



Fading Light:

A Study on Child Trafficking

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Solidarity Center

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Preface

I have a friend who genuinely insists that her dead husband is constantly with her for the past ten years. Once while having dinner I jokingly asked her as to where was the husband sitting and she pointed to the empty chair on our chair. Today, while emailing her, my outlook collapsed for no reason and I could not help thinking about the husband.

This trafficking study is no different. Every time we sat to work on it, something odd happened and it has thus been delayed which usually does not happen to us. Initially, the team working on this had some conceptual problems. After intense and sometimes heated discussions, the survey was eventually commenced. Fazila wrote the first draft based on the survey report but the draft then got stuck with Tracey as she had some major concerns about certain aspects. After almost a year, Qindeel and Tracey eventually sorted them out and the final manuscript went to the press. Again it got stuck there as some proofreading errors were found. However, finally and hopefully it is in your hands.

Trafficking is not an area of expertise for us at SPARC. However, few if any organizations or individuals in the whole country for that matter are experts in this issue. Apart from many other reasons, it could be due to the perception that it is not a major issue afflicting the country. It is after all nothing of the magnitude as seen in India or Nepal. Few Bangladeshi women are trafficked annually to Pakistan but it is on a small scale as compared to the trafficking of Nepali and Bengali girls to India. Nevertheless, problem exists and it is nothing short of hell for the person undergoing it.

Until recently, the Government of Pakistan was proudly and loudly proclaiming to the whole world that there are no Pakistani camel kids in the UAE and that it was all a NGO hullabaloo inspired by the Westerners to malign brotherly ties between two Muslim countries. Now suddenly since 2005, hundreds of Pakistani malnourished camel kids have started arriving in Pakistan and some proclaim that thousands still languish in the Gulf countries. I myself saw one in Dubai a couple of years ago as he was hiding behind a car against a forceful breeze and was shivering; he appeared so tiny and vulnerable. I can never forget that sight and really wish I could have helped him. But I could not as my hosts in Dubai were scared to get involved.

Just a couple of weeks ago, I came across a news item about several Pakistani girls being trafficked to the Gulf countries. It said that most of the victims are in the age group 11 to 13 years and they are smuggled to the Arab countries where they are forced into prostitution; sometimes, the age on the passport is shown as that of an adult. Many a times, the traffickers force the young girls to present themselves as virgins because many clients demand young girls. I know personally of some under-18 girls who are routinely being taken to the Gulf countries for dance shows.

What are we doing about this? We were hardly doing anything on the issue of trafficking until the US Congress discovered the issue at the time of the enactment of the Victims of Trafficking Act of 2000. This US legislation introduced a system of grading and threatened a country with sanctions if it was perceived that not enough was being done to combat the

menace. Typically, the Government of Pakistan woke up to the issue and introduced a law within no time titled the Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance 2002.

Pakistan was saved from the imposition of sanctions. But has the law changed things on the ground? Hardly. One nowadays read a lot of news titled trafficking in the national press but they are more about migration of Pakistani labor to the West and the Gulf than about the real trafficking related issues.

The Pakistani law defines “human trafficking” to mean:

obtaining, securing, selling, purchasing, recruiting, detaining, harboring or receiving a person, notwithstanding his implicit or explicit consent, by the use of coercion, kidnapping, abduction, or by giving or receiving any payment or benefit, or sharing or receiving a share for such person’s subsequent transportation out of or into Pakistan by any means whatsoever for any of the purposes mentioned in section 3.

Human trafficking, then in turn, into or out of Pakistan for the purpose of attaining any benefit, or for the purpose of exploitative entertainment, slavery or forced labor or adoption in or out of Pakistan is made punishable with imprisonment extending up to seven years and also liable to fine.

Employing a the labor or services of a trafficked person by coercion or fraud has also been made punishable with imprisonment.

There are also specific provisions in the law relating to trafficking of children and women.

The law thus has teeth and can go a long way in managing this growing but presently still a controllable phenomenon. The question is of enforcement and implementation of the law. Like many other similar issues in our country, the matter suffers from lack of political will and there is sort of indifference by the relevant authorities towards the menace. The only time we really get to hear about the problem is when it is raised by the foreign community in meetings with officials or in conferences arranged in fancy hotels. The tragedy as this book reveals continues unabated and is indeed tragic.

Anees Jillani
May 3/ 2006
Islamabad

Author's Note of Thanks

The objective of this research was to use a systematic methodology to collect information on child labor and the migration of children, and their linkages with trafficking. This study attempts to combine quantitative and qualitative analysis to get an in-depth knowledge of child labor, child migration and trafficking and their consequences. The study examines the causes, characteristics, magnitude and consequences of child trafficking.

Primary information consisted of quantitative and qualitative data generated through interviews and field surveys. In the first phase, the target population was parents, who were interviewed to gather information about the family with an emphasis on the children and particularly those who were not living with the family. In the second phase, children who had migrated from their homes (identified during the first phase) were also interviewed in order to compare the parents' perceptions of their children's situations with the reality according to the children. It also helped in analyzing the life of economically active children and the processes linked with migration and trafficking.

This is a pilot study conducted with limited resources and funds with a focus on supply rather than demand in order to identify the reasons families and communities are unable to protect children from this problem. The significance of this study is that it has taken into account for the first time intra-State (domestic) migration of children for labor within the context of trafficking. Such migration is highly prevalent and culturally deep-rooted in Pakistani society and has never been considered trafficking, though it meets the defining criteria.

This report starts with a review of the concepts of child labor and trafficking, followed in the second chapter by the study's methodology. The third chapter explores the study findings and discusses the dynamics and patterns of child labor, child migration and child trafficking. Finally, the report presents recommendations for the Government of Pakistan and other stakeholders to address in their plans of action.

The study findings confirm that uneducated children, when migrated to other places for work, are more vulnerable to trafficking. These children suffer physical, emotional and sexual exploitation and could end up in the worst forms of child labor.

The findings indicate that the phenomenon of child trafficking is complicated and involves numerous factors at both the sending and receiving ends. The analysis attempts to present profiles of children who are at risk of trafficking. The study suggests that trafficking is not a discrete act. It is in fact a combination or series of events that take place in the child's home community, at transit points and at the final destination. A relatively common pattern of trafficking of children in Sindh is from rural areas to urban centers, although patterns do vary. There are a number of factors at the supply end that push children into the hands of traffickers. Among the most prevalent are poverty, lack of education and training, and the pressure to earn a living or help support the family.

In the end, I would like to sincerely thank the following individuals and organizations for making this provincial report happen.

My thanks go first to the families and children who gave us the opportunity to talk to them and gather information about them and their living conditions.

A few individuals have been the yeast for conceptual fermentation and deserve special mention for their effort and time spent in discussions on developing the research methodology. I would like to commend the efforts of International Labor Organization (ILO) for their trafficking programs worldwide and the publications that helped in formulating the present study.

Special thanks to Anees Jillani and SPARC team members, Tracey Wagner-Rizvi and Fazila Gulrez in particular, Ravindra Samithadasa, my former colleague in the Solidarity Center, who was instrumental in setting the tone of the report.

I would like to commend the efforts of the field researchers from Coalition Against Child Labor (CACL), especially Mukhtiar Ahmed Noonari (Field Coordinator) whose tremendous fieldwork made this report a reality. I would like to thank the students of Karachi University for their motivation and commitment and their help during the second phase of the interviews. I am grateful to William Conklin, Field Representative of Solidarity Center, for his interest in the issue of child labor and for providing the financial assistance without which this study would not have been possible. In the end, I would like to thank Nighat Razaq of Strengthening Participatory Organization (SPO) for her initiatives early on in the study, including developing the questionnaire on which the whole survey has been based.

I hope that this study provides the kind of information that is helpful to readers in further understanding the issue of trafficking of children in Pakistan and the factors that perpetuate this heinous crime in the country.

Qindeel Shujaat

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Definitions & Concepts

Child: Any person less than 18 years of age.

Child Labor: Work done by children that restricts or damages their physical, emotional, intellectual, social or spiritual growth as children, and that denies them their right to fully develop, to play or to go to school.¹

Worst Forms of Child Labor: According to ILO Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labor (No 182), the term comprises:

- (a) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labor, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
- (b) the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;
- (c) the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties;
- (d) work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.

Bonded Labor or Debt Bondage: When a person's labor is demanded as a means of repayment for a loan. Three types of bonded labor exist in practice around the world:

- (a) children who inherited a debt carried by their parents.
- (b) children who were used by parents as collateral for a loan, for example if they were facing an unusually large or urgent expense.
- (c) Workers who requested an advance on future wages they expect to earn.

In all of these cases, the debt is consistently increased through interest to a sum beyond the worker's capacity to repay. Expenses and interest consume all wages and also cause the debt to grow.

Labor Exploitation: To profit from the labor of others without giving a just return. Such as minimum wage, reasonable working conditions, acceptable labor standards, etc.

Slavery: The ownership of one person by another.

Migrant: A person who leaves his/ her country or community of origin for political, economic, social, religious or other reasons. An "illegal migrant" is a person who migrates without legal authority, i.e., without proper documentation.

Consent: Agreement taking into account the information available at that time. Victims of trafficking (adults and children alike) commonly consent in the initial stage of being trafficked

1. <http://www.freethechildren.org>

because they are misled or deceived by traffickers into believing that it is a positive opportunity.

Adults possess the right to make informed decisions and choices, even if this includes choosing to remain in exploitative situations. Because children are not fully aware of the complications and consequences of migration and exploitation, their consent is not considered valid.

Coercion: Coercion means the use of force, violence, physical restraint, deception, fraud or acts or circumstances not necessarily including physical force but that could have the same effect, such as the credible threat of force or infliction of serious harm.

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Working Definition of Child Trafficking

Various definitions are currently being used by UN agencies, governments and other stakeholders to describe trafficking. Generally all definitions include the concept of the movement of persons with or without their consent, within a country or internationally, for all forms of exploitative work, including prostitution and servile marriage. More recently, definitions have been broadened to encompass a much wider range of issues and abuses. This means that more forms of exploitation experienced by children can be categorized as trafficking than previously considered.

The Government of Pakistan in October 2002 promulgated the *Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance 2002*. It defines “human trafficking” as: “*Obtaining, securing, selling, purchasing, recruiting, detaining, harboring or receiving a person, notwithstanding his implicit or explicit consent, by the use of coercion, kidnapping, abduction, or by giving or receiving any payment or benefit, or sharing or receiving a share for such person’s subsequent transportation out of or into Pakistan by any means whatsoever for any purposes mentioned in Section 3*”

The purposes mentioned in Section 3 include: for attaining any benefit, or for exploitative entertainment, slavery or forced labor or adoption.

The Ordinance’s definition is flawed because it limits trafficking to only forced or coerced movement across borders, completely ignoring intra-State/ domestic trafficking.

In defining trafficking, it is important to distinguish between the rights, needs and interests of children as distinct from those of women, though both groups are particularly vulnerable to trafficking, because the reasons for their vulnerability and the impact of trafficking on their lives may differ. However, existing definitions make little or no distinction between the two categories. This is not only because similar mechanisms and processes are often applied in both cases, but also because much of the available data on trafficking of women is not clearly disaggregated by age. For example, some reports^{1,2} on the trafficking of women state that the majority of women forced into prostitution are between 16 and 24 years of age, meaning they include 16- and 17-year-old girls, who are considered children according to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC).

In order to set priorities for policy and program interventions to combat the trafficking of children, it is essential to understand the context and the magnitude of the problem. At the same time, policies and interventions must make clear distinctions between eradicating the trafficking of adults and the trafficking of children.

The definition in Pakistan’s trafficking law also fails to describe the complexities of the problems suffered by trafficked individuals, who fall victim to trafficking for a wide variety of reasons and end up in an equally wide range of exploitive and abusive situations.

1. Masako Iijima, “S. Asia urged to unite against child prostitution,” Reuters, June 19, 1998.

2. Indrani Sinha, “Paper on Globalization & Human Rights,” SANLAAP India, quoting LHRLA.

The United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (2000), a supplement to the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, defines trafficking as: The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of a threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability, or of giving or receiving payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person for the purpose of exploitation.

This definition is useful because it highlights not only the recruitment and transportation process that is pivotal to trafficking, but also the corresponding exploitative conditions into which women and children are trafficked. Though recruitment and transportation processes can be separated in definitions from the related abuses, it is not so easy to separate them in the reality of analyzing who is involved in trafficking and differentiating between migration, smuggling and trafficking.

