:** Trabajo infantil en la floricultura: Una evaluación rápida [Spanish]
- **El Salvador:** Trabajo infantil urbano: Una evaluación rápida [Spanish]
- **El Salvador:** Trabajo infantil doméstico: Una evaluación rápida [Spanish]
- **El Salvador:** Trabajo infantil en la caña de azúcar: Una evaluación rápida [Spanish]

## Annotated Bibliography on Child Labour

- **El Salvador:** La explotación sexual comercial infantil y adolescente: Una evaluación rápida [Spanish]
- **El Salvador:** Trabajo infantil en la pesca: Una evaluación rápida [Spanish]
- **El Salvador:** Trabajo infantil en los basureros: Una evaluación rápida [Spanish]
- **Estonia:** Children and adolescents involved in drug use and trafficking: A rapid assessment
- **Ethiopia:** Child domestic workers in Addis Ababa: A rapid assessment
- **Guatemala:** Trabajo infantil en los basureros: Una evaluación rápida [Spanish]
- **Jamaica:** Situation of children in prostitution: A rapid assessment
- **Lebanon:** Child labour on tobacco plantations: A rapid assessment
- **Madagascar:** Les enfants victimes de l'exploitation sexuelle à Antsiranana, Toliary, et Antananarivo: Une évaluation rapide [French]
- **Nepal:** Trafficking in girls with special reference to prostitution: A rapid assessment
- **Nepal:** Situation of domestic child labourers in Kathmandu: A rapid assessment
- **Nepal:** Situation of child ragpickers: A rapid assessment
- **Nepal:** Bonded child labour among child workers of the Kamaiya system: A rapid assessment
- **Nepal:** Situation of child porters: A rapid assessment
- **Philippines:** Child soldiers in Central and Western Mindanao: A rapid assessment
- **Philippines:** Children's involvement in the production, sale and trafficking of drugs in Cebu City: A rapid assessment
- **Romania:** Working street children in Bucharest: A rapid assessment
- **Sri Lanka:** The commercial sexual exploitation of children: A rapid assessment
- **Tanzania:** Children working in commercial agriculture - tobacco: A rapid assessment
- **Tanzania:** Child labour in the horticulture sector in Arumeru District: A rapid assessment
- **Tanzania:** Children working in commercial agriculture - tea: A rapid assessment
- **Tanzania:** Children in prostitution: A rapid assessment
- **Tanzania:** Children working in commercial agriculture - coffee: A rapid assessment
- **Tanzania:** Child labour in the informal sector: A rapid assessment
- **Tanzania:** Child labour in mining: A rapid assessment
- **Thailand-Lao People's Democratic Republic and Thailand-Myanmar border areas: Border region:** Trafficking in children into the worst forms of child labour: A rapid assessment
- **Thailand:** Child domestic workers: A rapid assessment
- **Thailand:** Child labour in illicit drug activities: A rapid assessment
- **Turkey:** Working street children in three metropolitan cities: A rapid assessment
- **Viet Nam:** Children in prostitution in Hanoi, Hai Phong, Ho Chi Minh City and CanTho: A rapid assessment

- Netherlands. Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid: *Report: Combating the most intolerable forms of child labour: A global challenge*, Amsterdam Child Labour Conference, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 26-27 February, 1997, The Hague, 111 p., 1997. (Also available in French)

Presents the proceedings of the Conference, which focused on the most intolerable forms of child labour worldwide and was attended by high-level government representatives of 33 countries as well as representatives of the international community and working children. Also includes background papers prepared for the Conference by the International Labour Office.

### (b) Hazardous work

See also chapter 9, "Health and child labour".

- Bal Kumar, K.C.: *Nepal: Situation of child ragpickers: A rapid assessment*. See chapter 7f.
- Gunn, Susan E., and Ostos, Zenaida: "Dilemmas in tackling child labour: The case of scavenger children in the Philippines", in *International Labour Review*, Vol. 131, No. 6, 1992, pp. 629-646.

Examines an ILO-supported child labour project in the Philippines, implemented with the assistance of the Governments of the Netherlands and the Philippines from 1989 to 1992. Describes the project, which assisted 500 child workers and their families at the infamous garbage dump known as "Smokey Mountain" in metropolitan Manila, and which exemplifies many of the policy and operational dilemmas that plague efforts to eradicate child labour throughout the informal sector.

- ILO. International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour: *Lebanon: Child labour on tobacco plantations: A rapid assessment*, Rapid Assessment Reports No. 17, ILO with the Consultation and Research Institute, Beirut, Geneva, 45 p., 2001.

Describes tobacco cultivation in South Lebanon and the use of children and families especially during the spring and summer seasons. The children, most of them over the age of 10 but sometimes much younger, work in the needle binding of the tobacco leaves and in harvesting and transplanting seedlings. During the production season most children work an average of between nine and 13 hours per day in small, dirty and dusty premises - if they work in the fields they are subjected to intense sunlight and heat. Many work with non-motorized hand tools containing unguarded dangerous parts but do not wear gloves. Most work with their families and also attend school, with seasonal absenteeism. Includes recommendations for improving the children's situation.

- Pardoen, Sutrisno Rasjid, with Adi, R. and Prasadja, H.: *Children in hazardous work in the informal sector in Indonesia*, ILO in cooperation with the Atma Jaya Research Centre, Jakarta, 103 p., 1996. ISBN: 979-8827-04-X.

Describes the working and living conditions of children who are employed in hazardous work in the informal sector in Indonesia, in particular in petty trading on the streets of Jakarta, scavenging at the major dumpsites, fish-trapping (jermal) in North Sumatra, sea-fishing in Central Java, and deep-sea pearl diving in Maluku. Provides details of each occupation, the context in which it occurs, and the economic and social pressures that encourage children to work. Describes the physical effects of each occupation on child health and well being. Concludes with a list of recommendations on action that should be taken to address the problem of child labour in the Indonesian informal sector.

- Piotrkowski, Chaya S. and Carrubba, Joanne: *Child labor and exploitation*. See chapter 6 in *Young workers: Varieties of experience*, Julian Barling and E. Kevin Kelloway, eds., American Psychological Association, Washington, D.C., 328 p., 1999. ISBN: 1-55798-563-4.

Describes certain hazardous forms of child labour in the United States and their physical and psychological consequences, including their effects on the children's psychosocial development and school performance. Points to the fact that little systematic research currently exists on certain child worker populations such as migrant farmworker children, children trafficking drugs in poor neighbourhoods, immigrant children working in sweatshops, and children in prostitution.

- Rahman, Wahidur: *Hazardous child labour in Bangladesh*, Bangladesh, Ministry of Labour and Manpower and UNICEF, Dhaka, 128 p., 1996.

Under taken in 1995, study identifies 27 hazardous economic activities involving children and the possible agents or elements that make them hazardous, such as inappropriate hand tools, extreme heat or cold, heavy loads and various toxic substances. Finds that in many cases the children were working without adequate safety measures, protective clothing or equipment. The activities and workplaces that were discovered to be most hazardous included bedding manufacturing, blacksmiths, brick making, printing, welding, scavenging, plastic and rubber factories, shrimp processing, engineering workshops and bidi factories.

### (c) Sexual exploitation

- Azaola, Elena, ed.: *Infancia robada: Niñas y niños víctimas de explotación sexual en México* (Stolen childhood: Child victims of sexual exploitation in Mexico), Mexico. Sistema Nacional para el Desarrollo Integral de la Familia (DIF), UNICEF, Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social (CIESAS), México D.F., 191 p., 2000.

Based on original sources from Acapulco, Cancun, Ciudad Juárez, Guadalajara, Tapachula and Tijuana, examines children who have been kidnapped or enticed into sexual exploitation in Mexico, a process that withdraws very young children from their communities and jeopardises their development. Comprises a first attempt to approach the problem on a national scale..

- Bagley, Christopher: “Adolescent prostitution in Canada and the Philippines: Statistical comparisons, an ethnographic account and policy options”, in *International Social Work*, Vol. 4, No. 4, 1999, pp. 445-454.

Describes research conducted among teenagers engaging in prostitution in two Canadian cities and in the Philippines. Refutes the reputation of certain areas of the Philippines as noted centres of paedophilic tourism. Asserts that sex work is performed by an increasing number of girls over the age of 13 who come from destitute rural backgrounds and serve tourists in the cities. Describes the socio-cultural context of their lives and that of the comparable Canadian population and finds that the children in prostitution in Canada are far more disadvantaged. Concludes, however, that both populations require more policy interventions.

- Baldoni, Emiliana: “Una riflessione sul fenomeno della prostituzione minorile nella Repubblica Dominicana. Il turismo sessuale” (Reflections on the phenomenon of underage prostitution and sexual tourism in the Dominican Republic), in *Oikonomia (Journal of ethics and social sciences)*, Parts I. and II., June-October 2000. Available on the Oikonomia Web site: <http://www.pust.edu/oikonomia>

Derives from a dissertation, which was based on fieldwork that included interviews with 154 boys and girls in the Dominican Republic in 1998. Analyses the country's socio-economic environment focusing on the complex linkage between child prostitution and sex tourism. Discusses the precipitating factors that induce children to engage in prostitution, and proposes interventions and assistance to improve their situation.

- Barnitz, Laura: *Effectively responding to the commercial sexual exploitation of children: A comprehensive approach to prevention, protection, and reintegration services*. See chapter 11b.

- Centro Studi Investimenti Sociali (CENSIS): *Sfruttamento sessuale e minori: Nuove linee di tutela. Sintesi della ricerca* (Sexual exploitation and young people: New avenues of prevention. Research synthesis), CENSIS, Roma, 181 p., 1998.

Summarizes a research project carried out in Italy by CENSIS, one of the country's primary research groups, in partnership with the Italian Ministries of the Interior and Justice, concerning paedophilia, child trafficking for sexual exploitation, and sex tourism. Quantitative data collection was hindered because of the hidden nature of the problem and also its linkage to the flow of illegal immigrants into Italy. Estimates that there are some 2,500 children in prostitution, mostly coming from abroad (especially Albania and Nigeria). Also estimates that this number is destined to increase rapidly, and proposes a broad range of activities to prevent and eradicate the problem.

- Deepali, Sood: *Sexual exploitation and child trafficking: An analysis of IPEC's Action Programmes* (1995-2000). See chapter 11c.

- Estes, Richard: *The sexual exploitation of children: A working guide to the empirical literature*, University of Pennsylvania, School of Social Work, Centre for the Study of Youth Policy, Philadelphia, P.A., 42 p., 2001. Available on the University Web site: [www.ssw.upenn.edu](http://www.ssw.upenn.edu)

Points to the fact that the sexual commercial exploitation of children has become a major problem that is at one and the same time social, political, economic, legal, and medical. A large proportion of children will contract chronic sexual infections including HIV. Comprises a very comprehensive bibliography of the sexual exploitation of children covering children at risk, the commercial aspects of exploitation, laws and the legal context, international efforts at prosecution, and the use of the Internet in sexual crimes involving children. Also identifies studies that provide national and international data, statistics, Web sites and fact sheets.

- Estes, Richard and Weiner, Neil Alan: *The commercial sexual exploitation of children in the U.S., Canada and Mexico*, University of Pennsylvania, School of Social Work, Philadelphia, P.A., xx, 235 p., 2001. Available on the University Web site: [www.ssw.upenn.edu](http://www.ssw.upenn.edu)

Represents an innovative approach to the systematic collection of first generation data concerning the nature, extent and seriousness of child sexual exploitation in Canada, Mexico and the U.S. Identifies sub-groups of children at greatest risk, as well as the sub-groups of adult perpetrators of sex crimes against children. Also includes data on the influence and operational methods of organized crime. Investigates legislative aspects, identifying local, state and national laws, including international agreements, and the strengths and weaknesses of a country's capacity to prevent, or at least protect children from its commercial manifestations. Findings



reveal that runaway and “throwaway” children forced into prostitution in order to provide for their subsistence needs fueled child sexual exploitation in the three countries. High levels of child sexual exploitation usually occur in communities where there already exists a market for adult prostitution. Prior history of child sexual abuse and assault are also common among children who are victims of commercial sexual exploitation, as well as a predominance of poverty, exposure to gang life, and even the promotion of juvenile prostitution by parents, older siblings and boyfriends. Indicates that substantial numbers of foreign children are trafficked into the U.S. Concludes with recommendations to protect vulnerable youth.