There is fluidity between the processes of migration, smuggling and trafficking. It is critical, therefore, to examine trafficking and the exploitative conditions into which human beings are trafficked as an integrated whole. The chart below, developed by International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC) and the Solidarity Center and extrapolated from the UN definition above, is a useful tool to analyze individual situations to determine whether trafficking has occurred.

Process	+	Means	+	Purpose
Recruitment OR		Threat OR		Prostitution OR
Transportation OR		Coercion OR		Pornography OR
Transferring OR		Abduction OR		Violence/ Sexual Exploitation OR
Harboring OR		Fraud OR		Forced Labor OR
Receiving		Deceit OR Deception OR Abuse of Power		Slavery/ Similar Practices
<p>If one condition from each of the three categories above is met (in adults), the result is trafficking. Consent is irrelevant if one of these “means” is employed. For children consent is not at issue, and any combination of “process” and “purpose” constitutes trafficking, regardless of the “means”.</p>				

Therefore, for the purposes of this study, the research team framed a working definition of child trafficking by taking into account various definitions used worldwide as well as the definition in Pakistan’s trafficking Ordinance. The researchers developed this definition not as a new standard, but in order to analyze trafficking in the broadest possible sense.

Hence, “child trafficking” in this study refers to:

Transporting, or recruiting for transport, a child from one place to another within and/or across national borders into exploitative and/or abusive circumstances, with or without the child’s consent, for financial and/or other benefit.

Differences and Links Between Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants

In some respects, trafficking in persons resembles the smuggling of migrants, yet there are vital differences. Smuggling of migrants, though often undertaken in dangerous or humiliating conditions, involves adults who have consented to being smuggled. In trafficking, the victim’s consent is not given or is given on the basis of false information or under coercive, deceptive, or abusive circumstances. Because the consent of children is not considered valid, all transportation of children into exploitative situations can be considered trafficking.

Smuggling ends when the migrant reaches his/her destination, though suffering may continue. The trafficking victim, however, continues to suffer after reaching the destination by being placed in exploitative conditions to the trafficker’s benefit and perhaps under force or coercion. Smuggling generally takes place across frontiers while trafficking can take place both within and across borders.

Migration also is linked with trafficking in several ways. People may freely choose to migrate but be deceived by an “agent” about the kind of work they are subsequently expected to do and be unable to leave. In this case, what appeared to start as migration was actually trafficking.

When apprehended by authorities, trafficked or smuggled migrants are taken into custody on charges of entering the country illegally on fake documents. Their status is that of an illegal migrant and not that of a trafficked person; as such, the victims become criminals while the crime committed against them is not taken into account.

TRAFFICKING: A MULTIDIMENSIONAL ISSUE

- ◆ Trafficking is an economic issue perpetuated by poverty and economic pressure.
- ◆ Trafficking is a socio-cultural issue wherein child labor is accepted and justified.
- ◆ Trafficking is a political issue requiring political will to address the issue at both national and international levels.
- ◆ Trafficking is a legal issue wherein victims are denied justice despite existing laws and provisions.
- ◆ Trafficking is a human rights issue wherein the rights of individuals are violated throughout the process.

Profiles of Pakistan and Sindh

About Pakistan

Located in South Asia, Pakistan has a population of approximately 149 million.³ It comprises four provinces, Sindh, Punjab, Balochistan, North West Frontier Province (NWFP), and three territories.



Pakistan is predominantly an agricultural country and farm products are the mainstay of its economy. According to the Planning Commission, the rural poverty ratio was 38.65% for 2002-03. The gravity of rural poverty is that it affects over 70% of the country's population.⁴

According to the UNDP Human Development Report 2004, Pakistan belongs to the category of countries having "low human development" and is ranked at 142 out of 177 countries.⁵ The literacy rate is estimated to be 54% (66% for men and 42% for women).⁶ Literacy rates vary considerably between the urban (63%) and rural areas (34%, meaning that about two out of three rural residents are illiterate).⁷

3. <http://www.infopak.gov.pk>

4. *Rural Poverty: A Multi-Faceted Problem*, Dawn, February 16, 2004.

5. UNDP, Human Development Report 2004, New York, 2004, p. 141.

6. Pakistan Economic Survey 2003-04. Economic Advisor's Wing, Finance Division, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad, P. 123.

7. Social Development In Pakistan 2002-03: The State of Education, SPCD, p. 6.

The population has increased at an average growth rate of about 2.6% per annum between the 1981 and 1998 censuses.⁸ According to UNFPA in July 2003, of the 146 million people of Pakistan at that time, 48 million were living below the poverty line, earning less than \$1 a day. Fifty-four million have no access to safe drinking water; 71 million live in one-room houses with an average family of six and 82 million have no sanitation facilities. According to the UNDP Human Development Report 2003, the number of employed people over 30 years of age has doubled from 18.5 million to 38.3 million and the number of unemployed has increased eight times from 0.4 million to 3.3 million.⁹

TABLE 1 - AREA, POPULATION BY SEX, POPULATION DENSITY, URBAN PROPORTION, HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND ANNUAL GROWTH RATE

Administrative Unit	Area (sq. km)	Population 1998					Average Household size	Population 1981	1981-98 Average Annual Growth Rate (%age)
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Population Density Per sq.km	Urban Proportion			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Pakistan	796,096	132,352,279	68,873,686	63,478,593	166.30	32.50	6.80	84,253,644	2.69
N.W.F.P.	74,521	17,743,645	9,088,936	8,654,709	238.10	16.90	8.00	11,061,328	2.82
FATA	27,220	3,176,331	1,652,047	1,524,284	116.70	2.70	9.30	2,198,547	2.19
Punjab	205,345	73,621,290	38,094,367	35,526,923	358.50	31.30	6.90	47,292,441	2.64
Sindh	140,914	30,439,893	16,097,591	14,342,302	216.00	48.80	6.00	19,028,666	2.80
Balochistan	347,190	6,565,885	3,506,506	3,059,379	18.90	23.90	6.70	4,332,376	2.47
Islamabad	906	805,235	434,239	370,996	888.80	65.70	6.20	340,286	5.19

Source: Household Integrated Economic Survey 1998-99, Federal Bureau of Statistics, Government of Pakistan.

About Sindh

Sindh is the second largest province of Pakistan. Its capital is Karachi, which is not only the most populous metropolis, but also the largest commercial hub. Sindh has two seaports, both located in Karachi, as well as Pakistan's biggest international airport, also in Karachi.

Sindh is bordered by Balochistan and Punjab to the north and Rajasthan (India) to the east. It has the Runn of Kutch and the Arabian Sea to the south and Lasbela and Kalat districts of Balochistan province to the west.



8. Population Census 1998, Population Census Organization, Government of Pakistan (<http://www.statpak.gov.pk>).
9. 48 million fall below poverty line: Report, Dawn, July 12, 2003.

The population of Sindh according to the 1998 census is about 30 million, of which 48% live in urban areas and 52% in the rural areas. Fifty-three percent of the population is male, and 47% is female. At the time of the census, the province was divided administratively into 5 divisions, 21 districts, 87 tehsils or talukas and 5871 mauzas/dehs/villages.¹⁰

Districts of Sindh¹¹

Jacobabad, Shikarpur, Larkana, Sukkur, Ghotki, Khairpur, Naushero Feroz, Nawabshah, Dadu, Hyderabad, Badin, Thatta, Sanghar, Mirpurkhas, Umerkot, Tharparker, Malir, Karachi East, Karachi West, Karachi South, Karachi Central

10. Population Census 1998, Population Census Organization, Government of Pakistan.
<http://www.statpak.gov.pk>

11. Ibid.

Rationale & Objective

Rationale of the Study

Studies have been conducted to assess the magnitude of the problem of child trafficking in many countries. In Pakistan, however, there is a dearth of such studies, except for a few qualitative studies based on secondary data, which can give only an indicative picture.

In Sindh over 50% of the population live in rural areas¹² and are poor. It is therefore important to study child labor, migration and trafficking and quantify the extent and severity of the practice in this province. The current study aims to assess the scope of child trafficking in Sindh and correlates the problem with education levels of children and their families, employment patterns within families, migration and cultural practices. The study will provide baseline data for further inquiry or qualitative research in order to determine the main factors that contribute to the trafficking of children. This study would serve as a basis for follow-up intervention.

Objective

This study focuses on both intra-State and cross border trafficking of children in Sindh and its relation with the worst forms of labor.

The main objectives of the research are:

- I. To explore the links (patterns) between child labor and child trafficking;
- II. To assess the magnitude of child trafficking in Sindh;
- III. To identify the supply side economic aspects of child trafficking.

Reasons for the Lack of Statistics on Trafficking

- ◆ Denial by the authorities concerned of the existence of human trafficking (including child trafficking), leading to inaction towards addressing the issue.
- ◆ Probability that many cases of trafficked children go undetected by the authorities concerned and, when detected, no firm action is taken because of the “mafia” involved.
- ◆ Complexity of the issue, with close links to illegal migration, smuggling and child labor — these issues have rarely been considered from the trafficking perspective, and trafficking cases have not been recorded as such.
- ◆ Lack of a government-level mechanism to collect data on children trafficked within and from Pakistan.
- ◆ Use of different definitions of trafficking nationally and internationally.
- ◆ Lack of qualitative and quantitative scientific research at national or provincial level to measure the extent of the problem.
- ◆ Lack of incentives for trafficked children to divulge information.

12. Demographic Indicators, 1998 Census, Population Census Organization, Government of Pakistan
<http://www.statpak.gov.pk>

Methods of Assessment

The following methods were used to achieve the objectives of the study:

- ◆ Review of existing relevant research, policies, laws, programs and project documents, statistics, news clippings and reports;
- ◆ Structured interviews;
- ◆ Observations by surveyors noted on survey forms following interviews;
- ◆ Focus Group Discussions.

An Overview of the Situation

Child labor is highly pervasive in Sindh and can be observed in every labor sector. In the poorest villages, children become laborers almost as soon as they can walk. Much of the farmlands are worked by children; yoked teams of three, four, and five-year-olds plough, seed, and spray pesticides in fields from dawn to dusk.

Children work for a variety of reasons, the most important being poverty and pressure to escape deprivation and scarcity. In rural areas, most children are raised without health care, sanitation, or education; and many are as starved for affection as for food. As soon as they are old enough to have an elementary understanding of their circumstances, parents expect children to earn their upkeep, to make sacrifices, and, if necessary, to travel far from home and live with strangers.

Traditional factors such as rigid cultural and social roles in certain communities limit education opportunities and in turn contribute to child labor. Other schooling problems, such as inaccessibility of schools or the lack of quality education, spur parents to engage their children in more profitable pursuits. Despite laws prohibiting child labor in certain sectors and indentured servitude, children make up a quarter of the unskilled workforce, and can be found in virtually every factory, workshop and field, as well as throughout the informal sector and in domestic service. Child laborers are present in brick kilns, factories, the carpet weaving industry, agriculture, small industries, and domestic service. They earn on average one-third of the adult wage. Though children are not well paid, they are nevertheless often major contributors to family income.

The worst forms of child labor include debt bondage, forced or compulsory labor (including the forced recruitment of children for use in armed conflict), using children for prostitution or production of pornography, using children for illegal activities, particularly drug trafficking, and other work which is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children. In Pakistan, the government has identified 29 different professions as the worst of child labor. The list includes, among other things, work with hazardous chemicals or machinery, carpet-weaving, work between 10 pm and 8 am (hotel industry), and work in cinemas and cyber cafés.

Bonded labor is widespread in Pakistan, and Sindh is no exception. In remote areas of rural Sindh, bonded agricultural labor and debt slavery have a long history. Landlords have kept entire families in private prisons and sold families to other landlords. Human rights groups report that as many as 50 private jails housing some 4,500 bonded laborers were maintained by landlords in rural Sindh.¹ The primary industries employing bonded labor are agriculture, brick kilns, fisheries, milling, and quarries. Under the bonded labor system, families are trapped by advance pay (*peshgi*) from their employers. Supposedly, the family need only work long enough to repay the debt, but low wages and cheating by employers combine to

13. "Country Reports on Human Rights Practices 2002," Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor. US Department of State, Paragraph 4-5, Section 6 Workers Rights, C-Prohibition of Forced or Bonded Labor.

effectively “bond” the family to the employer indefinitely. Debts are passed down from parents to children and in the case of a father’s death, the child bears full responsibility for repayment.

There is no law in Pakistan prohibiting child labor in its entirety. The Employment of Children Act 1991 prohibits child labor only in certain sectors and regulates their employment in others, thereby effectively legitimizing child labor. The Bonded Labor System (Abolition) Act 1992 prohibits indentured servitude and frees all bonded laborers of their debts. In addition, Pakistan has ratified the International Labor Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labor (No. 182). However, these laws and international commitments are not enforced, permitting children to be exploited in brutal and squalid working conditions.