- Flowers, R. Barry: “The sex trade industry’s worldwide exploitation of children”, in *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Vol. 575, 2001, pp. 147-157.

Examines the current state of international trafficking of children for sex and other forms of child sexual exploitation. Includes a brief review of child sex tourism and its role in luring and abducting girls and boys into sexual slavery and child pornography. Citing a wide range of recent academic studies, synthesises the main issues related to child “sexploitation” and mentions the efforts of key nongovernmental and UN agencies working against the commercial sexual exploitation of children.

- ILO. International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour: *Thematic evaluation of ILO-IPEC programmes in trafficking and sexual exploitation of children: Thailand, Philippines, Columbia, Costa Rica and Nicaragua*. See chapter 11b.

- Le Bach Duong: *Viet Nam: Children in prostitution in Hanoi, Hai Phong, Ho Chi Minh City and Can Tho - A rapid assessment*, Rapid Assessment Reports, No.16, ILO. International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour, Geneva, 87 p., 2002.

Data derived from direct interviews with children, brothel owners and pimps in four locations. Findings show that the actual numbers of children in prostitution is unknown. The sex industry operates more openly in South Viet Nam where it is more tolerated by the local authorities. Parent and child educational levels are also lower there. The children (almost entirely girls) in both the north and south are generally over 13 years of age, come from large and poor families and, despite their awareness of the high value of education, have dropped out of school for a variety of reasons. Describes child vulnerability to prostitution and the “push” factors that encourage it, working conditions, its impact on children, the context of the industry, etc. Concludes that child prostitution cannot be tackled within the current legal and institutional framework because it is a social problem that requires comprehensive programmes to address its root causes.

- Leal, Maria Lucia Pinto: *Exploração sexual comercial de meninos, meninas e de adolescentes na América Latina e Caribe: Relatório final - Brasil (The commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in Latin America and the Caribbean: Final report - Brazil)*, Centro de Referência, Estudos e Ações sobre Crianças e Adolescentes (CECRIA), Brasília, 190 p., 1999. Available on the CECRIA Web site: <http://www.cecria.org.br>

Describes the situation of younger boys and girls and adolescents who are sexually exploited in Brazil, including children in prostitution, pornography, sex tourism and trafficking. Also describes some activities carried out by the government and by NGOs and international organizations to combat such exploitation.

- Lim, Lin Lean: *The sex sector: The economic and social bases of prostitution in Southeast Asia*. ILO, Geneva, xiv, 232 p., 1998. ISBN: 92-2-109522-3.

Study focuses on the commercial sex sector's relation to the national economies of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand as well as to the international economy. Describes the organizational structures and relations within the commercial sex sector and illustrates how increasingly complex and economically significant the sector has become in these countries. In addition to the national case studies, which include the results of surveys of sex workers, contains thematic chapters on child prostitution, legislation and government policies targeting the commercial sex industry. Also examines historical and social factors behind the development of the sex sector.

- Seabrook, Jeremy: *No hiding place: Child sex tourism and the role of extraterritorial legislation*, ECPAT Europe Law Enforcement Group, Zed Books, London, 141 p., 2000, ISBN: 1856499138.

Contends that extra-territorial legislation may prove to be a powerful instrument for curbing the activities of child abusers who go to less developed countries to take sexual advantage of children in poverty. Describes 15 legal cases where such legislation has been used, with marked success, to convict offenders from Australia, Japan and six European countries. Case information was obtained by means of questionnaires, with lawyers being the most frequent respondents. Provides important evidence that international legal cooperation is a means of combating child sex tourism.

- Taller de Comunicación Mujer (*Women's Communication Workshop*): *La industria del sexo local: Cultura, marginalidad y dinero (The local sex industry: Culture, marginality and money)*, Quito, 215 p., 2002.

Consists of a qualitative study of the sexual exploitation of boy and girl children and adolescents in three cities in Ecuador (Machala, Lago Agrio and Cuenca). Describes the context in which the sexually exploited children live and the organisational struc-

ture of sexual exploitation, offering a wide-ranging and systematic examination of the networks of the local sex industry and the trafficking and prostitution of girl children and adolescents. Also examines the social proposals that have been advanced to deal with this reality, as well as the attitudes of the authorities.

- UNICEF. Istituto degli Innocenti: *Lo stato di attuazione della legge n. 269 del 1998: Le violenze sessuali sui bambini: Questioni e documenti* (The implementation of law no. 269 of 1998: Sexual violence against children: Questions and documents). See chapter 11a.
- Whitcomb, Debra: *Joining forces against child sexual exploitation*. See chapter 11a.

### (d) Trafficking

- Adihou, Alain François: *Resumé du rapport sur le trafic des enfants entre le Benin et le Gabon* (Summary of the report on child trafficking between Benin and Gabon). Anti-Slavery International with Enfants solidaires d’Afrique et du monde (ESAM), London, viii, 30 p., 1999.

Derives from interviews with 884 individuals, 654 in Benin (a source of trafficked children) and 230 in Gabon (a recipient of them). Respondents included both children who had been trafficked as well as others who had not, the biological parents of trafficked children, dealers, receiving families and the public authorities. Confirms that the practice of placing trafficked children in other families for work is currently rising despite the existence of numerous legal restrictions, as the traffickers manage to obtain parental agreement by persuasion. Underscores the cultural background of this practice of child placement, which is reinforced by both local conditions and modernization, and emphasizes that legislation alone cannot change the situation.

- Flowers, R. Barry: *The sex trade industry's worldwide exploitation of children*. See chapter 8c.
- Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women (GAATW): *Human rights in practice: A guide to assist trafficked women and children*, Bangkok, 129 p., 1999. ISBN: 974-870838-1.

Aims to serve as a reference tool for women’s and child’s rights organizations involved in assisting trafficked women and children and is the result of a collaborative effort involving a number of activists from Southeast Asia. Seeks to strengthen the political and lobbying efforts of NGOs to influence national and international policies to promote the human rights of trafficked persons and those vulnerable to trafficking. Available in Bahasa Burmese, Chinese, Indonesian, Khmer, Lao, Thai and Vietnamese.

- ILO. International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour: *Combating trafficking in children for labour exploitation in West and Central Africa: Synthesis report*, Geneva, vii, 55 p., 2000. ISBN: 92-2-112356-1.

Draws on data from studies undertaken in Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Mali, Nigeria and Togo. Outlines the context of trafficking and the various kinds of factors that encourage it, identifies the traffickers, and describes the health and other consequences for the trafficked children. Also includes country profiles and predominant trafficking route maps.

- ILO. International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour: *Labour migration and trafficking within the Greater Mekong Sub-region: Proceedings of Mekong Sub-regional Experts Meeting and exploratory policy paper*, Bangkok, 81 p., 2001. ISBN: 92-2-112933-0.

Describes a joint initiative by the ILO Mekong Sub-regional Project to Combat Trafficking in Children and Women, and the UN Interagency Project to Combat Trafficking in Children and Women. Consists of an exploratory policy paper and a report of the proceedings of a Mekong sub-regional experts meeting where the paper was discussed and follow-up action planned. The policy paper proposes ways of regularizing migration flows within the Greater Mekong Sub-region and attract return migrants to stimulate local development. Aimed at policy makers, the publication stimulates new points of view and offers suggestions for taking action against trafficking.

- ILO. International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour: *Unbearable to the human heart: Child trafficking and action to eliminate it*, Geneva, 94 p., 2002. ISBN: 92-2-113088-6.

Elaborates the different forms of child labour and hazardous work conditions that children are forced into by trafficking. Stresses the importance of a multi-faceted approach to interventions that target the children's families, their communities, the recruiters, traffickers and exploiters, and society at large. Identifies root causes of vulnerability, including poverty and social attitudes, and proposes comprehensive programme interventions, and stringent policing and legislation enforcement activities. Includes an extensive bibliography and a list of useful Web sites.

- International Organisation for Migration (IOM): *Paths of exploitation: Studies on the trafficking of women and children between Cambodia, Thailand and Viet Nam*, Geneva, 229 p., 1999. ISBN: 92-9068-090-3.

Presents a series of five reports on studies conducted with various IOM partners in Asia. Qualitative research is analysed on sex workers on the Thai-Cambodian border, as well as trafficking to and from Cambodia and Thailand. Includes a report on illegal immigrants in detention in Bangkok. Each report concludes with a summary of find-

ings and recommendations aimed at governments and support organizations, including recommendations on HIV/AIDS issues, economic factors influencing reintegration, general health issues and migrant worker status.

- Nagel, Inga: *Kinderhandel in Westafrika: Bericht einer Recherche zum Thema* (Child trafficking in West Africa: Research report), Terre des Hommes, Osnabrück, 53 p., 2000.

Examines child trafficking in West Africa, providing statistics where available. While seasonal migrations are an established practice in this region, traffickers increasingly take advantage of them motivated by the generally deteriorating economic situation, the permeable borders and mild punitive sentences. Describes the trafficking of young people from Mali into forced labour on farms in the Ivory Coast and of child domestic servants from Benin and Togo to Gabon. Also describes the attitudes of these countries' governments to the trafficking.

- UNICEF. Innocenti Research Centre: *Child trafficking in West Africa: Policy responses*, Florence, 30 p., 2002. ISBN: 88-85401-80-5.

Looks at policy responses and programming trends to combat the growing spectre of child trafficking. Focuses on policy trends in Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Mali, Nigeria and Togo. Includes examples of good practices, and emphasises the potential for greater cooperation between the main international agencies working on this issue.

- UNICEF, UN. Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR), Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe. Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (OSCE-ODIHR): *Trafficking in human beings in Southeastern Europe: Current situation and responses to trafficking in human beings in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova and Romania*, Belgrade, 254 p., 2002.

Reviews the trafficking in human beings in the countries of Southeastern Europe. Gives an overview of the definition of trafficking and its interpretation, statistical data, the situation of women in the countries of origin, migration, prostitution, traffickers and trafficking routes, HIV/AIDS/STI, and the trafficking of children. Summarises the regional initiatives of the governments, international organisations and NGOs. For each of the countries covered, basic information is provided on the regional specificities of the multi-faceted phenomenon of trafficking. Lists current responses to the problem and provides an overview of country-specific activities.

- Women's Rehabilitation Centre, Kathmandu (WOREC): *Cross border trafficking of boys*, Trafficking in children - South Asia - No. 2, ILO. International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour, Geneva, xi, 36 p., 2002.

Report was completed by the WOREC Women Rehabilitation Centre in Nepal within the ILO-IPEC Sub-regional Project Against Trafficking in Children in South Asia (TICSA). Discusses the trafficking of boys from the perspective of trafficked boys in India and those who have returned to Nepal, as well as from the perspective of the parents. Moreover, the report analyzes how politicians, NGOs, government agencies, teachers, and villagers perceive the problem. Besides this publication, two other investigations have been carried out under the TICSA project, one on trafficking and sexual abuse among street children, and the other on internal trafficking among children engaged in prostitution.

### (e) Illicit activities

- De Souza e Silva, Jailson and Urani, André: *Brazil: Situation of children in drug trafficking - A rapid assessment*, Rapid Assessment Reports No. 20, ILO. International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour, Geneva, 75 p., 2002.

Investigates drug trafficking by children in the favelas or low-income communities of the Rio de Janeiro metropolitan area. Part of the measurement of children's involvement was obtained from court records. The children engaged in drug trafficking belong to the poorest families of the favelas, their schooling is below average, and they enter and remain in this activity for reasons of prestige, power and money. Their main bonds are with others similarly engaged, and for various reasons, after a while, it becomes impossible to give it up. Examines the social situation and aspirations of the children as well as the views of family members, professionals including police officers who work with them, community members and leaders. Includes a number of policy recommendations.

- Lepiten, Magdalena Atty: *Philippines: Children's involvement in the production, sale and trafficking of drugs in Cebu City - A rapid assessment*, Rapid Assessment Reports No. 22, ILO. International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour, Geneva, 168 p., 2002. ISBN: 92-2-112979-9.