A rapid assessment (RA) conducted by SPARC and ILO in 2005 on child domestic workers shows that about 26% of households in Pakistan have at least one domestic worker between the ages of 6 to 14¹⁴. This indicates that every fourth house in Pakistan is plagued with child labor. The study also shows that these children were subjected to abusive and discriminatory employer attitudes.

According to a survey conducted by the Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS) in October 1996 and announced by the Ministry of Labor and the ILO, the number of working children was 3.3 million, and children made up about 7% of the total workforce. However, these figures omit children under 10 and those who are working in family and small businesses that are not registered with the government.

SPARC believes the official figure to be unrealistically low. Children make up about half the population of Pakistan (more than 73 million¹⁵). With some 24 million school age children (5-17 years) not enrolled in school, the actual number of child laborers must be higher than the official figure indicates.¹⁶

Human Trafficking

Human trafficking is not a new phenomenon. Trafficking is fostered by social and economic disparities that produce victims seeking, or forced, to migrate for better prospects. Traffickers take advantage of their vulnerabilities, many of which are the outcomes of poverty, poor governance or social exclusion.

The issue of trafficking is complex and needs to be addressed at various levels. Pakistan is a country of origin, transit, and destination for women and children trafficked for sexual and labor exploitation. Children are taken or sent from their homes through abduction.

14. Waqar Gillani, “Every Fourth House is Plagued with Child Labor”, Daily Times, June 13, 2005.

15. UNICEF, The State of World’s Children 2005, New York, p. 128.

16. According to The State of the World’s Children 2005, Pakistan’s under-18 population is 73.711 million, under-five population is 23.528 million, leaving 50.183 million between 5-17 years of age. According to the Economic Survey 2004-05, some 26.103 million are enrolled in primary, middle, secondary and higher secondary schools (2003-04). This means some 24 million children are not attending school and therefore vulnerable to exploitation as child laborers.

Minor Girl Sold and Married to 60-Year-Old Man

Sold by her grandfather to an old man to settle a family loan, 13-year-old Pathani of Dadu, Sindh, escaped forced marriage captivity and braved her way home, where her parents had her marriage annulled and sent her to Crisis Center Islamabad for protection.

This step has added to the ordeal of the impoverished family and unless the family debt is settled, the girl's life will be at risk and she will be compelled to stay hundreds of miles away from home, in Dar-ul-Aman, Rawalpindi, the government run shelter for women in distress.

Pathani was sold to Mohammad Qasim of union council Butt Para in District Dadu by her grandfather against a loan of Rs. 100,000 taken to pay hospital bills, Pathani's father Mohammed Amin told the media. Since he could not return the loan as scheduled, the grandfather took Pathani, his son's eldest child, and sold her to Mohammad Qasim for Rs. 100,000. Four days after her forced and illegal *nikah* to a 60-year-old man, Pathani took a daring step by sneaking out of captivity with an aunt and boarding a bus to reach home.

Source: The News, October 15, 2003.

For the past 20 years, Pakistan has become a source country for young boys who are kidnapped or bought to work as camel jockeys in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Qatar, a trade that can cost them their lives and limbs. According to a study conducted by Lawyers for Human Rights and Legal Aid (LHRLA) in Pakistan, Arab Sheikhs come to Pakistan (mostly Rahimyar Khan, Bahawalpur, Kashmore and Multan) to select children for camel racing. Agents have the children's names entered in 'B' forms¹⁷ and pass them off as their own children while traveling to UAE. LHRLA has reported that more than 19,000 boys from Pakistan, ranging in age from two to 11 years, have been trafficked to the Middle East as camel jockeys. According to Senator Tariq Azeem in June 2005, "over 5,000 Pakistani children are still languishing in various camel racing clubs of Gulf States".¹⁸

Within Pakistan, the traffickers use different networks and routes that vary according to the purpose of trafficking. The coastline between Karachi and Gawadar is often used for transporting victims to Gulf States or by road to the boarder of Iran where they can be picked up by gangs and transported by road or ships to European countries. The three main frequent routes used are the Makran Coast, Thar and porous border with Afghanistan.¹⁹

Pakistan is a signatory to the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children and promulgated the Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance in 2002. Rules under the law were framed in 2004 but enforcement mechanisms are still largely missing, thereby preventing its effective implementation. In addition, the Ordinance addresses only international trafficking and neglects domestic trafficking.

17. A "B-Form" documents the registration of all members of a family with the National Database and Registration Authority for the purposes of citizenship and identification.

18. Shahzad Raza, "Over 5,000 Pak children still in camel racing clubs", Daily Times, June 22, 2005.

19. "Pakistan Thematic Group's Position Paper on Human Trafficking", IOM-CIDA, June 2005, p 11

The US State Department's Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report 2005 places Pakistan on Tier 2, the classification of countries making significant efforts for the elimination of trafficking but yet not fully complying with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. Pakistan increased trafficking-related prosecutions and convictions, strengthened implementation of its 2002 Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance, established an Anti-Trafficking Unit (ATU) within the Federal Investigation Agency (FIA), and co-sponsored several public awareness campaigns. In 2004, 479 trafficking-related cases were registered, 289 individuals arrested, 248 court cases filed, and 72 convictions obtained – a significant improvement over the six convictions obtained in 2003. The government also prosecuted and convicted 17 officials for trafficking-related corruption.

Authorities in Pakistan do not consistently differentiate between trafficking and smuggling so actual rates of prosecution are difficult to determine. The report cites cases in which law enforcement officials mistakenly identified trafficking victims as voluntary participants in human smuggling and initiated criminal procedures against them, highlighting the need for training on the distinction between trafficking and smuggling.

In cooperation with International Organization for Migration (IOM), the government is establishing a new model shelter for trafficking victims in Islamabad. The IOM, in cooperation with local NGOs, research institutions, media, government, international agencies and donors in 2003 formed a Pakistan Thematic Group on Human Trafficking to build alliances within country to consolidate efforts and strategize for future actions to eliminate trafficking.

Survey Methodology

There are three important points regarding the concepts and methodology of this study that need to be stressed. First, the emphasis of the study was on collecting primary information from the supply end of the trafficking process, i.e., parents and family members, and then linking it with the trafficked child and his/her working environment, or the demand end of the process. This process of obtaining information was seen as a suitable method to assess and gauge the magnitude and nature of the process of trafficking more clearly than by interviewing only trafficked children, who may have merely partial data on the trafficking process and which would prejudice the quantitative data and make it less representative.

Second, the research team framed a working definition of child trafficking by taking into account various definitions and concepts used worldwide as well as the definition in Pakistan's Trafficking Ordinance. It was not the researchers' intention to propose a new standard definition, but to analyze trafficking in the broadest possible sense.

Third, the study aimed to investigate and analyze the patterns of child migration, the nature of monetary benefits for both the parents and the trafficker and the exploitative measures used by traffickers.

Assumptions

- ◆ Children from poor families living in rural areas are most vulnerable to trafficking.
- ◆ Movement of children is both from villages to urban cities within Pakistan and across Pakistan's borders.
- ◆ Karachi is the most common destination for trafficked children in Sindh.

Conceptual Framework

The study was designed with a quantitative focus so that the findings could serve as a baseline against which to measure the impact of interventions. It was initially planned to cover the whole of Pakistan. However, taking into account the large population and the limited resources available for the study, quantitative data collected under these circumstances would not be representative of the whole country. Therefore, the survey was to be conducted in only one province, Sindh, and the results would be representative of only that province.

A number of key issues have been taken into consideration while formulating the research framework:

Why Sindh?

Child trafficking is assumed to be a national problem affecting all the provinces of Pakistan. However, the present research focuses on Sindh for the following reasons:

- ◆ National level studies suggest a high occurrence of human trafficking in Sindh as compared to other provinces.

- ◆ Geographically, Sindh is more manageable as compared to Balochistan, NWFP or Punjab.
- ◆ Sindh has fewer barriers of *pardah* (veil) than NWFP, making it easier to accomplish a door-to-door survey by male researchers even in the absence of male family members in the home.

Why Parents Were the Target Population

Parents were selected as the target population in the first phase because trafficking begins from the victim's home and it is important to know when, how, where and why the child has moved and who were the facilitators of the child's movement.

Avoiding Duplication of Data

There is a chance that cases could be repeated by several sources if information were collected from different people such as the police, clergy, teachers, *nazims*, village elders, etc. With parents as the target population, duplication was prevented since each parent set would be asked to give information about their own children.

Unbiased Sample

The main purpose of this research is to discover the actual extent of trafficking in Sindh, and not to collect a large number of trafficking cases. This was one reason the researchers did not seek victims directly or visit known trafficking zones such as hotels, bus stands, or police stations. These areas could have yielded large numbers of trafficked children and provided qualitative information, but this would have biased the sample and produced quantitative results that would not be representative of the general population.

Primary Data

Quantitative information collected from secondary sources such as newspaper clippings can be indicative of the scale of the problem, but may not reflect the actual situation: an increase in the number of cases reported in the media does not necessarily represent a rising incidence of children being trafficked, but could reflect a greater sensitivity to the issue among journalists, or improved liaison between the FIA's Anti-Trafficking Unit and the media. For this reason, the research methodology relied on primary data collected during two phases of interviews, the first with a random sample population.

Quantitative and Qualitative Analysis

The study focuses on quantitative data and analysis. However, qualitative information and analysis was also included in order to present a more complete picture of the situation and the inter-relationships of factors and processes in trafficking.

Verification of Information

For purposes of accuracy and comprehensiveness, in the second phase of the study interviews were conducted with the migrated or trafficked children of some families interviewed in the first phase. The second phase of interviews enabled the researchers to analyze the circumstances of these children and verify the information given by their parents. Information provided by the children would help verify whether or not the child had been trafficked and, if so, using what methods.

Scientific Research Methodology

Specific scientific parameters were included in the study to achieve the desired objectives of the study.

Universe

The present study was conducted in the rural areas of seven districts of Sindh: Dadu, Hyderabad, Jacobabad, Khairpur, Larkana, Naushero Feroz and Sanghar.

Table: Population of Selected Districts²⁰

District	Population (1998 Census)			% of Population Rural
	Total	Male	Female	
Dadu	1,688,811	887,061	801,750	78.6
Hyderabad	2,891,488	1,511,025	1,380,463	49.2
Jacobabad	1,425,572	744,014	681,558	75.6
Khairpur	1,546,587	810,448	736,139	76.4
Larkana	1,927,066	993,576	933,490	71.1
Naushero Feroz	1,087,571	568,574	518,997	82.3
Sanghar	1,453,028	762,284	690,744	77.2

According to the 1998 census, the population of Sindh is 30.44 million, out of which 51.2% live in the rural areas.²¹

20. District Census Reports and Provincial Census Report of Sindh, "Population, Socio-Economic and Development Profile of Pakistan 2002," Population Council Pakistan.

21. See Annexure 3. For Population of Sindh by Districts 1981 and 1998; Inter-Census Growth Rate, Density, Proportion Urban and Sex Ratio, 1998.

Sampling

First Phase

Target Population - Parents:

In view of the limited resources, the seven most populated districts, excluding Karachi, were selected from the 21 districts of Sindh. Karachi was excluded because of the assumption that it is the most common destination point of trafficked children.

Stratified Random Sampling technique was used to achieve accurate and reliable data. A stratification scheme was adopted to build geographical estimates and to control variation in the characteristics of the targeted population. Stratified sampling has been used primarily to ensure that different groups of population are adequately represented in the sample, and to ensure accuracy of the estimated parameters.

The rural areas of Dadu, Hyderabad, Jacobabad, Khairpur, Larkana, Naushero Feroz and Sanghar were treated as independent strata due to their large population size.

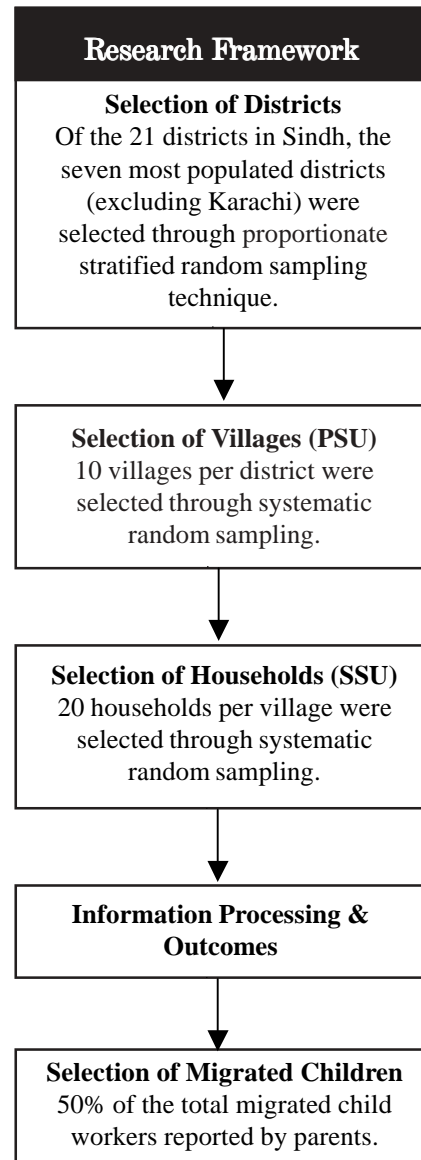
A two-stage stratified sampling design was adopted for the present research study:

i. Selection of Primary Sampling Units (PSUs)

Villages in the rural domain (universe) were taken as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). The population of rural areas was adopted as a measure of size for selecting Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) from the selected stratum. The *Proportionate Stratified Sampling* technique was adopted to draw the same number of sampling units from each stratum, or a uniform sampling fraction.

ii. Selection of Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs)

Households within each sampled PSU were considered Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs). Twenty households were selected from each sampled PSU (or village) through *Systematic Sampling Scheme* with a random start.



Sample Size

In view of the existing variations in the distribution of the population, level of estimates and available field resources, a sample size of 1,400 respondents (heads of selected households in the universe area, i.e., parents of the working children) taken from 70 selected PSUs with 20 respondents from each stratum was considered adequate to produce desired reliability, especially at district level. *Annexure 2* details the distribution of PSUs according to respective districts/stratums.

Household Selection

Households, or SSUs, were selected in the field using *Systematic Random Sampling*.²² This method was employed because the total number of households was different in each village.

Questionnaire²³

The questionnaire comprised 63 questions and a scale devised to categorize the responses. The first part of the questionnaire, which was carefully translated into Urdu, sought information regarding members of the household and the second part solicited information about the number of children, with emphasis on those who are not living with the parents. Each respondent, the head of the household, was contacted individually and, because of the low literacy rate in the selected universe, interviewed one-on-one for approximately one hour to complete the questionnaire.

Pre-Testing

Before actual data collection, 70 respondents from the selected universe area were interviewed to check whether the methodology and the questionnaire would enable researchers to collect authentic, accurate and reliable data. Data collected from these respondents was not included in the study. Necessary changes were made to improve the questionnaire.

Second Phase

Target Population — Migrated Children:

Sample Size

Children were the target population for interviews in the second phase. The sample was drawn from migrated child workers reported by parents in Phase 1. According to the Phase 1 interviews, Karachi, Hyderabad and Naushero Feroz were the most common destinations

22. Every k^{th} unit is selected, starting from a unit randomly selected between 1-k: for instance, if a sample of 20 is required from a population of 100 households, every 5th household will be selected, starting at a house numbered from 1-5 (selected randomly).

23. See Annexure 9.

for migrant child workers. The total number of children who had migrated to these districts was 48, i.e., 52% of the total number of children who had migrated for work. These 48 children constituted the sample for Phase 2 of the study.

Questionnaire²⁴

A questionnaire was developed to assess the condition of migrated children and to verify the information given by their parents in Phase 1 interviews.

The questionnaire comprised 20 questions carefully translated into Urdu. It was completed through an interview with the child lasting approximately half an hour.

Selection and Training of Data Collectors

Five experienced researchers were selected from the CACL. Two researchers covered two districts each and three researchers covered one district each.

1. Mukhtiar Ahmed Noonari (Field Coordinator): Jacobabad
2. Amanullah Chandio: Dadu
3. Hakeem Ghulam Siddique Buriro: Larkana and Khairpur
4. Lala Arshad Khaskheli: Naushehro Feroze and Sanghar
5. Ghaffar Malik: Hyderabad

A two-day training was held in Islamabad to familiarize the data collectors and the Field Coordinator with the study, its methodology and questionnaires and basic knowledge about the issues of child labor and child trafficking.

Interviews

All interviews were conducted by the designated researchers between November 10, 2003 and March 10, 2004.

Data Management

The completed questionnaires were coded and the data entered in statistical software Specialized Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

24. See Annexure 10.

Household Information

Household Units

The total number of household units visited in the Phase 1 was 1,400. Twenty-three questionnaires were rejected because of incomplete information. The survey results are based on the data of 1,377 questionnaires.

The total number of adults (18 years and older) found in 1,377 units was 5,361. The total number of children (less than 18 years old) was 4,208.

Household Size

The average household size in rural areas of Sindh was 6.79 persons per household. This corresponds to the household size reported by the Household Integrated Economic Survey 1998, which was 6.74.²⁵

Of the 4,208 children reported in the interviews, 3,806 live with their parents/families in the same household and the remaining 402 have moved to other places. This number also includes 220 female children who are married and have moved to their spouses' homes, and they are not being treated in the study as members of the household.

Gender Breakdown

There were more males than females among both adults and children. Of the total 5,361 adults, 2,831 (52.80%) are male and 2,530 (47.19%) are female.

Adults			
Male Number	Male %	Female Number	Female %
2,831	52.80	2,530	47.19

Of the total 4,208 children, 2,559 (60.81%) are male and 1,649 (39.18%) female.

Children			
Male Number	Male %	Female Number	Female %
2,559	60.81	1,649	39.18

Adult Occupation

The incidence of poverty in rural areas is much higher than in urban areas: according to the Planning Commission, the rural poverty ratio was 38.65% in 2002-03, while the ratio for the urban population was 22.39%.²⁶

25. Household Integrated Economic Survey 1998-99, Federal Bureau of Statistics, March 2001, p. 4.

26. "Rural Poverty: A Multi-faceted Problem," Dawn, February 16, 2004.

There are few livelihood options and the majority of families depend on cattle and agricultural produce, as revealed by the sample:

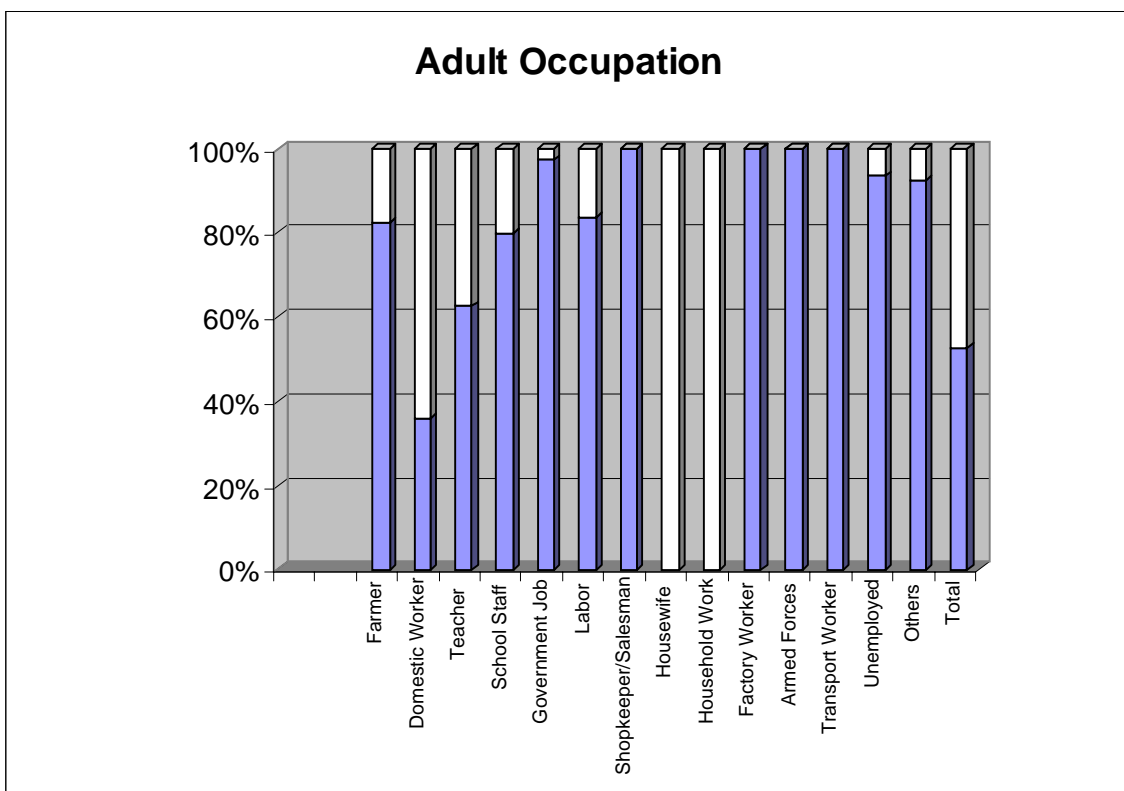
Occupation	Total Frequency	Male		Female	
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Farmer	1,660	1,369	48.36	291	11.50
Domestic Worker	167	60	2.12	107	4.23
Teacher	32	20	0.71	12	0.47
School Staff	25	20	0.71	5	0.20
Government Job	145	141	4.98	4	0.16
Laborer	716	599	21.16	117	4.62
Shopkeeper/Salesman	87	87	3.07	0	0.00
Housewife (Husband's Home)	1,498	0	0.00	1,498	59.21
Household Work (Parents' Home)	463	0	0.00	463	18.30
Factory Worker	19	19	0.67	0	0.00
Armed Forces	39	39	1.38	0	0.00
Transport Worker	35	35	1.24	0	0.00
Unemployed	247	231	8.16	16	0.63
Others	228	211	7.45	17	0.67
Total	5,361	2,831	100	2,530	100

Housewives (above 18 years of age), married or unmarried, constitute 36% of the household. They help in the housework as well as assist male members in the fields. Thus domestic duties such as caring for younger siblings, cooking, laundry and carrying water as well as informal and agricultural labor are all centered around the home.

In Sindh 3% of men and women work in the homes of middle class and upper class families as “helpers”. The “labor” sector, including construction, building roads, digging and cleaning, employs 13% of men and women. Four percent of men and women possess some skills and are employed in the “other” category, as technicians, carpenters, tailors, cooks, etc. Meanwhile, 5% of adults are in the market seeking employment.

Adult Income

The research found that 19% of adults earn less than Rs 2,000 per month, which is relatively low, because a large number of adults in rural areas work on farms. People working their own fields earn more than those who are hired help. Women, mostly housewives, widows or unmarried girls, work in the home and also help in the fields without any remuneration.



People employed in government jobs, armed forces, factories, transport, and as shopkeepers and technical persons earn more than those working on farms. Not all persons employed in different occupations are earning an income. It includes men and women who support their parents working as domestic servants in families.

Monthly Income (Rs.)	Frequency
No Income	2,357
<Rs. 1,000	567
1,001 to 2,000	1,004
2,001 to 3,000	503
3,001 to 4,000	401
4,001 to 5,000	201
5,001 to 7,000	113
7,001 to 10,000	121
10,001 to 15,000	89
15,001 to 30,000	5
Total	5,361

Adult Education

Of the total 5,361 adults in the sample, 1,661 men and 1,771 women were illiterate. This means 64% of adults in the sample (59% of the men and 70% of the women) were illiterate.

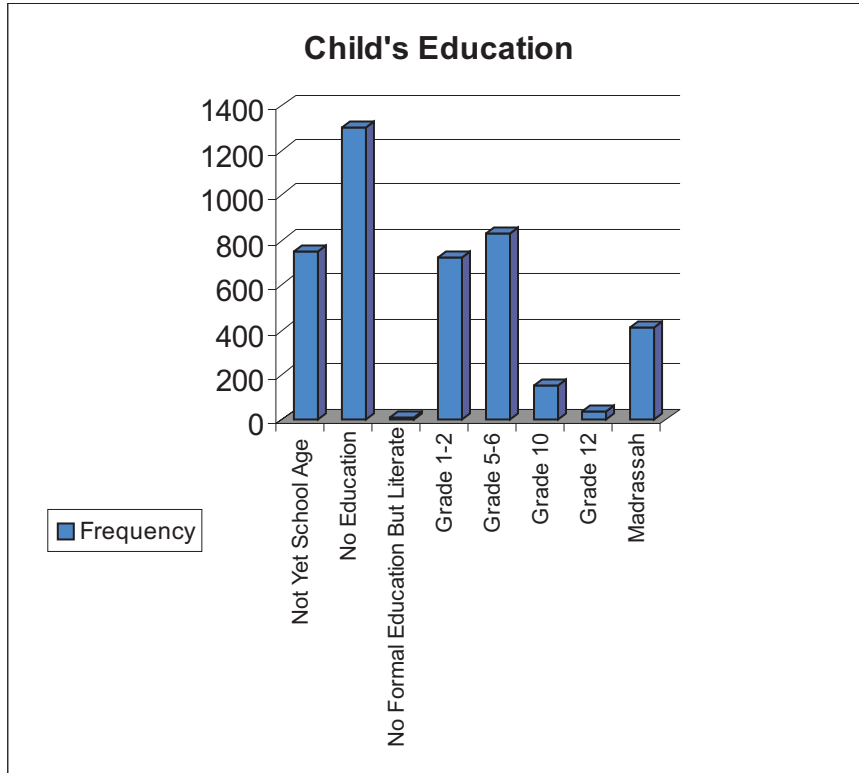
Six percent of adults had dropped out of school after grades 1-2, while nearly 17% had dropped out after grades 5-6. Forty-five young adults, male and female, are currently studying in HSSC, Bachelor's and Master's programs. Most uneducated male family members are working in agriculture and labor sectors.