Comprises a study of the drug trade in Cebu City, Philippines, which interviewed 225 children under 18 years of age from three different neighbourhoods. Findings showed that the environment (involvement, tolerance and even support of the trade by the community) encourages the children to take part in these activities. Money is the main reason why they get involved in the drug trade, followed by the increased accessibility to drugs, which facilitates their own consumption. They come from troubled (violent, separated) families and do not attend school. The study discusses short- and medium-term interventions, such as rescue operations and scholarship

programmes for high-risk children, as well as long-term preventative programmes implemented by NGOs and governments that focus on the communities and families.

### (f) Forced and bonded labour

- Apit, W. Alejandro: *A beginning in child labor: A worst form of child labor discovered and rescued*, Kamalayan Development Foundation, Quezon City, 196 p., 1996.

Encompasses extensive case studies as well as descriptive examples of “good practice” in liberating child workers from bonded labour conditions in the Philippines. Provides a brief description of the local historical growth in child labour. Lists efforts by various governmental and NGOs focusing on the Kamalayan Development Center (KDF), and recommends further activities, which reflect the need for a multi-faceted approach in the domain of prevention and eradication of child labour.

- Human Rights Watch: *Children of Sudan: Slaves, street children and child soldiers*, New York, 75 p., 1995.

Compiled six years after the military coup of 1989 that brought the National Islamic Front to power, report details what has happened to children in the ensuing civil war. Maintains that all parties to the conflict, including the government, have denied the children their basic human rights. This applies even in areas where there was no war. They have been arbitrarily arrested. Many have been removed from their families and are considered street children. Many, especially Sudanese children, have been abducted and enslaved as household servants. Underage boys have been forcibly recruited into the army or government-sponsored militias. Children have been placed in camps and have been forcibly converted to Islam. Contains specific recommendations to alleviate these and other injustices.

- Human Rights Watch: *The small hands of slavery: Bonded child labor in India*, New York, 179 p., 1996. ISBN: 1-56432-172-X.

Focusing on bonded child labour, the report is the product of a two-month field trip by two researchers in late 1995 and includes interviews with over 100 children. Discusses bonded child labour in a range of industries in India, where at least fifteen million children are estimated to work at carpet looms, in silver, gem or beedi workshops, or in the fields. In many cases, the children are beaten and maltreated, and live in poor conditions. Criticizes the government for its failure to enforce applicable domestic and international laws, which are presented in detail. Recommends the establishment of independent bodies to inspect work premises and prosecute employers, and the implementation of a comprehensive rehabilitation programme including schooling.

- ILO: *Stopping forced labour: Global report under the follow-up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work*, Geneva, 128 p., 2001. Available on the ILO Web site:

<http://ilo.org/public/english/standards/decl/publ/reports/fullreport2/toc.pdf>

Compiled as part of the follow-up to the ILO's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, report examines the most prevalent forms of forced labour in existence worldwide, including slavery and abductions, forced participation in public works projects and in agriculture, forced labour imposed by the military, trafficking in persons and prison labour. Includes a review of the activities of the ILO and other international organizations in preventing or eliminating these forms of labour and in rehabilitating its victims. Presents a proposal for a programme of action to eliminate these practices focusing on labour inspection and detection.

- Robertson, Adam and Mishra, Shisham: *Forced to plough: Bonded labour in Nepal's agricultural economy*, Anti-Slavery International, London, 98 p., 1997. ISBN: 0-900918-37-3.

Presents evidence for caste-based systems of bonded labour in different regions of Nepal. Root causes of bonded labour and the relevant power structures are analysed, with special consideration of the effects the caste system in Nepal has on bonded labour. Discusses the historical development of the system, the current pattern of landholding, the attempts of land reform and problems of rural indebtedness. Describes the prospects for change within the framework of a comparative analysis that includes other regions in South Asia, and cites different approaches adopted by NGOs and the Government of Nepal to tackle bonded labour.

- Sharma, Shiva, Basnyat, Bijendra and Ganesh, G.C.: *Nepal: Bonded child labour among child workers of the Kamaiya system - A rapid assessment*, Rapid Assessment Reports No. 5, ILO. International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour, Geneva, 55 p., 2001. ISBN: 9221128202.

Investigates the various forms of bonded child labour in western Nepal. Finds that almost all of the households of Kamaiya have at least one child working, predominantly in agriculture, more often than not to pay off debts contracted by the parents. Eighty per cent of these children have never attended school and may never have the chance to do so. They usually start work under the age of 10. Working conditions are often difficult, with long hours and frequent accidents. Some receive food and payment, others only food. Although such child labour has been banned in Nepal since July 2000, findings also reveal that very little had changed in the research area.



### (g) Child soldiers

- Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers: *Child soldiers global report 2001*, London, 2001. Available on the Coalition's Web site: <http://www.child-soldiers.org>

Provides a global overview and a country-by-country review of national practices covering legislation, recruitment, military training and participation in armed conflict. Presents a world map showing international activity and appendices include information on data methodology and definitions, international legal protection for children in armed conflict, the text of the optional protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict, regional conference declarations, and national and regional coalitions.

- Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers: *The use of children as soldiers in Africa: A country analysis of child recruitment and participation in armed conflict*, background document to the African Conference on the Use of Children as Soldiers, Maputo, Mozambique, 19-22 April 1999, Maputo, 119 p., 1999.

Documents and assesses the extent of the military recruitment of African children and their use as soldiers in armed conflict. Provides an overview of national legislation governing recruitment into the armed forces, national recruitment practice, and, where armed conflict is ongoing, the extent of child participation in hostilities. Includes basic demographic data and information on the estimated size of government armed forces and non-government armed groups. Countries are treated separately.

- Galetti, Anna: *La protezione dei bambini soldati: Una scommessa per il diritto delle genti* (The protection of child soldiers: A challenge for the law of peoples). See chapter 11a.
- Human Rights Watch: *Children of Sudan: Slaves, street children and child soldiers*. See chapter 8f.
- ILO. International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour: *L'utilisation des enfants dans les conflits armés en Afrique central: Manuel pour l'évaluation rapide* (The use of children in armed conflicts in Central Africa: Manual for rapid assessment), Genève, 54 p., 2002. ISBN: 92-2-213116-9.

Prepared by the Fafo Institute for Applied Social Science for the ILO-IPEC Regional Programme for the Prevention and Reinsertion of Children Used in Armed Conflicts in Central Africa. Provides the outline for a rapid assessment of children involved in armed conflict in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Republic of Congo and Rwanda. Maintains the rapid assessment should tackle the causes of the phenomenon, the mechanisms of recruitment and possible ways of reintegrating the children into civil life and the community while heeding the multi-faceted nature of

the problem. Aspects such as the social and economic situation and the children's future perspectives should be taken into consideration. Existing programmes of intervention should also be analysed. Deals with both the structure and content of the rapid assessment in detail and elaborates on the methodology and the variables to be used.

- Machel, Graça: *Promotion and protection of the rights of children: Impact of armed conflict on children*, Report of the Expert of the UN Secretary General Ms Graça Machel, United Nations, New York, 151 p., 1996.

Discusses the impact of armed conflict on children, the recruitment and use of child soldiers and their reintegration into society, as well as means of preventing future recruitment. Also deals briefly with child victims of prostitution and sexual exploitation.

- Schmid, Margrit and Schmid, Alice: *I killed people: Wenn Kinder in den Krieg ziehen* (I killed people: When children go to war), Lamuv, Göttingen, 157 p., 2001.

Based on a film produced by Margrit Schmid on child soldiers in Liberia, provides general information on child soldiers and contains five interviews with former child soldiers, who were aged from 17 to 22 at the time of interview. Discusses the work of the Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers and takes a critical look at the reluctance of industrialized countries' governments to become involved in the child soldier issue.

- Steudtner, Peter: *Die soziale Eingliederung von Kindersoldaten: Konzepte und Erfahrungen aus Mosambik* (The social rehabilitation of child soldiers: Concepts and experiences from Mozambique), Berghof Report Nr. 6., Berghof Forschungszentrum für konstruktive Konfliktbearbeitung, Berlin, 6 p., 2000.

Distinguishes between "internal" and "external" integration mechanisms for former child soldiers. Internal mechanisms are carried out by community members and often aim at reintegrating the child soldiers into the community, while external mechanisms usually focus on the situation of each individual soldier and his or her needs. Field experience of a psychosocial rehabilitation project for former child soldiers in Mozambique revealed that many problems arise from attempts to carry out both kinds of integration simultaneously. Concludes that external actors ought to be aware of the internal forces at work and take them into account and strengthen them.

## 8. The worst forms of child labour

- UNICEF: *Children in armed conflict*, UNICEF staff working papers, Evaluation, Policy and Planning Series No. EPP-91-001, New York, 286 p., 1999. ISBN: 92-80-63483-6. Also available on the UNICEF Web site: <http://www.unicef.org>

Conference report provides the text of nine international standards relevant to the protection of children affected by armed conflicts along with reports, resolutions and recommendations from a number of international conferences and meetings.



## Health and child labour

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- Fassa, Anaclaudia G.: *Health effects of eliminating child labour*, Working Paper, ILO. International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour, Geneva, 2003.

Discusses the potential health benefits, such as lower child mortality rates, to be obtained from the elimination of child labour, and in particular from the elimination of the worst forms of child labour, as well as those to be derived from more widespread education. Estimates these potential benefits using a synthetic measurement of health - disability-adjusted life years (DALY) - which represents the sum of years of life lost and of years of life lived with disability. However, while injuries from hazardous work can be converted to DALY, illnesses cannot, due to a lack of information. Moreover, since the estimates of hazards and injuries are based on data from developed countries (mainly the United States), they are likely to underestimate the health results for developing countries where the working conditions are usually harder. Concludes that there is a great need for studies in developing countries, as well as studies on the relation of child labour to illnesses.

- Fassa, Anaclaudia G., Facchini, Luiz Augusto, Dall’Agnol, Marinel M., and Christiani, David: “Child labor and health: Problems and perspectives”, in *International Journal of Occupational and Environmental Health*, Vol. 6, 1999, pp. 55-62.

Profiles child labour in developed and developing countries, and the principal occupations and associated hazards. Also summarize the epidemiological evidence of the greater impact of some occupational exposures on child health when compared to adults, and the theoretical concerns about the impact of child labour on health. Furthermore, describes policies that can be used to combat harmful child labour.

- Forastieri, Valentina: *Children at work: Health and safety risks*, 2nd ed. ILO, Geneva, 169 p., 2002. ISBN: 922111399X.

Focuses on the health risks of child labour and discusses the health impact of a number of occupations as well as existing legislation and statistics. Suggests procedures to identify hazardous conditions and offers guidance on the development of methods of assessment, protection and on raising awareness. Overall purpose is to propose a programme of occupational safety and health that addresses working children. Also supplies reference material on possible child-related occupational diseases.

- Harari, Raul, Forastiere, Francesco and Axelson, Olav: "Unacceptable 'occupational' exposure to toxic agents among children in Ecuador", in *American Journal of Industrial Medicine*, Vol. 32, 1997, pp. 185-189.

Three case studies detailing child workers' exposure to mercury among gold washers, organophosphates and carbamates among fruit growers, and solvents among shoe cleaners. Tests carried out on a selected sample of children showed elevated exposure to these well-known toxicants, which are now rare in developed countries. Stresses the need to evaluate and control potential health hazards among child workers.

- Magalhães, Eridan Moreiran and Carvalho Menezes, Claudio: *Crianças e adolescentes na fumicultura: Trabalho, escola, saúde* (Children and adolescents in the tobacco industry: work, school, health), Delegacia Regional do Trabalho (DRT/RS), Porto Alegre, 112 p., 1998.

Report on children and adolescents working in the tobacco industry in various parts of the State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. Focuses on education and health, with the emphasis on the health problems caused by tobacco and how various agricultural substances and processes such as insecticides, fumigation and fungicides affect children's health. Includes case studies.

- McCann, Michael: "Hazards in cottage industries in developing countries", in *American Journal of Industrial Medicine*, Vol. 30, No. 2, 1996, pp. 125-129.