Highest Level of Education Completed

Education	Number	%
Uneducated	3,432	64.02
Non-Formal Education	94	1.75
Grades 1-2	311	5.80
Grades 5-6	890	16.60
Grade 10	272	5.07
Grade 12	129	2.41
Bachelor's	98	1.83
Master's	68	1.27
<i>Madrasah</i> Education	67	1.25
Total	5,361	100

Children's Education

Among the 4,208 children, 1,298 (31%) children had never been to school and were illiterate. The number of children who were not yet of school-going age at the time of the interview was 749 (18%), while 529 (13%) children were currently enrolled in schools and religious institutions (*madrassahs*). The remainder had attended some form of school at some time but were not enrolled at the time of the study.



In rural areas of Sindh, schools are usually inadequate or inaccessible. Many families cannot afford books and supplies required to keep their children in school, and prefer the present value of the income a child earns as opposed to the potential future value of education. The school dropout rate is high: most children in the study who had attended school dropped out by the time they reached grades 5-6, at approximately 11-13 years of age. Only 154 children (4%) were able to study up to grade 10; 33 children (1%) received higher secondary school education, and 407 (10%) had received their education from religious institutions (*madrassahs*).

There is a direct link between literate heads of family and educated children. Uneducated children mostly belong to households where the head of the house is illiterate.

The study reveals migration trends among children for education purposes. The study shows that 47 boys under 18 years of age have migrated from their home for education (9% of total children who are currently enrolled in schools). Out of these, 45% have moved to other villages or to the main city in their home district, and 55% have moved to other

districts within Sindh. Only one boy was reported to have moved to another province for education. No girls had migrated for education.

Madrassah education is becoming popular medium of education in Pakistan. Among the 47 students who migrated for education, 79% moved to *madrassahs* while 21% were enrolled in schools. Besides the benefits of free meals and accommodation in *madrassahs*, it was reported by the researchers that some parents considered it obligatory to give religious education to their children and that this trend was more prevalent among large families.

According to the parents, all children who migrated for education consented to go to schools away from home. When asked whether their children are happy, all parents responded in the affirmative. However, this could not be confirmed with the children due to the limited scope of this study.

In 89% of the cases, it was the father who took or sent the child from the home. In 11% of cases it was the mother, brother or uncle who sent or took the child. There was not a single case reported where the child moved away from home for education on his own initiative.

Of the 47 children who migrated for education, 47% (roughly those who are studying in the same district) visit home once a month, and 53% (roughly those who study outside their home district) visit home once in a quarter.

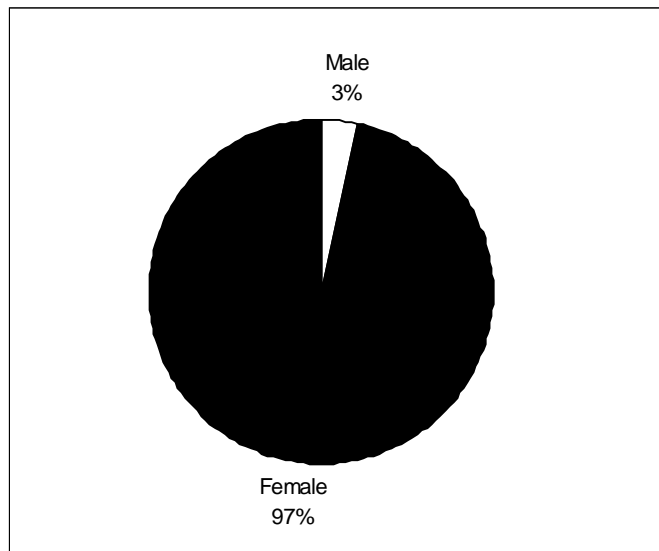
Forty-seven percent of the children who migrated for education are between 11-14 years of age. Children between the ages of 7-10 years constitute 26% of the sample; between 15-18 years constitute 23%, and 4% are between 4-6 years of age.

Child Marriages

Child marriages are a culturally accepted phenomenon in Sindh despite the Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929, under which girls below the age of 16 and boys less than 18 years of age cannot legally marry. However, this law is frequently violated, and marriages of girls less than 16 years of age are considered legal despite being prohibited by the law.

Of the 402 children in the study who were not living with their families, 236 were married. Of these, 228 (97%) were girls and eight (3%) were boys. The common age of marriage in Sindh was between 14-18 years for girls and 19-24 years for men, who are also the main bread earners of the family.

Child Marriages in Sindh



Eight boys and 108 girls in the sample had been married below the marriageable ages defined in the law, and the other 118 were married between 16 and 18 years of age. Three boys and 220 girls live with their in-laws. Larkana and Jacobabad reported the highest number of married children.

Married girls in the sample were barely literate or had a few years of schooling that came to an end as soon as they were married. Lack of education and skills meant that they are completely dependent on their husbands' and families' income. If the girl is widowed or divorced, she becomes vulnerable to trafficking because there are a few economic alternatives and she is not capable, either socially or economically, of living on her own.

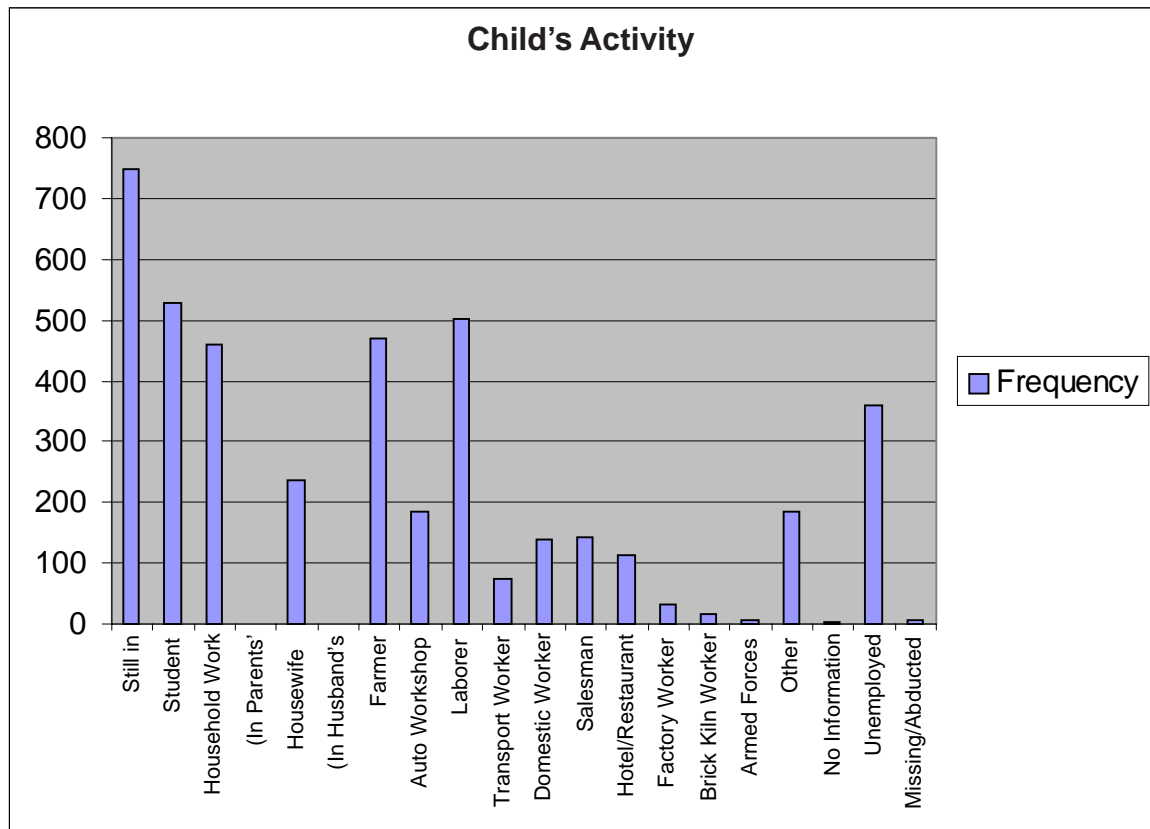
Parents were not forthcoming with information about their married daughters, and were hesitant to give even their addresses. Therefore, the researchers were unable to determine through interviews in Phase 2 whether any of these girls had been trafficked.

Child Labor

Of the total 4,208 children, 1,865 (44%) children are working. The highest number of working children, 395 (21% of total working children), is in Jacobabad followed by 305 (16%) in Naushero Feroz. However Jacobabad shows relatively slightly lower work participation rate for the children of either sex. The highest work participation rate is found in N. Sh. Feroz (48%).

The “laborer” category includes children working in a number of labor-intensive sectors such as construction, as diggers or cleaners, etc. The “other” category includes more technical occupations such as technicians, carpenters, tailors, cooks, etc.

Agriculture is the single economic sector absorbing the most child labor in Sindh, with almost 29% of working children in the sample engaged in agriculture-related work. However, 56% of children working in agriculture sector (262 children) are not paid for their contribution in collecting firewood, fodder, cattle grazing etc., since it is considered part of helping the family.



In Sindh, it is quite common for poor parents to send both girls and boys, some as young as eight years old, to work in the homes of influential and rich families as domestic help. It is difficult to detect abuse and exploitation in this sector, because the children remain invisible and therefore there are no means to monitor or regulate their work. Eighty-five children (62% of child domestic workers) were reported to be unpaid, but may receive free food and

in some cases accommodation in lieu of work. They are at the mercy and control of their employers and have little or no access to education. In some cases, children who have escaped the rigors of domestic labor reported physical, and psychological abuse at the hands of their employers. According to the present study, 7% of child workers are domestic servants. Common work reported by children in urban areas included hotels/restaurants, transport, shops, petrol pumps, auto workshops and factories/industries. Unlike children working on farmlands, these children are generally paid directly for their services.

The income earned by children gives an interesting insight. Of the total 1,865 child workers, 1,518 receive payment for their labor, while 19% are not paid for their services. Of the total working 1,865 children, 47% earn up to Rs. 1,000 and 28% earn up to Rs. 2,000. The incomes of child workers who have moved is higher than those working in their home districts.

Income	Frequency
No Income	347
<Rs. 1,000	874
1,001-2,000	522
2,001-3,000	88
3,001-4,000	17
4,001-5,000	5
5,001-6,000	0
6,001-7,000	10
7,001-8,0000	
8,001-9,000	0
9,001-9,999	0
10,000-15,000	2
Total	1,865

Ninety-five percent of children living with their parents contribute their total income towards family expenses. Child migrant workers give a part of their income to supplement family earnings. However, not all children (26% of migrated child workers) working away from home contribute to the family income since they need money to support themselves.

Children in the sample who are not economically active are students, missing and abducted children, and girls responsible for household work, unemployed, and infant/early childhood care. Since many of these unemployed children are not attending school for various reasons, they are also potential child laborers.

Children's rate of participation in work increases with their age. For instance, 28% of children between the ages of 11-14 years were in the workforce, while 59% in the age group 11-18 years were working. The study shows that there are more male children involved in child labor than female children in both age groups. The study also revealed that younger children work in agriculture-related jobs while older ones are found more in non-agriculture work.

The number of child workers declined as the education level of the head of the family increased. Of the 1,865 working children, 54% came from households with an illiterate family head, with 40% work participation rate. The work participation of children decreased to 35% when the head of the house had a primary education, and further dropped to 15% when the family head was educated up to grade 10. The lowest work participation rate was among children of households with family heads educated above higher secondary level. The work participation rate of male children from households with illiterate heads was 59%. It dropped to 38% with primary level education and further to 14% with above higher secondary level education. Likewise, the work participation rate of female children declined from 51% in households with illiterate heads to 31% with education up to grade 10 or above.