Focuses on developing countries' traditional industries where machinery may be old and where the work force - including many children - has low skill levels and little awareness of the potential hazards, or of the health and safety regulations. Discusses and recommends ways to educate workers and families working in their own homes.

- O'Donnell, Owen, Rosati, Furio Camillo, and van Doorslaer, Eddy: *Child labour and health: Evidence and research issues*, Understanding Children's Work Series, UNICEF. Innocenti Research Centre, Florence, 32 p., 2002.

Argues that effective targeting of child work activities most damaging to health requires both conceptual understanding and empirical evidence of the interactions between child labour and health. Reviews the current state of knowledge, which is central to the design of policies that, whilst protecting children from work activities most damaging to their health, do not jeopardise the subsistence livelihood of their families. The relationships between child labour and health can be direct and indirect, static and dynamic, positive and negative, causal and spurious. The diversity of potential relationships makes their empirical disentanglement a difficult exercise. Calls for future empirical work to take into account a number of characteristics of the true relationship between child labour and health as well as factors that govern the statistical relationships between the variables. Research should also recognise the

essentially dynamic nature of the relationship between work activity in childhood and health.

- Parker, David and Bachman, Sarah: “Economic exploitation and the health of children: Towards a rights-oriented public health approach” in *Health and Human Rights*, Vol. 5, No. 2, 2000, pp. 92-119.

Asserts that the neglect or violation of a range of human rights exacerbates the conditions that lead to child labour, and that child labour raises issues concerning the neglect and violation of human rights. Briefly sketches an approach to a human rights-based public health model to reduce and, if possible, eliminate harmful, hazardous and exploitative children’s work.

- Rau, Bill: *Combating child labour and HIV/AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa: A review of policies, programmes, and projects in South Africa, Tanzania and Zambia to identify good practices*, HIV/AIDS and Child Labour Papers No. 1, ILO, Geneva, 63 p., 2002. ISBN: 92-2-113288-9.

Reviews national HIV/AIDS and child labour policies and programmes, NGO projects, and community-based initiatives in South Africa, Tanzania and Zambia. Describes the current broad range of responses, both large and small. From national policies to community-based interventions, and identifies the growing number of good practices worthy of closer study, further testing, and eventual replication. Also identifies areas of weakness, where local policies and programmes exist but are insufficient to meet the needs of children, families and communities, or where they lack overall guidance from national policies. Maintains that in all three countries, effective national policy and programme support needs to be strengthened.

- Runyan, Carol W. and Zakocs, Ronda C.: “Epidemiology and prevention of injuries among adolescent workers in the United States”, in *Annual Review of Public Health*, Vol. 21, 2000, pp. 247-269.

After considering the annual rate of injury and fatalities among teenagers in the U.S., discusses the methodological issues involved in maintaining surveillance and monitoring systems. Finds that risk factor and intervention research has thus far been very limited and points to several issues that need more careful study. Identifies areas for further research and policy formulation.

- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH): *Child labor research needs*, Pub. 97-143, Cincinnati, O.H., 75 p., 1997.

Presents the findings and recommendations of research and interagency collaboration of a Child Labour Working Team that carried out a special hazard review of youth employment and relative risk factors, both physical and psychosocial. Outlines 10 NIOSH projects implemented in 1996 that targeted young workers.

- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH): *Preventing deaths and injuries of adolescent workers*, Pub. 95-125a, Cincinnati, O.H., 2 p., 1995.

Identifies several leading causes of adolescent accidents and deaths in the U.S. workforce and recommends ways that employers, parents, educators and adolescents can minimize the risks that exist in a range of jobs.

- U.S. General Accounting Office: *Child labor in agriculture: Changes needed to better protect health and educational opportunities*. See chapter 6.

- U.S. National Research Council. Committee on the Health and Safety Implications of Child Labour: *Protecting youth at work: Health, safety and development of working children and adolescents in the United States*, National Academy Press, Washington, D.C., xvi, 318 p., 1998. ISBN: 0-309-06413-9.

Contains a broad range of information, provided by professionals from a number of fields including medicine, covering history, laws, risk factors in the workplace, the effects of work on children, educational attainment, and specific child occupations. Some of the study findings are summarized in Wegman, David H. and Davis, Letitia K.: "Protecting youth at work", in *American Journal of Industrial Medicine*, Vol 36, 1999, pp. 579-583.



## Children's perspectives

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- Baker, Rachel and Hinton, Rachel: *Approaches to children's work and rights in Nepal*. See chapter 2b.
- Boyden, Jo and Ennew, Judith, eds.: *Children in focus: A manual for participatory research with children*. See chapter 12.
- Cevallos, Coral and del Carmen, Sonia Erlinda: *Aprendizajes experienciales de las niñas y niños trabajadores(as)* (Learning experiences of girl and boy child workers). See chapter 11b.

- Frederiksen, Lisa: "Child and youth employment in Denmark: Comments on children's work from their own perspective", in *Childhood*, Vol. 6, No. 1, 1999, pp. 101-112.

Notes that issues concerning the type and extent of employment, income, and health and safety conditions of Danish working children and youth have been well documented. However, the perspectives that children and youth have on their working lives have hitherto not been taken into account. Interviews with young people who work in the retail sector resulted in a better understanding of workplace social relations, including the problems associated with their position at the bottom of the workplace hierarchy, the perception of them as inexperienced workers, and the ways they move around in the labour market. These views differ from previously available findings and point to the importance of understanding the social relations of work if children and youth are to be protected in their working life.

- Frei, Marianne: *Bildungsmappe Kinderarbeit – am Beispiel Tourismus* (Education module on child labour), Arbeitskreis Tourismus und Entwicklung, Basel, 156 p., 2000.

Consists of didactic material on child labour and children's rights aimed at young people living in developed countries. Uses worksheets and photos to present young people from 10 countries. Discusses their needs and problems as well as projects for actively demonstrating solidarity. Children working in tourism are used as examples. Compiled jointly by the *Arbeitskreis Tourismus & Entwicklung* (Switzerland) and the *Arbeitsgemeinschaft Swissaid/Fastenopfer/Brot für Alle/Helvetas/Caritas* (Switzerland), *Respect* (Austria) und *Tourism Watch* (Germany). In 2001, it was awarded the *Goldene Schiefertafel* prize for didactic materials.

- Green, Duncan: *Hidden lives: Voices of children in Latin America and the Caribbean*, Save the Children, London, 247 p., 1998. ISBN: 0304336890.

Based on fieldwork carried out in 1995 in Brazil, Colombia, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua and Peru, portrays the lives of children through their own words. Analyses the impact of the current wave of free market reforms sweeping Latin America and the Caribbean and explores the debate over children's rights and participation in the decisions that affect their lives. Includes a list of several organizations active in the struggle to eliminate child labour.

- Kielburger, Craig and Major, Kevin: *Free the children: A young man's personal crusade against child labor*, Harper Trade, New York, xi, 318 p., 1999. ISBN: 060175974.

A teenage Canadian activist describes his crusade to combat child labour. See also his article "Children helping children around the world" in *Family and Conciliation Courts Review*, Vol. 36, No. 3, 1998, pp. 410-416., in which, at the age of 14, he states why and how children should be involved in combating child labour. This theme is further elaborated in a speech given to an audience at Whittier Law School in which he reflects on his activism, on the way children have been insufficiently included in efforts that concern them, and on some measures that can be taken to combat child labour. This speech was reproduced in "The crusade of free the children" in *Whittier Law Review*, Vol. 21, No.1, 1999, pp. 163-172.

- Klees, Steven J. and Rizzini, Irene: "Children's involvement in the making of a new Constitution in Brazil", in *Cultural Survival Quaterly*, 2000, pp. 66-69. Available on the Cultural Survival Web site: <http://www.cs.org>

Revisits the founding of the Brazilian Constitution in the 1980s and the role played by street and working children in the implementing legislation for the Child and Adolescent Statute that is intended to change the way that children are treated.

- Liebel, Manfred: *Kindheit und Arbeit: Wege zum besseren Verständnis arbeitender Kinder in verschiedenen Kulturen und Kontinenten* (Childhood and work. Ways toward a better understanding of working children in different cultures and continents), Verlag für Interkulturelle Kommunikation (IKO), Frankfurt, 354 p., 2001.

Discusses child labour from a subject-oriented perspective, asking what meaning a child's work has for the child. Considering the experiences and contributions of child worker organizations in Africa, Asia and Latin America and in the light of recent theoretical concepts and sociological and anthropological research, questions the view that childhood and work are mutually exclusive. Instead, commends the energy and skills of children and emphasizes the importance of their acquiring the self-confidence to give of their best.

- Liebel, Manfred: *Transformationen durch Organisationen arbeitender Kinder? Erfahrungen aus Afrika und Lateinamerika* (Transformation through the organisations of working children? Experiences from Africa and Latin America), paper presented at the conference "Rethinking Childhood – Working Children's Challenge to the Social Sciences", Paris, 27 p., 2000. (Also published in *Neue Praxis*, Jg. 30, 2000)

Presents features common to various working children's organisations, which are formulating new responses to childrens' needs and experiences. Emphasizes the potential of these organisations to bring about social change.

- Mexico. Gobierno del Distrito Federal and UNICEF: *Ecos del mercado* (Echoes from the marketplace), Santiago de Querétaro, 108 p., 1999.

Describes a community project in the market places of Santiago de Querétaro, Mexico. Contains several reports made by the children working there. Describes how the marketplace is constructed as a social public place in which the children have a disadvantaged position, and notes the indifference of adults. In fact, the children's "integration" into the context is so complete that grownups hardly notice them. Most patrons, local authorities and merchants fail to perceive this kind of premature work as a situation that needs to be changed.

- Miljeteig, Per: "Creating partnerships with working children and youth", *Social Protection Discussion Paper No. 21*, World Bank, Washington, D.C., 48 p., 2000. Available on the World Bank Web site: <http://www.worldbank.org>

Drawing on the literature on children's perspectives of their work and child rights, discusses why these perspectives and rights should be taken into account in programme planning and policy formulation. Presents strategies that can be used in various settings by the organisations assisting working children, in order to move the children from participation to partnership and their own empowerment. Discusses the dilemmas and obstacles to effecting these changes, and what the World Bank can do to help implement the changes.

- Reddy, Nandana: "The Right to Organize: The working children's movement in India", in *Cultural Survival Quarterly*, Vol. 24, No. 2., 2000, pp. 52-55. Available on the Cultural Survival Web site: <http://www.cs.org/newpage/index.cfm>

Discusses Indian children's perceptions of their work and how some children are taking steps to improve their own situation. Provides some examples illustrating how working children can be integrated into the change process.

- Woodhead, Martin: "Combatting child labour: Listen to what the children say", in *Childhood*, Vol. 6, No. 1, 1999, pp. 27-49.

Discusses selected issues that were addressed by the participatory study of Swedish Save the Children entitled "Children's Perspectives on their Working Lives", and provides insights into children's views, preferences and experiences. Sample interviews are provided as well as statistics addressing such questions as the type of work children prefer, the parts of their work they perceive as negative, and what they view as the positive aspects of school.

# Action against child labour

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## (a) Legal framework and practice

The texts of ILO Conventions No.138 (Minimum Age Convention, 1973) and No.182 (Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999) are available on the ILO Web site:

<http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/>

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/ratification/convention>

The text of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. (New York, UNICEF, 1989, G.A. Res. 44/25, 44th Session, Supp. No. 49, U.N. Doc. A/44/49) is available at: <http://www.unicef.org/crc/crc.htm>

- Basu, Kaushik: *Child Labor: Causes, consequence, and cure, with remarks on international labour standards*. See chapter 2.
- Cox, Katherine: "The inevitability of nimble fingers? Law, development, and child labor", in *Vanderbilt Journal of Transnational Law*, Vol. 32, 1999, pp. 115-165.  
Examines legal aspects of child labour as they relate to human rights and the development issues that arise from them. Discusses child labour in India emphasising the legal framework and government policy.
- Crawford, Sheena: *The worst forms of child labour: A guide to understanding and using the new Convention*, U.K. Department for International Development, Social Development Department, 39 p., 2000. ISBN 1-86192-227-9.  
Targeted at government advisors and practitioners in children's rights, guide aims to clarify the requirements and implications of the new ILO Convention No. 182, *The Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour*, and its Recommendation No. 190. Provides a brief background to the Convention's meaning and implications, and presents suggestions for creating and supporting partnerships with countries and organisations necessary for the effective national implementation of the Convention.