The research also revealed that work participation of children is higher in large families, as higher consumption due to more family members requires more money, which is earned by putting the children to work.

It is generally agreed that child labor is the result of widespread poverty, which can be reduced and eliminated over time through high and persistent economic growth. The converse, however, is also true. Child labor is a significant cause of poverty. Child laborers are denied their right to education, which can break their families' cycle of poverty, not least of which by opening new employment opportunities in adulthood, but also by improving the health status of their entire family and their ability to demand and protect their rights in all spheres of life, including as citizens, as employees/employers, for example in marriage and in business.

Premature and extensive engagement in work can also hurt children physically, emotionally and socially and compromise their ability to fully develop into healthy and productive adults.

Lost Children

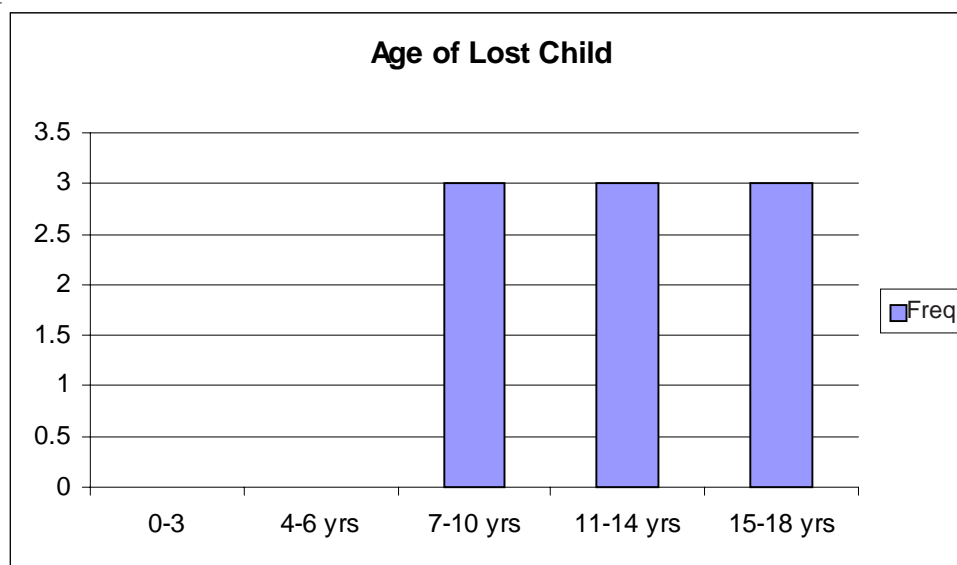
Among the 4,208 children in the sample, there were seven runaways and two abductions, one of which involved a girl from Naushero Feroz. The parents were unaware of the whereabouts of these children.

There were two types of runaways: those who ran to escape domestic violence and those who left home for work without the consent of their parents and have not returned home.

Status	Abducted	Ran Away Due to Domestic Violence	Ran Away for Economic Reasons	Total
Frequency	2	3	4	9
Jacobabad				0
Larkana	1	2		3
Khairpur			1	1
Hyderabad		1	2	3
Dadu				0
N. Sh. Feroz	1			1
Sanghar			1	1

Three runaways each were reported from Larkana and Hyderabad and one each from Naushero Feroz, Sanghar and Khairpur.

Three of the abducted and runaway children each were between the ages of 7-10 years, 11-14 years and 15-18 years.



Child Migration

The study reveals movement of children for work purposes from rural areas. The research shows that of the 402 migrant children, 112 (28%) moved to other places on economic grounds, mostly cities, for work. In 92 (82%) of these 112 cases, parents are in regular contact with their children while in 20 cases (18%), the parents do not have any knowledge of their children's whereabouts.

There is a slight difference in the pattern of migration of children who are in contact with their parents and those who are not. These two categories have been analyzed separately, as the distinction is important.

Migrated Children in Contact with Parents

Among the 92 migrated children who have remained in contact with their families, 61 (66%) have moved to other districts within Sindh and 26 (28%) have moved from villages to the main cities of the same district. Four children (4%) have migrated to different provinces. One child from Larkana has gone to Saudi Arabia.

The following table shows the migration trends of migrated children who are in contact with their parents:

Destination for Employment	Total	%	District of Origin						
			Jacobabad	Larkana	Khairpur	Hyder-abad	Dadu	N. Sh. Feroz	Sanghar
Within District	26	28.26	2	4	2	2	5	10	1
Within Province But Out of District	61	66.30	8	4	7	10	8	13	11
Out of Province	4	4.35	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
Out of Country	1	1.09	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	92	100	12	9	9	14	13	23	12

Destination for Employment	Total	%	District of Origin						
			Jacobabad	Larkana	Khairpur	Hyder-abad	Dadu	N. Sh. Feroz	Sanghar
Karachi	28	30.43	4	3	2	7	1	5	6
Larkana	7	7.61		4	1			2	
Sukkur	8	8.70	2	1	3		2		
Khairpur	4	4.35			2		2		
Dadu	9	9.78				2	5	2	
Hyderabad	10	10.87	1		1	2		3	3
Jacobabad	2	2.17	2						
N. Sh. Feroz	10	10.87						10	
Kotri	3	3.26					3		
Sanghar	1	1.09							1
Moro	1	1.09						1	
Tando Adam	2	2.17							2
Nasirabad	1	1.09	1						
Badin	1	1.09				1			
Derabugti	2	2.17	2						
Lahore	1	1.09				1			
Islamabad	1	1.09				1			
Saudi Arabia	1	1.09		1					
Total	92	100	12	9	9	14	13	23	12

Karachi is the most popular destination among child workers, and 30% have moved to that city. The second highest destinations were Hyderabad and Naushero Feroz, with 10 children (11%) heading to each district, but with different patterns of migration. In Naushero Feroz, all the children came from villages to the city, whereas in Hyderabad, 80% of migrant child workers came from other cities.

The most common age for recruitment to work is 11-14 years, with 46% of children recruited in that age group, and 26% each between 7-10 years and 15-18 years. In two cases children aged 4-6 years had left home for work.

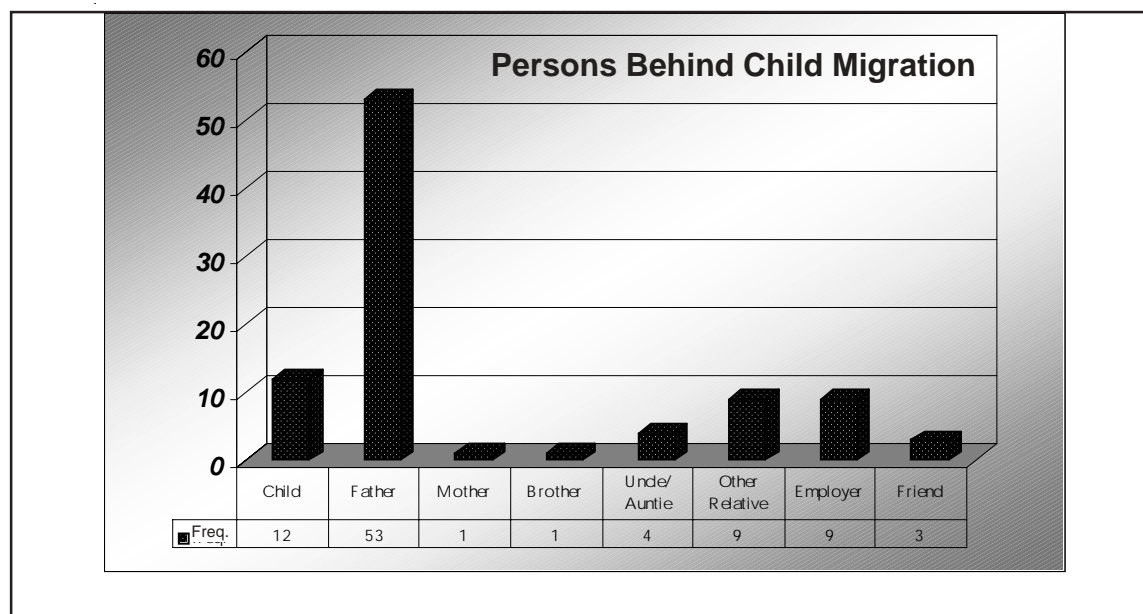
Children, who moved for purposes of labor, work in many different economic sectors, but the highest number were employed in the auto industry. The table below gives a detailed picture of the kinds of work and the number of children employed in these occupations:

Occupation	Frequency	%
Domestic Workers	14	15.22
Salesman	13	14.13
Factory Worker	4	4.35
Auto Workshop Worker	16	17.39
Transport Worker	6	6.52
Laborer	30	32.61
Hotel Worker	9	9.78
Total	92	100

According to the information provided by parents, most children visit homes once in three months. Children working in the same district go home once in a month. Six children had visited home only once in a year. The child who is abroad has not visited since he left two years before as, according to the child's parents, he does not have the time to visit home.

Frequency of Child's Visits to Home	Number of Children
Regularly (2-3 Times a Week)	5
Once a Week	5
Once a Month	27
Once a Quarter	47
Once a Year	7
Does Not Visit	1

The survey reveals that in 58% of cases, the father played a major role in sending the child away from home for work. The data shows that 13% of children decided on their own to migrate for work and in 10% of cases, an employer or a representative of an employer came to the village to recruit children.



The main beneficiaries of child labor are the parents. Of the 92 migrated children who remain in contact with their parents, 53 parents (58%) received money when their children were recruited, while 42% did not receive any benefits. The amount of payment is not high: 74% of parents who were paid at their child's recruitment were paid less than Rs. 2,000 and 22% were paid between Rs. 2,000 to 4,000. This payment is mostly considered the child's first salary paid in advance to the parents.

Besides the advance payment, children also contribute regularly to the family income. The normal range of children's contribution is up to Rs. 1,000 per month. The table gives a clear picture of migrant child workers' contribution to their families' income.

Amount of Support (Rs. Per Month)	Frequency	%
<1,000	42	45.65
1,000-1,999	22	23.91
2,000-2,999	3	3.26
3,000-3,999	1	1.09
4,000-4,999	0	0.00
>5,000	0	0.00
Debt Settlement	0	0.00
No Support	24	26.09
Total	92	100

In 72% of cases, the children themselves take the money to their parents. In 22% of cases, fathers collect money from the employers and in 3% of cases employers send money to the parents directly. The children who regularly contribute to the family income are those with whom the parents are in close contact.

Migrated Children Not in Contact with Parents

There are 20 migrant children with little or no contact with their parents. Four children are runaways who left home without the consent of their families and are now missing. The other 13 children left with the parents' knowledge and consent but do not maintain contact with them. Karachi was the most last known destination for these children.

Destination	Total	%	District of Origin						
			Jacobabad	Larkana	Khairpur	Hyder- abad	Dadu	N. Sh. Feroz	Sanghar
Within District	2	10	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Within Province	11	55	1	1	4	2	0	0	3
Out of Province	1	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Out of Country	2	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Unknown	4	20	0	0	1	2	0	1	0
Total	20	100	1	2	5	7	0	1	4

Destination	Total	%	District of Origin						
			Jacobabad	Larkana	Khairpur	Hyder- abad	Dadu	N. Sh. Feroz	Sanghar
Karachi	10	50	1	1	3	3			2
Khairpur	0	0							
Dadu	0	0							
Hyderabad	3	15			1	1			1
N. Sh. Feroz	0	0							
Sanghar	0	0							
Bahawalpur	1	5				1			
UAE	2	10		1					1
Unknown	4	20			1	2		1	0
Total	20	100	1	2	5	7	0	1	4

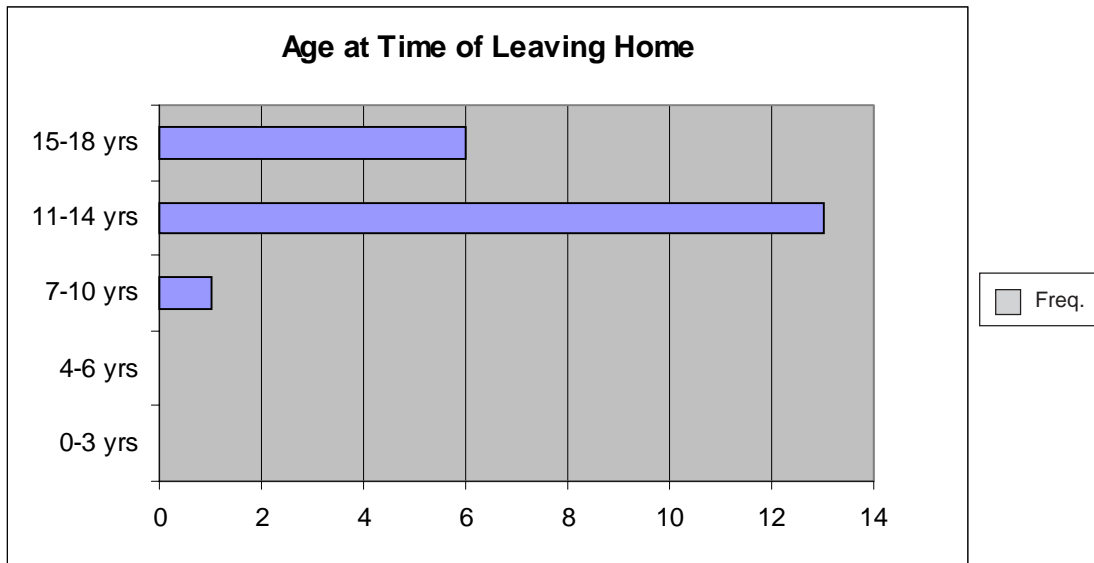
According to the parents, children were employed in hotels/restaurants and transport sectors and as laborers. Three children who work as assistants to truck drivers have no permanent address since they are always on the road. These children frequently change jobs and employers.