- Dennis, Michael J.: "Current developments: Newly adopted protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child", in *American Journal of International Law*, Vol. 94, No. 4, 2000, pp. 789-796.

Details the legal discussions and issues surrounding the adoption of the two protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Protocol on Children in Armed Conflict and the Protocol on the Sale of Children.

- Derrien, Jean-Maurice: *Labour inspection and the adoption of a policy on child labour: Training guide*, Document No. 36, ILO, Geneva, 182 p., 1994. ISBN: 92-2-209145-0.

Consists of three modules dealing with ways to identify, formulate and resolve problems related to child labour. Defines target audience as training labour inspectors and individuals responsible for formulating coherent national policies on child labour.

- Galetti, Anna: *La protezione dei bambini soldati: Una scommessa per il diritto delle genti* (The protection of child soldiers: A challenge for the law of peoples), Monografia Certificato di formazione continua in diritti dell'Uomo (a.a. 2000), Università di Ginevra, Facoltà di giurisprudenza, Centro studi per la pace, Ginevra, 167 p. 2000.

Dissertation written for the Faculty of Jurisprudence focuses on the issue of protecting children in armed conflict under the two branches of international law, international humanitarian law and the human rights corpus juris, which includes the ILO Convention No.182. Proposes a three-phased approach envisaging protection and social reintegration as well as a review of monitoring procedures at regional and international levels. Criticizes the current international legal system as still being too weak to guarantee the comprehensive protection of children in conflict situations.

- Grimsrud, Bjorne and Stokke, Liv Jorunn: *Child labour in Africa: Poverty or institutional? The cases of Egypt and Zimbabwe*, Fafo Institute for Applied Social Science, Oslo, 50 p., 1997. ISBN: 82-7422-198-2.

Explores the causes of large variations in the scale and scope of child labour in countries with the same level of economic development. Based on the assumption that for every level of economic development there will be a range of results on child labour and that this will depend on the national institutional context. Analyses institutions' impact on child labour with a view to identifying policy strategies. Concludes that the presence of two institutional policies is essential in achieving a reduction in child labour: 1) legislated minimum age, and 2) universal primary education. Asserts that these two policies should be mutually supportive because national stakeholders should be responsible for implementing them.

- Groves, Leslie: *Implementation of ILO Child Labour Convention No. 182: Lessons from Honduras*. See chapter 11b.
- ILO: *Child labour: Targeting the intolerable*. See chapter 1.
- ILO: *Child Labour: What is to be done? Record of the proceedings of the Informal Tripartite Meeting at the Ministerial Level*, Geneva, iv, 68 p., 1996. ISBN: 92-2-110342-0.

Consists of a transcript of the dialogues and discussions among the representatives (often at ministerial level) of a large number of countries on child labour problems. Delegates attempt to identify the causes of child labour and the basic elements of possible national strategies and measures that can be taken to combat it.

- ILO: “Protecting children in the world of work”, in *Labour Education*, No. 108, 1997, pp. 1-59.

Contains articles on international legal instruments for combating child labour, and on codes of conduct as a tool for the elimination of child labour. Moreover, child labour is revisited in terms of ILO standard setting, and discussed in the context of trade union agendas. Provides summaries of child labour in the hotel and tourism industry, agriculture and the diamond and gemstone industry.

- ILO: *Minimum age: General survey by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations*, International Labour Conference, 67th Session 1981, Report iii (PART 4B), Geneva, 214 p., 1981. ISBN: 92-2-102402-4.

Comprises a reference document to facilitate the understanding of the Minimum Age Convention (No. 138) and Recommendation (No. 146) by the ILO Committee of Experts. Even though the information on national law and practice is no longer up-to-date, this is the only “general survey” on child labour and offers valuable clarification of the ILO’s minimum age standards.

- Kern, Christopher M.: “Child labour: The international law and corporate impact” in *Syracuse Journal of International Law and Commerce*, Vol. 27, No. 1, 2000, pp. 177-198.

Arguing that domestic laws have not restrained child labour abuses and that international law is enforceable, appeals for international law to be used to combat child labour. Supports ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and discusses problems encountered by the ILO in achieving its child labour objectives. Maintains that private corporations must play a major role in the child labour crusade, and in this regard the public perceptions of corporate image are especially

important. The examples of Nike and Reebok are presented in some detail, followed by a broader discussion of corporate codes of conduct.

- Lleras-Muney, Adriana: *Were compulsory attendance and child labor laws effective? An analysis from 1915 to 1939*, NBER Working Paper No. 8563, National Bureau of Economic Research, Cambridge, M.A., 23 p., 2001.

Analyses the effect that child labour laws had on educational attainment from 1915-1939, a period in which secondary schooling experienced incredible growth. Investigates how legislation on compulsory school attendance and child labour might be responsible for the reported attendance rise. Using data from the 1960 census, examines the effect of several laws on educational attainment on individuals who were 14 years old between 1915 and 1939. Findings show that legally requiring a child to attend school for one more year, either by increasing the age required to obtain a work permit or by lowering the entrance age, increased educational attainment by about 5 per cent. Furthermore, states with more wealth and a higher percentage of immigrants were more likely to pass more stringent laws.

- Moskowitz, Seymour: "Child labor in America: Who's protecting our kids?", in *Labor Law Journal*, Vol.51, No. 4, 2000, pp. 202-211.

Provides a comprehensive picture of teenage labour in the United States emphasizing the legal context in which it occurs, particularly the failure of various government levels to enact and/or enforce the requisite protection measures.

- Myers, William E.: "The right right? Child labor in a globalizing world", in *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Vol. 575, No. 1, 2001, pp. 38-55.

Examines some important aspects of the current international debate concerning how to apply concepts of children's rights to child labour. Reviews the three main international conventions dealing with child labour and traces in their history a gradual movement towards more culturally inclusive and flexible formulations of children's rights standards.

- Noguchi, Yoshie: "Implementation of the CRC and the work of international organisations: ILO Conventions on Child Labour and the Convention on the Rights of the Child", in Verhellen, Eugene, ed.: *Understanding children's rights*. Collection of papers presented at the Fifth International Interdisciplinary Course on Children's Rights, Ghent, December 2000, Papers on Children's Rights No.6, University of Ghent, Children's Rights Centre, Ghent, xiv, 695 p., 2001. ISBN: 90-74751-26-1.

Explains the legal and normative side of the ILO's work and clarifies the relation between the Convention of the Rights of the Child and the ILO Minimum Age



Convention No.138 and Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention No.182. Also covers their relation with the Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its follow-up of 1998.

- Nola, Suzanna and Bosnick, Steve G.: *Child labour in agriculture: A survey of national legislation*, ILO. Bureau for Workers' Activities, Geneva, 53 p., 2000.

Reviews national child labour legislation in the agriculture sector in over 100 countries. The majority of economically active children in the world are in this sector and yet agriculture is generally excluded from protective legislation regarding child labour. Analyses the extent of this exclusion and its implications for working children. Points out that in the United States, the National Safety Council has ranked agriculture as one of the three most dangerous industries, alongside mining and construction. While accident rates are high, the coverage of hazards posed by agricultural work in national legislation regarding health is generally low. These workers are also omitted from workers' compensation schemes. Includes extensive data comparing the various components of national legislation that affect agricultural child labourers.

- Otis, Jack, Pasztor, E.M. and McFadden, E.J.: "Child labor: A forgotten focus for child welfare", in *Child Welfare: Journal of Policy, Practice, and Program*, Vol. 80, No. 5, 2001, pp. 611-622.

Points to the fact that although in the early twentieth century in developed countries child labour was seen as a fundamental concern of the welfare system, today it is often placed outside the scope of child welfare and child protective services. Argues that making child labour a focus of child advocacy activities once again could do much to better the lives of children. Adduces information on the way existing child labour in the U.S. has been neglected and includes the text of the Child Labour Resolution of the National Association of Social Workers.

- Seabrook, Jeremy: *No hiding place: Child sex tourism and the role of extraterritorial legislation*. See chapter 4.
- Smolin, David M.: "Strategic choices in the international campaign against child labour", in *Human Rights Quarterly*, Vol. 22, 2000, pp. 942-987.

Reviews ILO activities against child labour and notes shifts both in emphasis and in the use of ill-defined categories, for example in confusion surrounding the difference between harmful and traditionally acceptable child work. Argues that it is to the economic advantage of the developing world to have stricter definitions. Considers various forms of child labour as they relate to ILO Convention No. 138 (Minimum Age Convention, 1973) and ILO Convention No. 182 (Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999), and applauds the intent of the latter to prioritize activities and

goals. Argues, however, that the prioritization choices offered by the Convention are irrational and hinder its usefulness as a tool for effectively mobilizing the efforts of the child labour movement and suggests an alternative mode of prioritization based on the work of Amartya Sen.

- UNICEF. Istituto degli Innocenti: *Le violenze sessuali sui bambini: Lo stato di attuazione della legge n. 269 del 1998: Questioni e documenti* (Sexual violence against children: The implementation of law no. 269 of 1998: Questions and documents), Quaderni del Centro nazionale di documentazione e analisi per l'infanzia e l'adolescenza, Dicciannova 19, Firenze, 267 p. 2001.

Consists of the first general report on the implementation of an Italian law of 1998 on sexual violence against children, child abuse, child sexual exploitation, and children's involvement in prostitution, pornography and sex tourism. Discusses the various areas in which the law functions and what steps could be taken to make it more effective in encouraging investigative and preventive activities.

- Uruguay. Ministério del Trabajo y Seguridad Social and ILO. International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour: *Plan Subregional para la erradicación del trabajo infantil en los países del Mercosur y Chile*. (Sub-regional plan for the elimination of child labour in the Mercosur countries and Chile). Lima, 20 p., 2001.

Notes that the elimination of child labour in Latin America faces a series of problems related to the political, economic, social and cultural focus of each country. Frequent problems are the underestimation of the magnitude and the characteristics of child labour, the existence of an informal labour market, the limits of labour inspection, the absence of goals for reducing child labour, etc. Explains that the objective of the sub-regional plan is to establish the basis for a common strategy for eliminating child labour in the Mercosur countries and Chile. The plan envisions the installation of public mechanisms and capabilities for this purpose, as well as the collection of information on progress.

- U.S. Department of State: *Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act 2000: Trafficking in persons report*, Washington, D.C., 86 p., 2001. Available on the U.S. Government Web site at: <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/10492.pdf>

Examines the performance of 82 countries in meeting the requirements of the United States legislation *Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000* to eliminate trafficking in persons. The focus of the act and of this volume is on women and children, who are often forced to work in brothels, fields, and sweatshops, and who may be subjected to violence, difficult living conditions and hazardous workplaces. Lists the various socio-cultural factors that facilitate the trafficking of women and girls. The country statements are very brief but provide a good overall picture of the efforts of various countries to curb the trafficking.

- U.S. Department of the Treasury: Forced child labor advisory, United States Customs Service, International Child Labor Enforcement, Washington, D.C., 2000. (Available from the U.S. Customs Service Web site at <http://www.customs.gov>)

Intended for producers, importers and associated agents, importing products into the United States that might have been made by bonded or forced child labour, booklet aims to facilitate voluntary compliance with the federal law prohibiting the importation of these goods. Provides reasons for concern as well as indicators of bonded labour, and suggests how customs officials and importers can monitor and verify the provenance and fabrication of goods. Also suggests resources for obtaining additional information.

- Van Bueren, Geraldine: *The International Law on the Rights of the Child*, The Hague, 435 p., 1998. ISBN: 9041110917. (Originally issued in 1995.)

Explains the international law concerning the status and the rights of children, focusing on international human rights law and international humanitarian law on the conduct of armed conflicts. Includes a chapter on the international and regional implementation of the law and the role of treaty implementing bodies as well as an outline of existing recommendations to strengthen the legal protection of the child.