Occupation	Frequency
Salesman	1
Auto Workshop Worker	2
Transport Worker	3
Laborer	4
Hotel Worker	5
Domestic Worker	1
Unknown	4
Total	20

These children are not in regular contact with their parents and in 45% of cases, parents had last met their children in the last one to six months and in 35% of cases between six months and one year before.

Last Contact Between Parents and Child	Frequency
<One Month Ago	1
<Six Months Ago	9
>Six Months and <One Year Ago	7
>One Year and <Three Years	2
>Three Years Ago	1
Total	20

These children do not provide financial support to their families and visit them infrequently. However, in 40% of cases, parents received up to Rs 2,000 when the child was recruited. Out of the 20 children, 13 (65%) were aged between 11 to 14 years.



Among this group of children, a friend of the child played the key figure in influencing the child to leave home. In two cases children traveled to the UAE through employment agents, one of which was reported to have been fake.

The consequences of work migration on children can be many. In worst cases, it may result in the disappearance or death of the child, or can permanently damage his/her physical and mental health. It may also encourage drug dependency, and deprive children of their rights to education and freedom from exploitation. It may also suddenly change the role of the child to that of an adult. If trapped in commercial sexual exploitation, a child may suffer violence at the hands of clients, physical and emotional damage of premature sexual activity, and exposure to sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) including HIV/AIDS.

Child Trafficking

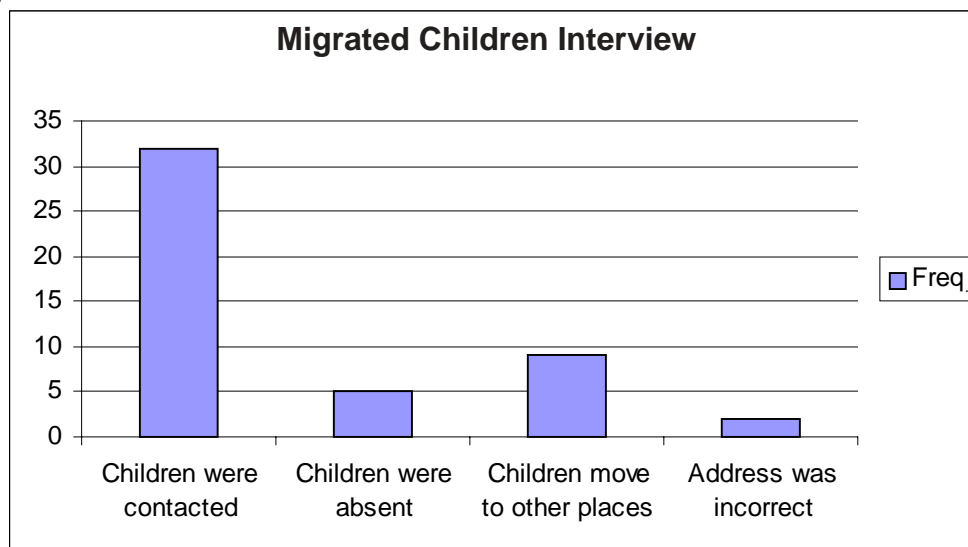
To identify and detect cases of trafficking it is important to study and analyze the various processes, actors involved and forms of victimization of children through exploitative labor. There are cases found in the study where the child moved for work and was subsequently trafficked into exploitative working conditions. Simple migration for work changes into trafficking when the child is pushed into a working environment that is exploitative, hazardous, injurious and illegal under national and international laws.

The second phase of the study, carried out with children at their destination, was to examine different trafficking trends and to verify working conditions described by parents as “normal” and “good”. Therefore, before concluding how many children were trafficked, it is important to analyze the interviewed children’s responses.

Children’s Perspectives

Children working in Karachi, Hyderabad and Naushero Feroz were interviewed in the second phase of the study, because these three cities were the most common destinations reported in Phase 1.

Children who migrated to these cities (48) constituted 52% of the total child workers in contact with parents. Because the information provided by some parents was flawed or incomplete, only 32 children could be located and interviewed for Phase 2. Of the remaining 16, nine had moved from their workplaces and employers/colleagues had no knowledge about them. Five were not present at their residences or their workplaces. In two cases the address given was incorrect.



Of the 32 children interviewed, nine (28%) work as “laborers” in different establishments, six (19%) each were employed in hotel and auto workshop industry, one (3%) in transport, three (9%) in factories, five (15%) as salesmen and two (6%) as domestic help.

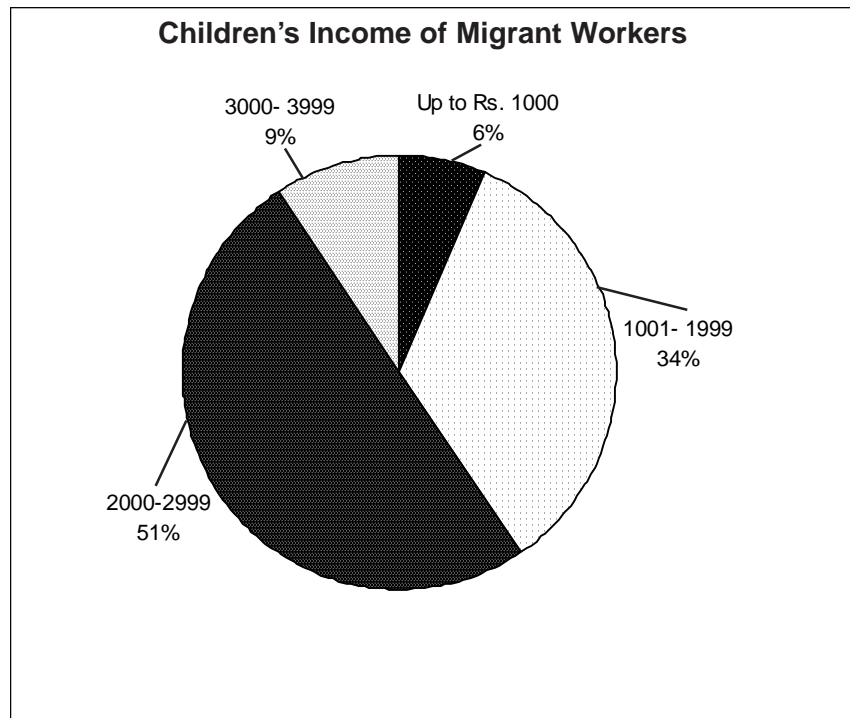
The research shows that 19 (59%) of the 32 children interviewed were forced to migrate to Karachi, Hyderabad and Naushero Feroz for work, whereas 13 children (41%) consented to work away from home. Fourteen children (44%) said they are happy working in the cities. Seven (50% of happy children) said they prefer working away from home because there are no job opportunities in their villages and five children (36%) said they did not want to go home because of difficult living conditions in their homes.

Eighteen children (56%) wish to return home: 5 (27% of unhappy children) said they miss their parents and families, 4 (22%) children cited bad treatment by their employers and 6 (33%) live in difficult conditions at the workplace and are therefore unhappy.

Children working in factories and as domestic help did not want to go back home. In the case of domestic help, however, their actual level of satisfaction or the degree of exploitation could not be confirmed because employers were present during the interviews. Children employed in hotels, auto-workshops, and transport and as salesman wanted to return home

The children's perspective contradicts the parents' impressions of how their children are living. Most parents think that their children are happy at their workplaces. They are unaware that their own children are unhappy working away from home.

The incomes of 51% of children fell in the range of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 2,999 per month. In 9% of cases, children working in factories earned Rs 3,000-3,999 per month. Employers regularly made deductions from children's salary if the child did not show up for work.



Twenty-five percent of children do not financially support their families, while 41% contribute up to Rs 1,000 per month to their households and 31% children give between Rs. 1,001-2,000. The contribution also varies from month to month depending on the children's incomes.

Twenty-two of the 32 children interviewed (69%) are working in difficult and harsh conditions and 91% are working for 12 hours or more each day. According to the children who reported harsh working condition, their relationship with the employer was not so abusive in the beginning, but with time it became more exploitative. Four children reported being beaten by their employers and older colleagues.

The researchers found 10 (31%) children were in poor health, and observed flu, coughing, fever and skin diseases among these children.

In 14 cases, parents and employers deceived the children by making false promises that included: higher salary than what they actually received, excellent working conditions, few hours of work, monthly income, and employer would treat the child as his own son. However, none of these promises was fulfilled.

Cases of Child Trafficking

After thorough analysis of migrant child workers, the worst forms of child labor and the conditions under which children work, the research identified 20 children in this study sample who were victims of trafficking in Sindh during the three years from 2001-2003. The table below outlines how these children were trafficked:

No.	Age	Process	Means	Purpose	Gender	Trafficking Route
1	11-14 yrs	Abduction	Abuse of Power	Violence/ Sexual Exploitation	Female	Larkana-Unknown
2	11-14 yrs	Abduction	Abuse of Power	Forced Labor	Male	N. Sh. Feroz- Unknown
3	11-14 yrs	Recruitment	Fraud	Slavery/Similar Practices	Male	Larkana-UAE
4	11-14 yrs	Recruitment	Abuse of Power	Forced Labor	Male	Sanghar-UAE
5	15-18 yrs	Recruitment	Deception	Forced Labor	Male	Larkana-Saudi Arabia
6	15-18 yrs	Recruitment	Deception	Forced Labor	Male	Jacobabad-Karachi
7	15-18 yrs	Recruitment	Abuse of Power	Forced Labor	Male	Jacobabad-Karachi
8	11-14 yrs	Recruitment	Deception	Forced Labor	Male	Hyderabad-Karachi
9	11-14 yrs	Recruitment	Deception	Forced Labor	Male	Hyderabad-Karachi
10	15-18 yrs	Recruitment	Deception	Forced Labor	Male	Hyderabad-Karachi
11	11-14 yrs	Recruitment	Abuse of Power	Forced Labor	Male	Dadu-Karachi
12	11-14 yrs	Recruitment	Deception	Forced Labor	Male	N. Sh. Feroz-Karachi
13	15-18 yrs	Recruitment	Deception	Forced Labor	Male	N. Sh. Feroz-Karachi
14	15-18 yrs	Recruitment	Deception	Forced Labor	Male	Sanghar-Karachi
15	15-18 yrs	Recruitment	Abuse of Power	Forced Labor	Male	Sanghar-Karachi
16	15-18 yrs	Recruitment	Abuse of Power	Forced Labor	Male	Sanghar-Karachi
17	11-14 yrs	Recruitment	Deception	Forced Labor	Male	Khairpur-Hyderabad
18	15-18 yrs	Recruitment	Abuse of Power	Forced Labor	Male	N. Sh. Feroz- Hyderabad
19	15-18 yrs	Recruitment	Deception	Forced Labor	Male	Sanghar-Hyderabad
20	11-14 yrs	Recruitment	Abuse of Power	Forced Labor	Male	N. Sh. Feroz Village- N. Sh. Feroz City

Children were trafficked from all the cities included in this study, with 25% each from Naushero Feroz and Sanghar. But there is a greater chance of child trafficking in areas where child labor is prevalent. All the children trapped into trafficking were child laborers.

Children in the age brackets 11-14 years and 15-18 years are equally vulnerable to trafficking because of the apparent economic benefits.