- Whitcomb, Debra: *Joining forces against child sexual exploitation*, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office for Victims of Crime, Washington, D.C., 46 p., 1998.

Comprises a pamphlet providing an account of various multi-jurisdictional team approaches to combating child sexual exploitation and juvenile prostitution in parts of the U.S. and in Vancouver, Canada. Offers guidelines for a hands-on approach to prevention and enforcement, and includes resources and ideas for action.

### **(b) The activities of NGOs, international organizations, employers' organizations and workers' organizations**

- Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional (AECI) and ILO. *International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour: El Programa IPEC y el Trabajo Infantil en América Latina* (The IPEC Programme and Child Labour in Latin America), Lima, 70 p., 1999. ISBN: 92-2-311479.

Notes that the problem of child labour has been recognized and included in the regional agenda since the early 90s, driven in part by the media. This has allowed the consolidation of the ILO-IPEC Programme in Latin America. Describes how the programme operates and gives examples of its projects. Also describes its interactions with the region's governments (e.g. in the definition of national plans against child labour) and with social movements such as the Global March against Child Labour.

- Amaral, Carlos, Campineiro, Débora and Siveira, Caio: *Trabalho infantil: Examinando o problema, avaliando estratégias de erradicação* (Child labour: Examining the problem, evaluating strategies for its eradication), Núcleo de Assessoria, Planejamento e Pesquisa (NAPP), UNICEF, Paris, 51 p., 2000. Available on the Instituto de Estudos do Trabalho e Sociedade Web site:

<http://www.iets.inf.br/artigos-socios/CaioSilveira-trabalho-infantil.PDF>

Consists of an overview of child labour in Brazil with analyses of some of the strategies and programmes created to eradicate and prevent it. These include the activities of the National Forum to Prevent and Eradicate Child Labour, as well as the Child Labour Eradication Programme of the Brazilian Ministry of Labour. Suggests ways of creating an evaluation methodology for the programmes, and also provides an extensive bibliography.

- Associação Municipal de Assistência Social: *Programa de criança, brincar e estudar: A construção de uma metodologia de combate ao trabalho infantil* (Children's programme, play and study: The construction of a methodology for combating child labour), Belo Horizonte, 247 p., 1999.

Describes a programme developed in 1996 and 1998 by the Municipal Social Assistance Association of the city of Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil, with UNICEF support. The programme aimed at reducing child labour in Belo Horizonte by promoting and emphasizing family ties. Covers the programme's methodology and its subsequent evaluation, and gives profiles of the families that benefited from it.

- Barnitz, Laura: "Effectively responding to the commercial sexual exploitation of children: A comprehensive approach to prevention, protection and reintegration services", in *Child Welfare: Journal of Policy, Practice, and Program*, Vol. 80, No. 5, 2001, pp. 597-610.

Maintains that a coordinated national and global response is needed in order to stop the trafficking in children and youth and their exploitation for sexual purposes. Describes ongoing initiatives in the United States, their shortcomings and how they could be improved and also addresses international efforts.

- Boyden, Jo, Ling, Birgitta and Myers, William E.: *What works for working children?* See chapter 1.

- Boyden, Jo and Myers, William E.: *Exploring alternative approaches to combating child labour: Case studies from developing countries*, Occasional Paper, Child Rights Series No. 8, UNICEF. Innocenti Research Centre, Florence, vi, 45 p., 1995.

Focuses on four different strategies to combat child labour, studying them within specific country contexts. These include public sector initiatives, including child labour legislation and universal compulsory basic education in the Indian state of Kerala; community and NGO initiatives with governmental support in the Philippines in the 1980s; the sharing of responsibility between government and civil society in Brazil; and cross-national and private sector initiatives spearheaded by North American and European trade unions that hold the view that trading partners in the global market have a special responsibility to introduce and sustain internationally agreed standards on workers' rights and working conditions, especially in situations where child labour may be a key issue. Underscores the risks of applying simplistic solutions without considering their effects and maintains that eradicating child labour entails broader efforts, such as education for all and enlisting the participation of other labour market actors.

- Cadman, Eileen: *No time to play: Child workers in the global economy*, International Confederation of Trade Unions, Trade Union Campaign for a Social Clause, Brussels, 53 p., 1996. ISBN: 2-87390-030-X.

Examines the causes of child labour and possible solutions. Defines child labour and cites reasons for its increase. Stresses the importance of the social clause in international trade agreements, which would involve cooperation between the International Labour Organisation and the World Trade Organisation to stop countries undermining their trading competitors by using child labour. Includes summaries of national case studies from 20 countries based on official government reports and work carried out by local trade unionists and community organisations. Analyses the common political and economic characteristics of child labour, which must be addressed by national governments and by the international community. Concludes by enumerating the necessary action linked to these characteristics.

- Cevallos, Coral, and del Carmen, Sonia Erlinda: *Aprendizajes experienciales de las niñas y niños trabajadores(as)* (Learning experiences of girl and boy child workers), Universidad Politécnica Salesiana, Facultad de las Ciencias de Educación, Quito, 1998.

Bachelor's Degree thesis describes in detail the experiences of the Centre for Girl Child Workers (CENIT - *Centro de la Niña Trabajadora*) in Quito, Ecuador, and endeavours to demonstrate that despite the limitations and difficulties faced by boy and girl child street workers they can be integrated into formal education as long as their daily experiences and practical knowledge form part of this process.

- Defence for Children International (DCI), International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN), International Working Group on Child Labour (IWGCL): *Working children: Reconsidering the debates*, Report of the International Working Group on Child Labour, IWGCL, Amsterdam, 87 p., 1998.

Highlights the achievements of the IWGCL in attaining its objectives, which include influencing and reporting on government policies; sharing knowledge on working children's experiences around the world; encouraging the participation of grass roots activists; and ensuring that the voices of working children are heard in debates on issues that concern them.

- Ennew, Judith: *Street and working children: A guide to planning*, 2nd ed. Save the Children Development Manual No. 6, Save the Children, London, 226 p., 2000. ISBN: 1-84187-032-3.

Comprises a guide to start or improve interventions aimed at helping homeless or street children. Includes recommendations for activities such as project design and the effective use of available information, examples and checklists for carrying out first-hand research, and cooperating with volunteer workers, government and police. Also includes a directory of related institutions and an annotated bibliography.

- Fallon, Peter and Tzannatos, Zafiris: *Child labor, issues and directions for the World Bank* World Bank, Washington, D.C., 30 p., 1998. ISBN: 0-8213-4183-9.

Proposes approaches to combat child labour including reducing poverty, educating children, providing support services for working children, raising public awareness, legislating and regulating child labour and promoting the elimination of abusive child labour through international measures. Says the World Bank can assist through its lending and non-lending activities. In its lending activities, proposes designing and introducing new projects or project components to reduce the harmful effects of child work. For example, increasing the flexibility of school hours to accommodate children who need to combine school attendance with farm labour. Child labour issues can, where relevant, also become part of the social assessment of projects. Operational practices should include suitable safeguards in countries where there is serious risk. Suggests increasing staff awareness and undertaking research on child labour. Finally, as a single institution cannot solve a serious global phenomenon such as this, suggests that the Bank strengthen its partnerships with other organizations.

- Fyfe, Alec and Jankanish, Michele: *Trade unions and child labour: A Guide to action*, ILO, Geneva, 108 p., 1997. ISBN: 92-2-109514-2.

Explores the numerous possibilities for trade union action against child labour at local, national and international levels. Illustrates what can be achieved by presenting a variety of innovative approaches initiated by workers' organizations. Describes a ten-step framework of action for trade unions consisting of investigation; institutional development; policy development; monitoring; awareness-raising; campaigning; collective bargaining; direct support to working children; mobilization; and utilizing the supervisory machinery of international instruments.

– Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women (GAATW), *Human rights in practice: A guide to assist trafficked women and children*. See chapter 8d.

– Grimsrud, Bjorne: *The next steps: Experiences and analysis of how to eradicate child labour*, Fafo Institute for Applied Social Science, Oslo, 129 p., 2002. ISBN: 8274223683.

Examines the linkages between child labour and education, drawing lessons from education systems in Latin America, and includes a detailed analysis of the relationship between poverty and child labour. Discusses the characteristics of child labour in Africa and its connection with the HIV/AIDS pandemic, along with experiences from projects, union actions and social mobilisation in Asia. Details the economic and social factors that lead children to work rather than attend school. Criticizes efforts to tackle child labour in isolation from the rights of adults, and poses key questions for further research into working children as well as household incomes, one of the key areas for intervention. Proposes a framework for international and national action against child labour, in particular by international financial institutions and key UN agencies. Includes contributions from trade unionists, scholars, and ILO and UNICEF specialists

– Groves, Leslie: *Implementation of ILO Child Labour Convention 182: Lessons from Honduras*. (Unpublished.)

Explores the implementation of ILO Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Honduras. Highlights key lessons learned from a joint Save the Children, UK, and Ministry of Labour project, which are relevant to similar projects addressing the application of child labour legislation and to projects focusing on institutional strengthening and children's participation. Examines the centralisation of partnership and ownership, and the value of child-centred approaches. Also explores the capacity of NGOs to engage in national and regional government projects, and the importance of linking national, regional and local level initiatives.

– Haspels, Nelien and Jankanish, Michele: *Action against child labour*. See chapter 1.

- Haspels, Neliën, Romeijn, Marinka and Schroth, Susanne: *Promoting gender equality in action against child labour: A practical guide*, ILO. Regional Office for Asia and Pacific (ROAP), Bangkok, 37 p., 2000. Available on the ILO Web site: <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/gender/gender.pdf>

Provides an overview of strategies to reach both girls and boys when combating harmful labour practices and aims to help strengthen the role of parents in educating their children, especially girl children, and protecting them from labour exploitation. Also aims to help the staff of international organisations involved in combating the problem at the governmental and non-governmental levels and inform specialists about gender equality issues to enable them to design gender sensitive action programmes. Contains two modules, the first providing the basic definitions and tools to promote gender equality in policies and programmes, and the second providing practical assistance for the integration of gender issues in the design of programmes.

- ILO: "Child labour: How the challenge is being met", in *International Labour Review*, Vol. 136, No. 2, 1997, pp. 233-257.

Comprises a summary of many of the child labour policies, national and international, which had been put into effect in 1997 by the ILO and individual member States. Provides estimates of the numbers of working children and information on the ratification of each ILO convention. Written before the adoption of ILO Convention No. 182, elaborates on the efforts to mobilize support for it.

- ILO. Bureau for Workers' Activities: *Child labour in domestic service: Trade union manual: Methods and strategies for policy development and action plans*. See chapter 7b.

- ILO. Bureau for Workers' Activities: *Collective bargaining to combat child labour*, Trade Unions and Child Labour Booklet (5), Geneva, 22 p., 2000.

Argues that collective bargaining may so far have been overlooked as a means of reducing child labour and explains how trade unions can use collective bargaining to combat child labour. Other initiatives to reduce child labour, including the Social Clause and social labelling, are also presented. The titles of the other booklets in the series "Trade Unions and Child Labour" include: (1) *Guide to the booklets*; (2) *Union policies and action plans to combat child labour*; (3) *Fact finding and information about child labour*; (4) *Campaigning against child labour*; (6) *Using ILO Standards to combat child labour*; (7) *The tripartite structure to combat child labour*.

- ILO. International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour: *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, Turkey*, Geneva, 108 p., 2001. ISBN: 92-2112485-1.



Assembles the results of research undertaken in seven countries to identify lessons learned in the fight against child labour. The country studies were carried out in 1997-98 and reflect the work of programmes that were launching national action against child labour. In synthesising lessons learned from various approaches, focuses on examining the degree of synergy between child labour interventions and other measures, and in identifying the constraints or limitations encountered. Presents examples of good practices on a variety of issues, but the focus is on three main themes: 1) creating the necessary conditions in the national legal and policy environment, as well as raising public awareness; 2) building capacity at the national and community level; and 3) direct action with children. There are specific sector profiles on child slavery, factory-based work, and crime. Concludes with a number of recommendations and a list of indicators for measuring impact and evaluation.

- ILO. International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour: *Thematic evaluation of ILO-IPEC programmes in trafficking and sexual exploitation of children: Thailand, Philippines, Columbia, Costa Rica and Nicaragua*, Geneva, 2001. Available on the ILO Web site:

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/monitoring/traffickingreport.pdf>

Evaluation finds that the 'gender dimension' and the needs of girls and boys as programme beneficiaries must be considered, and also the roles of both men and women as perpetrators and abusers. This differentiation should be made at both analytical and programme levels. Suggests that, apart from raising awareness, projects could promote buddy systems among workers to watch out for and protect child workers from sexual pressures. Makes comparisons only when methodologically useful because trafficking and sexual exploitation are different in each region. Comments on the need to document projects undertaken by ILO-IPEC since it began in 1992, although the list of projects in the report is relatively comprehensive.

- International Organisation of Employers (IOE): *Employers' handbook on child labour: A guide for taking action*, in collaboration with the ILO Bureau for Employers' Activities and the ILO. International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), Geneva, 96 p., 2001. (Revised edition.) Available on the IOE Web site: [http://www.ioe-emp.org/ioe\\_emp/pdf/childlabour1.pdf](http://www.ioe-emp.org/ioe_emp/pdf/childlabour1.pdf)

Aims to assist national employers' federations in formulating policies and programmes that contribute to national and international coalitions against child labour. Includes some of the different actions that national employers' federations and sectoral business associations have already taken. The steps recommended and the examples of practical action provided are illustrative rather than exhaustive.

- *Marcha Global Contra el Trabajo Infantil*, ed.: *De la explotación a la educación* (From exploitation to education), Santiago de Chile, 75 p., 2000.

Discusses child labour in Latin America, especially within the framework of the Global March Against Child Labour. Presents the Movement's goals and the outcome of a meeting that took place in Santiago de Chile along with a group of five talks on the subject. Gives an overview of child labour, the concept of children as the bearers of rights, ILO Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour and strategies for their eradication in the Latin American region, and finally, the Chilean Government perspective. Discusses the relationship between the Global March Against Child Labour and the ILO.

- Miljeteig, Per: *Creating partnerships with working children and youth*. See chapter 10.

- Moore, Karen: "Supporting children in their working lives: Obstacles and opportunities within the international policy environment", in *Journal of International Development*, Vol. 12, 2000, pp. 531-548.

Reviews how youth is conceptualised in international policy discourse and attempts to identify opportunities and obstacles faced by organizations involved in supporting the livelihood needs of children. Based on the premise that sustainable development relies on the development of human capital, and that children and the quality of their lives, continue to be key indicators in defining national levels of development. Cites the increasing international commitment to engage children's participation and examines current thinking on participatory development. Investigates the possibility that stopping children from all work should not be a primary goal. Study findings support the theory that understanding the role of work in children's lives is paramount and both the short- and long-term goals of an intervention should be aimed at facilitating children's income-generating capacity.

- Netherlands. Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid: *Report: Combating the most intolerable forms of child labour: A global challenge*. See chapter 8a.

- Pier, Carol: *Tainted harvest: Child labor and obstacles to organizing on Ecuador's banana plantations*. Human Rights Watch, New York, 2002. Available at HRW Web site: <http://www.hrw.org/reports/2002/ecuador/>

Looks at how multinationals purchasing bananas in Ecuador avoid direct responsibility for the harsh conditions endured by workers, including children, by using a large number of third-party Ecuadorian producers. Argues that corporations have an obligation to ensure respect for workers' rights even on their supplier plantations and that, if applied, current Ecuadorian laws governing child labour could go a long way to protecting the human rights of these children. In contrast, current laws intended

to protect workers' right to freedom of association are unsatisfactory and need updating. Concludes with specific recommendations to both banana corporations and the Government of Ecuador to ensure compliance with the international obligations that they are currently violating.

- Smolin, David M.: *Strategic choices in the international campaign against child labour*. See chapter 11a.
- Sood, Deepali: *Sexual exploitation and child trafficking: An analysis of IPEC's Action Programmes (1995-2000)*, ILO. International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour, Geneva, 2000. (Internal document.)

Consists of an analysis of ILO-IPEC's interventions to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children and trafficking encompasses a summary of 13 Action Programmes carried out by IPEC in Cambodia, Nepal, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Tanzania and Thailand. The main focus of the report is children and young girls who are victims and/or are at risk of being trafficked and forced into prostitution. Provides information on the Action Programmes' objectives and the approaches and strategies used by IPEC to implement them.

- Tolfree, David: *Old enough to work, old enough to have a say: Different approaches to supporting working children*, Radda Barnen, Stockholm, 200 p., 1998. ISBN: 91-88726-49-5.

Endeavors to systematise Radda Barnen's experience from five NGO programmes targeting working children. The first part analyzes nine key issues, strategies, approaches and perspectives that have been used in the country programmes. The second part presents case studies on Bangladesh, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Peru and Senegal that give a comprehensive picture of each programme, its impact on children's lives and how it is perceived by the children.

- Turkish Confederation of Employer Associations (TYSK) and ILO. International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour: *Children working in industrial sites and TYSK activities on child labour, Ankara, 59 p., 2002*.

Outlines the activities of the TYSK [Türkiye İşveren Sendikaları Konfederasyonu] in the framework of IPEC's action programme "Elimination of work for children under the age of 15 and improving working conditions of children above the age of 15 in metal sectors in Pendik Industrial Site through strengthening the TYSK's Child Labour Unit". Reviews a range of child protection measures, including health education, counselling services and access to medical examinations. Available on the TYSK Web site: <http://www.tisk.org.tr/yyayin/ch.htm>

- UNESCO and International Catholic Child Bureau: *Working with street children: Selected case studies from Africa, Asia and Latin America*, Paris, 303 p., 1995. ISBN: 9231030965.

Aims to inform and mobilize human and financial resources and is intended particularly for street children educators, social educators, child rehabilitation project managers, the judiciary, city councils, the police as well as governments and the general public. Presents 18 projects providing education, recreational activities and other forms of assistance, which are run by individuals or NGOs and are indicative of common practice when working with street children. Some of the case studies address administrative issues related to project implementation.

- U.S. Department of Labor: *Advancing the global campaign against child labor: Progress made and future actions*. Proceedings from the Conference hosted by the U.S. Department of Labor in collaboration with the International Labour Organization, Washington, D.C., 17 May, 2000. Washington, D.C., 145 p., 2002.

Documents the inputs and results from four different panels on: raising awareness against child labour; implementing effective strategies in the workplace; providing educational opportunities; and raising family earnings potential. Also includes several introductory addresses by high-level officials of national governments and international organizations, as well as interviews with three former working children.

### **(c) Private sector initiatives**

- Bourdillon, M.F.C.: *Child labour and education: A study from Southeastern Zimbabwe*. See chapter 6.
- Boyden, Jo and Myers William, E.: *Exploring alternative approaches to combating child labour: Case studies from developing countries*. See chapter 11b.
- Chowdhry, Geeta and Beeman, Mark: "Challenging child labour: Transnational activism and India's carpet industry", in *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Vol. 575, 2001, pp. 158-175.

Describes the creation of Rugmark, a label certifying child labour-free carpets. Rugmark is depicted as a successful corporate effort to eliminate child labour in this industry using the strategy of norm compliance. Points to the decisive and positive part played by grassroots organizations working with the employers. Discusses educational opportunities supported by the Rugmark strategies. Includes statistical data on the labour share of children in the Indian carpet industry, as well as on the world market of hand-knotted carpets.

- Falconer, Andrea P. and Fischer, Rosa Maria: *O selo social contra o trabalho infantil: Experiências brasileiras* (The social label against child labour: Experiences from Brazil), ILO. International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour, São Paulo, 144 p., 1999.

Final report of the ILO-sponsored study of 1999-2000 on social labelling to combat child labour in Brazil, presents information on important social labelling programmes in Brazil, their objectives, conceptual structure, methodology and impact. It is partly based on a field survey of companies using labelling as a way of combating child labour. Includes a brief history of the Abrinq Foundation, an organizing NGO, and a profile of the companies that use the Abrinq label.

- Hilowitz, Janet: *Labelling child labour products: A preliminary study*, ILO, Geneva, v, 91 p., 1997. ISBN: 92-2-110589-X. Available on the ILO Web site: <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/policy/papers/labelling/index.htm>

Considers in detail six product social labelling programmes, four in the handknotted carpet industry in South Asia. Based on these recent initiatives, discusses the pros and cons of consumer labelling as a way of combating child labour. (A summary of this study can be found in: Hilowitz, J.: "Social labelling to combat child labour: Some considerations", the *International Labour Review*, Vol. 36, No. 2, 1997, pp. 215-232.)

- Instituto Ethos De Responsabilidade Social. Fundação Abrinq pelos Direitos da Criança: *O que as empresas podem fazer pela crianças e pelo adolescente* (What companies can do for children and adolescents), São Paulo, 77 p., 2000. ISBN: 85-88046-0-1-9. Available on the Ethos Web site: <http://www.ethos.org>

After considering legal and company actions over ten years, provides direction for the business community, including strategies and projects concerning health, education, rehabilitation and vocational training. Suggests social projects to protect children and adolescents, such as education, Bolsa-Escola, culture and leisure, and training. Provides examples of success stories, with contact and project information.

- Kern, Christopher M.: *Child labour: The international law and corporate impact*. See chapter 11a.
- Nichols, Martha: "Third world families at work: Child labor or child care?", in *Harvard Business Review*, Vol. 71, No. 1, 1993, pp. 12-23. (Reprint No. 93105.)

An intentionally provocative Harvard Business School case study exploring the dilemma facing the executive of an American company who discovers the use of child labour in an overseas affiliate and who must decide what, if anything, to do about it. The perspectives and analyses of six experts follow the exposition. The varied O

opinions and points raised make the reader aware of the complexity of the issues involved, and of the many different interests, including those of the working children and the families that depend on their earnings.

- *Save the Children: Big business, small hands: Responsible approaches to child labour*, London, 88 p., 2000. ISBN: 1-84187-008-0.

Comprises a response to the international outcry in the 1990s over child labour in supply chain stores and is aimed primarily at business managers of international companies in the retail sector and their suppliers - from multinational companies to small and medium-sized enterprises. Presents various examples of how to design and implement a corporate social responsibility policy, including strategies for phasing out child employees, longer-term implications for business and issues of monitoring. The strategies presented are based on the key principles of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989.

- Tintori, Chiara: "*Per il superamento del lavoro minorile: La certificazione di conformità sociale*" (Overcoming child labour: The certification of social accountability), in *Aggiornamenti sociali. Studi e ricerche*, No. 4, 2002, pp. 292-303.

Discusses six projected laws submitted for consideration to both Chambers of the Italian Parliament concerning companies' social accountability for goods produced without the use of child labour. Presents reasons for the adoption of such mechanisms as codes of conduct, social clauses and labelling. As of early 2002, an advocacy campaign had already led 115 enterprises, 21 of them Italian, to comply with such standards at international level.

- U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs: *By the sweat and toil of children: Consumer labels and child labor*, By the Sweat and Toil of Children Series Vol. IV, Washington, D.C., 252 p., 1997. Available on the DOL Web site: <http://www.dol.gov/ILAB/media/reports/iclp/sweat4/overview.htm>

Studies voluntary efforts, especially labelling initiatives, to inform consumers that measures are being taken to prevent the use of child labour in the production of hand-knotted carpets, leather footwear, soccer balls and tea. Documentation, as for other volumes in the series, emanates from public hearings, contacts and site visits by DOL officials. Site visits were made to Brazil, China, India, Kenya, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan and Tanzania. (This publication can also be found in a version edited by Samet, Andrew J., Diane Publishing Company, Collingdale, 2001.)

- U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs: *The apparel industry and codes of conduct: A solution to the international child labor problem*, By the Sweat and Toil of Children Series Vol. III, Washington, D.C., 242 p., 1996. Available on the DOL Web site:

<http://www.dol.gov/ILAB/media/reports/iclp/apparel/overview.htm>

Focuses on the production of apparel for the U.S market, and reviews the extent to which U.S. importers have established and are implementing codes of conduct or other business guidelines prohibiting the use of child labour in the apparel they sell. Information derives from questionnaires and field visits to 74 apparel producing plants and 20 export processing zones in the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, India and the Philippines. Includes company codes of conduct.

- World Bank: The good practice note: *Addressing harmful child labor in the workplace and supply chain*, Good Practice Note No. 1, Washington, D.C., 20 p., 2002. Available on the IFC Web site:

[http://www.ifc.org/enviro/Publications/Child/Good\\_Practice\\_Note\\_Child\\_Labor.pdf](http://www.ifc.org/enviro/Publications/Child/Good_Practice_Note_Child_Labor.pdf)

Aimed at companies and businesses to help them reduce the number of children doing harmful work in their operations. Discusses a wide range of issues and provides advice to companies on developing an effective corporate policy against harmful child labour and making it participatory; verifying the ages of employees; selecting quality suppliers and making contractual agreements with them outlawing harmful child labour practices; monitoring and inspecting; forging partnerships with other companies in setting up a programme or joining a pre-existing programme; dealing with the special problems posed by the informal sector which is less regulated; monitoring subcontractors, and so forth. Concludes with a "best practices" case study of a major carpet industry company in India.





## Statistics, indicators and research methodologies

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- Ashagrie, Kebebew: “Current progress in implementing new methods and conducting innovative surveys for measuring exploitation of children”, in *Statistical Journal of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe*, Vol. 18, No. 2/3, 2001, pp. 187-203.

Describes the data methodology developed by IPEC-SIMPOC, initiated in 1992, with the main objective of including the quantification of all aspects of the child labour phenomenon at country, regional and global levels. Exhaustive investigation in more than 200 countries confirmed that the dearth of statistical data was due to the absence of appropriate methodologies for collecting the information. Consequently, special survey approaches were designed and field-tested in several countries. Since then, the newly-developed methodologies have been used in a growing number of countries and have enabled the ILO not only to make estimates of the numbers of economically active children, but also to describe the nature, causes, consequences and distribution of some of their activities.

- Ashagrie, Kebebew: *Statistics on working children and hazardous child labour in brief*, ILO, Geneva, 15 p., 1998. Available at: <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/child/childhaz.htm>

Presents the statistical data assembled by the ILO concerning global and regional child labour. Provides an overall picture of child labour within regions, rural and urban areas, and industries. Analyses the children’s work hours and earnings. Contains detailed descriptions of hazardous child labour by industry, occupation and sex, and identifies the types and severity of injuries and illnesses suffered by children.

- Biggeri, Luigi: *Bambini, lavori e lavoretti: Verso un sistema informativo sul lavoro minorile: Primi risultati* (Children, work, and light work: Towards an information system on the work of minors; first results), Italy. Ministero del Lavoro e delle Politiche Sociali, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Roma, 18 p., 2002. Available at: <http://www.radio24.it/documenti/minori.pdf>

Describes the results of a new statistical research project carried out by the National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT) in collaboration with the ILO in 1999 to assess qualitative and quantitative data on child labour in Italy. A new integrated methodological approach focusing mainly on hazardous and non-hazardous occupations was developed and tested in four phases, including a sample survey addressed to adolescents and an integrated interpretation of all the available sources. Findings show that the phenomenon of child labour in Italy is diverse and needs to be tackled in different ways.

- Black, Maggie: *Child domestic workers: A handbook for research and action*, Child Labour Series No. 15, Anti-Slavery International, London, 68 p., 1996. ISBN: 0900918-411. Available on the Anti-Slavery Web site:  
<http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/CDWresearchhandbook.pdf>

Illustrated handbook provides guidelines for researching child domestic workers, a field which is particularly resistant to research because child domestic workers usually work in private homes in isolated conditions and are therefore “hidden”, intentionally or unintentionally. Offers a practical approach to researching and learning more about the children, as a prelude to helping them.

- Boyden, Jo and Ennew, Judith, eds.: *Children in focus: A manual for participatory research with children*, Radda Barnen, Stockholm, 194 p., 1997.

Training manual aimed at programme and project staff in child-oriented non-governmental organizations and research institutions, including individuals and organizations undertaking research with working children. Explains that the goal of child-centered research is the development and improvement of programmes and advocacy, and that participatory research with children presents special challenges that must be taken into account if it and the programmes derived from it are to be successful.

- Grimsrud, Bjoerne: *A comparison of survey instruments for collecting data on child labour*, UNICEF. Innocenti Research Centre, Florence, 55 p., 2001.

Comparative analysis of the household survey instruments developed or used by the ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank for the purpose of collecting information on child labour. In addition, assesses the usefulness of input from other household surveys, such as the USAID DHS, and qualitative instruments, such as the ILO-UNICEF rapid assessment tool, on child labour measurement instruments. Explains the similarities and differences in the various survey instruments by comparing sampling sizes and methodologies; analysing the questionnaires by clarifying who is asked what, age limits, the definitions used etc.; and comparing and contrasting SIMPOC, MICS and LSMS data sets.

- ILO. International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour: *Every child counts: New global estimates on child labour*, Geneva, 51 p., 2002. Available on the ILO Web site:

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipecc/simpoc/others/globalest.pdf>

Consists of new global estimates on the overall magnitude and distribution of working children. Includes estimates on economically active children and on the extent to which children are engaged in hazardous work and other worst forms of child labour. Finds that in 2000 almost 246 million child labourers in the age group 5-17 can be interpreted as “economically active” and that 171 million of them were doing the worst forms of work.

- ILO. International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour: *Memória: Seminário Subregional Metodologías de Investigación en Trabajo Infantil Doméstico* (Conference report: Sub-Regional Seminar of Investigation Methodologies on Domestic Child Work), San José, 163 p., 2001.

Describes research on domestic child labour in Latin American countries. Illustrates how the specificities of each country, as well as ethical considerations, need to be taken into account in the design of research. Contributors include experts and representatives of recognized international organisations and NGOs.

- ILO. International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour and UNICEF: *Investigating child labour: Guide for rapid assessment: Field manual*, Geneva, 146 p., 2000.

Outlines a rapid and relatively inexpensive technique for the quantitative and qualitative investigation of child labour especially in local and regional settings. It has been tested through more than 38 assessments of the worst forms of child labour. The manual is described in more detail in Section 10 above. Six of the studies made utilizing this methodology have also been abstracted in this Bibliography.

- Jensen, Robert T.: *Development of indicators on child labour*, ILO, Geneva, 83 p., 2002. Available on the ILO Web site:

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipecc/simpoc/guides/jensen.pdf>

Discusses the importance of developing key indicators that can measure and assess many aspects of child labour, maintaining that this is a more useful and better-structured way to understand child labour than dealing with large numbers of variables of differing importance. Identifiable indicators can provide a coherent framework for describing and analysing the current incidence and situation of child labour, including its characteristics, causes and consequences. Once established, these indicators are also useful for developing policy and formulating, implementing and monitoring interventions and programmes. When carefully designed and produced, reliable indi-

cators make it possible to measure the effect of interventions against previously set objectives. They also facilitate comparisons across regions, countries and programmes.

- Jensen, Robert T.: *Mainstreaming gender into the International Programme on Child Labour*, ILO, Geneva, 72 p., 2000. Available on the ILO Web site: <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/gender/jensen.pdf>

Notes that the report was designed and written expressly for ILO-IPEC but has broader application because it provides guidelines for sensitizing researchers and social actors to a range of gender-related issues, so that they can take into account the often very different situations of working girls and boys. Maintains that problems relating to girl children have not received sufficient attention in the past, either in research or in project conception and implementation. Reviews the degree to which gender sensitive approaches were earlier integrated into ILO activities and develops a strategy and practical guidelines for strengthening gender aspects. Provides a series of checklists and concrete measures for incorporating gender dimensions aimed at assisting individuals working in the area of child labour, whether in research, the collection of statistical or qualitative data, or the prioritizing, implementation and later the assessment and evaluation of policies and specific programmes.

- Mexico. Sistema Nacional para el Desarrollo Integral de la Familia (DIF) and UNICEF: *Para el futuro de México yo también cuento: Manual metodológico para el estudio de niñas, niños y adolescentes trabajadores en 100 ciudades* (To the Mexican future I am also important: Methodological manual for the study of working children in 100 cities), México D.F., 54 p., 1997.

Presents a methodology for collecting information on the health, human rights, safety and educational situation of working children in 100 cities of Mexico to compensate for the lack of reliable information on child labour in the country. Describes ways of determining sample size and selecting the sample, and the variables to study. Also presents a methodology for initiating the investigation.

- Regional Working Group on Child Labour (RWG-CL): *Improving action-oriented research on the worst forms of child labour*, Proceedings of the Asian Regional Workshop, Bangkok, Thailand, 8-10 December 1999, Bangkok, 187 p., 2000. ISBN: 974-85879-0-8.

Provides an overview of the workshop proceedings, a review of several research methods to measure and assess the worst forms of child labour in Asia, and an assessment of participatory approaches to the collection of information on the worst forms of child labour. Also provides guidelines for the effective use of existing data sources on child labour and for the design and implementation of large-scale surveys to gen-

erate internationally comparative data on the worst forms of child labour. The proceedings are complemented by the publication: *Improving action-oriented research on the worst forms of child labour: Case studies prepared by the participants to the Asian regional workshop*. ISBN: 974-85921-9-7.



## Other resources

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- Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional (AECI) and ILO. International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour: *Sistema de información regional sobre trabajo infantil* (Regional information system on child labour), CD Rom, Lima, 2002. ISBN: 92-2-312987-7.

Contains references to more than 1,200 documents relating to child labour in Latin America. First released in 1998, it has been updated and includes material from all Latin American countries.

- Canil, Ana Maria and Lenzi, Blanca, “39 títulos sobre trabajo infantil” (39 titles on child labour), in *Sociedades y Políticas*, No. 2, 45 p., 1996.

Comprises a selection of 39 works on child labour published in Latin America in the early 1990s. The annotated references are representative of the countries covered and, therefore, serve as a good reference source for the period.

- ILO. International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour and Development Policy Network for the Elimination of Child Labour (DPNet): *The economics of child labour: An annotated bibliography*. (Forthcoming on the ILO-IPEC Web site.)

The Development Policy Network (DPNet) aims to promote the integration of child labour into larger development and poverty reduction efforts. This annotated bibliography contains a list of publications on the economics of child labour, including abstracts.

- Institute of Development Studies: *Children and development resource guide*, ELDIS Gateway. Available on the ELDIS Gateway <http://www.eldis.org/children/index.htm>

ELDIS is a gateway to information on development issues, hosted by the Institute of Development Studies, Sussex, UK. Among other services, it provides an annotated bibliography on children and development, including many publications on child labour.

- Instituto Interamericano del Niño (IIN-OEA): *Revista Bibliográfica* (Bibliographic Magazine of the Inter-American Institute of the Child), Montevideo, 2002.

Periodical publication covers many areas of interest for individuals working on issues concerning infancy and adolescence and includes more than 3,000 bibliographical references on child labour from 1985 to 2002. Recent editions of the magazine are available at various locations on the Internet and on the IIN-OEA Web site <http://www.iin.oea.org>.

The following Web sites contain *inter alia* publications related to child labour:

<http://www.ioe-emp.org> (International Organisation of Employers)

<http://www.icftu.org> (International Confederation of Free Trade Unions)

<http://www.antislavery.org>

<http://www.defence-for-children.org>

<http://www.dol.gov> (US Department of Labor)

<http://www.ecpat.net>

<http://www.globalmarch.org> (Global March against Child Labour)

<http://www.netec.wustl.edu/WoPEc.html> (Working Papers in Economics)

<http://www.savethechildren.org.uk>

<http://www.terredeshommes.org>

<http://www.ucw-project.org> (Understanding Children's Work)

<http://www.unesco.org>

<http://www.unicef.org>

<http://www.worldbank.org>



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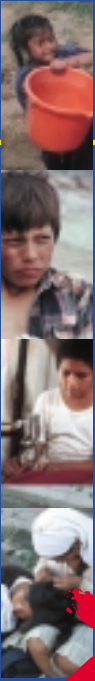
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ISBN 92-2-113653-1



International  
Labour  
Office