Dynamics and Patterns of Child Trafficking in Sindh

The study reveals that in Sindh, domestic trafficking is much more common than international trafficking. Of the total number of trafficking cases identified, 10% were international and 90% were domestic. Many children were trapped into trafficking for economic and personal betterment, and the traffickers targeted poor families and exploited their poverty with false promises.

Out of the 20 trafficked children, only one (5%) was female and the other 19 (95%) were male. This indicates that in Sindh the male child is more vulnerable to trafficking than the girl child because there is no stigma or cultural taboos attached to a boy moving away from home. However, due to the study's limitations, it could not be determined on what terms female children had been married.

Forced labor was identified as the main purpose for trafficking. In the two cases of international trafficking, one child was recruited as a camel jockey and the other as a domestic helper. In the two cases of abduction the final destination could not be ascertained. However, the kidnappings were reported to the police but no action was taken. In the solitary case of girl child trafficking, the research shows that the purpose behind her abduction was sexual exploitation. Investigation into her abduction revealed that the abductor had also been involved in such cases in other areas.

Children trafficked out of the country were victims of fraud and deceit. The recruiter misinformed the parents about the kind of work the children would do and thus extracted their consent. In one case, fake employment agents were involved. In the two cases of out-of-state trafficking, the father, a travel agent, criminal network and other family members were involved. The research revealed the involvement of organized criminal networks in trafficking. Agents of these networks, which are associated with international gangs, recruit children from villages, exploiting their poverty with promises of happy, fulfilled lives. With the help of gangs making fake travel documents, the child is trafficked abroad on forged papers.

Fathers were found to be a key factor in cases of domestic child trafficking.²⁷ In villages, a trafficker poses as a friend of a friend, meets with the family and convinces the parents (mainly the father) to send the child away for work. He promises a safe environment and good working conditions and that the child will be well looked after by the friend. The local term used for the friend-of-a-friend/recruiter is "jobber".

27. Camel jockeys returning from UAE in June 2005 said their parents had been instrumental in their employment. See: Zulqernain Tahir, "Camel jockeys blame it on dear ones," Dawn, June 22, 2005.

Traffickers misled parents into believing that their children would be taught a useful skill and earn good money. However, children often end up enslaved in small shops and workshops. Harsh working conditions are not always condemned by the parents: the research reveals that most parents thought it to be a part of life and training in order to face the challenges of life, unless it was violent in nature. This indifference to their child's exploitation at work also points to the economic pressure on both parents and child, who are willing to ignore such hardships for meager economic benefits and to accept them as part of their destiny.

During the second phase of interviews, it was observed that children who were recruited "willingly" had no idea the kind of working conditions they would have to face. Instead they were made to believe that they would return home in a year or two and with substantial earnings/savings. In reality, only a few get to keep a fraction of their earnings, their movement is restricted, they are physically abused and work long hours with no access to health facilities and they receive continued demands from their parents for more money.

The research finds that monetary benefits are the prime reason for trafficking. Almost 90% of the parents in all incidents of trafficking identified in the study received some financial benefits from the recruiter or the employer. The payment, however, did not exceed Rs 4,000 in any case. For the poor parents the money is a bonus because, besides employment for their child, they are also getting money for sending their child to work, something that does not happen when adults get jobs.

It was observed that other families were motivated to send their children for work when a child worker who was financially supporting his family returned home.

The level of happiness and satisfaction of trafficked children was linked to the time spent at the destination point. Children who had stayed away from home for two or three years appeared happier than those who had freshly migrated. The reason given by the happier children was eventual acceptance of the given situation.

The level of child labor is closely linked with the level of education of the family head. Half of the trafficked children came from homes with illiterate family heads; 30% from families where the head of the house had primary education and 15% from homes where the education level of the family head was secondary and beyond. Similarly, based on the principal occupation of the household head, 65% of children came from an agricultural background and 35% from non-agricultural.

According to the study, child trafficking is primarily demand driven, but supply is also a factor. In the case of camel jockeys, only little boys are required to race the camels. Another sector where children are in high demand in Gulf countries is domestic help. Within Sindh, children are primarily trafficked from rural to urban areas. Karachi, the most populated and industrial city, has a high consumption of migrated children. This reflects both the high demand for child labor in urban areas (demand) and the economic differentials between rural areas and cities (supply).

The study found only 5% of the trafficked children had been trafficked into sexual exploitation. However, it should not be assumed that child sexual abuse and commercial sexual exploitation of children does not occur in Sindh or in Pakistan – both migrant children and children living at home are vulnerable to sexual abuse. However, in Pakistan, children are trafficked more for forced labor than for sexual or commercial sexual exploitation.

The report suggests that the condition of and consequences for trafficked girls could be worse than boys, as they are more likely to end up in situations of commercial sexual exploitation, thereby losing family and social acceptance and making it impossible to return to their homes. They have no options for alternative livelihood and their freedom of movement is highly restricted.

Migrated child workers are particularly vulnerable to being sexually abused by their employers or elder colleagues, but no child openly admitted or disclosed that they had been sexually abused. Children are most vulnerable to commercial sexual exploitation at hotels, bus stations and brothels, especially those who have lost contact with their families.

Based on the findings of this research, it can be deduced that between 2001 and 2003 out of the total population of children in Sindh, 41,218 children – 39,157 (95%) male and 2,061 (5%) female – have been trafficked from rural to rural and urban areas within and from Sindh, with or without the children's consent.

An estimated 8,244 boys and girls have been trafficked between 2001 and 2003 by organized mafias/groups with exploitation as the main purpose: 2,061 in 2001, 4,122 in 2002 and 2,061 in 2003.

An estimated 32,975 boys have been trafficked between 2001 and 2003 with no mafias involved. In these cases, parents did not realize they were trafficking their children, though all the conditions of trafficking were being met. The number of boys trafficked is estimated at 12,366 in 2001 and 10,304 in both 2002 and 2003.

Once trafficked, children are exploited through forced labor and exposed to exploitative, harmful and hazardous conditions. In some cases children are kept in slave-like conditions and sexually exploited both for commercial and personal gains. Although boys were found to be more vulnerable to trafficking than girls, the condition of and consequences for trafficked girls could be worse.

Root Causes of Child Trafficking in Sindh

The root causes of trafficking are manifold, and include poverty, illiteracy, cultural attitudes and beliefs. Trafficking unfortunately begins from the child's home with the parents being the main actors. Analysis of the root causes could help in formulating measures to check and control the trafficking of children.

Cultural Context

The problem of child trafficking and labor exploitation in Sindh depends on family and community hierarchies and cultural traditions and values that disregard the rights of the child. Many cultures have a tradition of children laboring to help their families at home or in the fields. They are expected not only to honor and obey their parents and elders, but also to assist them. This sometimes inadvertently entraps the child in exploitative labor. In the case of domestic help, it is culturally accepted that children from poor families are made to work in the homes of the rich and the influential and the improper treatment meted out to them is normal and not seen as a violation of rights, dignity or self-esteem.

Education

The literacy rate in rural Sindh is low. Children with no or restricted access to education have little alternative but to look for work at an early age. In addition, inadequacies of the education system in terms of poor infrastructure, low quality of teaching, teacher absenteeism, insufficient number of qualified teachers, corporal punishment and abuse, lack of learning materials, and little regard for education all add up to increase the child's vulnerability to exploitation. Parents' education is also an important factor in child trafficking, and the likelihood of a child being trafficked declines with the father's increased level of education.

Age

Parents treat children as adults as soon as they are physically mature and burden them with responsibilities. Girls are married at a young age when they are neither physically nor mentally prepared to shoulder the responsibilities of an adult married woman.

Poverty and Desire for a Better Life

Families need children's income for survival, there is a high opportunity cost to enrolling a child in school, and they can hardly afford the direct and indirect costs of schooling. Poverty and economic disparity are the push factors resulting in child labor, which may lead to the worst forms of child labor and the trafficking of children. However, child labor and the trafficking of children and women will not disappear simply by eradicating poverty.

It must be recognized as well that some children also leave home to pursue greater economic gains despite or regardless of the opinions of their parents. Children from poor or indebted families and communities are vulnerable to the lure of higher wages and standards of living. The research shows that half the children are satisfied and happy at their destinations because

the earnings are much better compared with what is available in their villages. When they return home for holidays, they are treated as heroes and a warm welcome awaits them.

Demand for Child Labor

There is demand for cheap migrant labor, especially child labor, from rural areas. Children are easy to manipulate and exploit and can be beaten into submission. They are made to work long hours with poor remuneration. Being poverty ridden, they are already weak and low on self-esteem and are unable to protest against maltreatment.

Also, adult labor is regulated and not as financially beneficial to employers as children, whom employers therefore prefer.

Supply

With as many as 24 million children of school-going age (5-17) not enrolled in school and therefore potential child laborers,²⁸ there is no shortage in the supply of children vulnerable to exploitation.

The study shows there are many factors that increase the vulnerability of children and hence the supply of potential trafficking victims. Among the most prevalent causes are: the desire to earn a living or help support the family; lack of education and access to schools; lack of appropriate means to earn a living; cultural attitudes towards children; and lack and poor implementation of laws.

Because children are preferred by employers, many adults remain unemployed. In order to feed the family, they send their children into the workforce.

The desperation that often pushes a parent to surrender the child to traffickers is frequently compounded by a lack of understanding of what trafficking exactly means and what awaits their child in terms of work conditions, abuse or exploitation. Many families also believe that the child will live and work in a child-friendly environment and elders would take care of him, which is often the very opposite of the child's experience.

Domestic Abuse, Violence and Neglect

The research shows that many children migrated to escape domestic abuse, violence and neglect, or for improved job and earning prospects. The family and living conditions at home play a significant role in prompting the child to leave home.

Economic Crises and Natural Disasters

Sudden economic downturns, transition and structural readjustment, and natural disasters may all represent "the final straw" for children and families already living in poverty. Drought

28. See page 16.

in Jacobabad in 2000, for example, resulted in frequent movement of people and a high number of lost and separated children.

The Legal and Regulatory Environment

Exploitation and abuse of children as laborers is rampant in Pakistan at least in part because of the absence of comprehensive legislation prohibiting child labor and poor implementation of existing laws on the subject. Pakistan is signatory to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, ILO Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labor (No182) and other international conventions and treaties related to child labor, but has failed to make national laws in line with these commitments.

According to the Employment of Children Act 1991, the minimum age for employment in the sectors specified in its Schedules is 14 years, but children eight years old and younger can be seen working in these very sectors, and there is no monitoring by law enforcing agencies to check this blatant violation. According to the National Labor Policy 2002, children under 18 years of age are prohibited from working in the worst forms of child labor, but no concrete action has so far been taken in this regard. Despite the Bonded Labor System (Abolition) Act 1992, a high number of children toil in bonded labor alongside their families.

Loopholes in the legal system, discriminatory laws (Enforcement of Hudood (Zina) Ordinance, Foreigner's Act), lacunas in the Trafficking Ordinance (definition, rules), weak and corrupt law enforcing agencies, officials' insensitivity towards victims, lack of capacity and knowledge and slow pace of conviction all strengthen the traffickers and further victimize trafficked children.

Impact of Trafficking on Children

Trafficking has immediate and long-term effects on children. It impairs their physical and mental development and robs them of parental love and a safe living environment at a tender age. In some cases, trafficking may result in a child being maimed or even killed. He/she is exposed to all kinds of abuses and exploitation with no recourse to help, legal or otherwise.

The travails of trafficking also have adverse effect on the physical and mental health of the child. The journey involved can sometimes be hazardous, with the child being confined or moved over unmarked routes.

One major problem faced by a migrant or especially a trafficked child is being isolated in another city, province or country. The child finds him/herself in foreign and unfamiliar surroundings and faces language and cultural barriers. The psychological impact of isolation and domination on a child is grave and may condemn him/her to silence.

When in trouble these children have no place to turn for help and even if they have a chance to seek help, they often do not know where to go or what to do or whom to ask because they are illiterate. In some circumstances, the general public, their employers, the police and other authorities may discriminate against them.

Trafficked children are often deprived of food and access to health services in addition to suffering the consequences of inadequate accommodation, sleep and free movement. If trapped in commercial sexual exploitation, they may suffer violence at the hands of clients and the physical and emotional damage of premature sexual activity, and exposure to STDs including HIV/AIDS. When and if a child returns to a community after being trafficked, he may be in ill health. Poor girls in particular are vulnerable to recruitment for domestic work, and in many places this is seen as culturally acceptable and even desirable. There are incidences of girls being forced into sexual relationships with male members of their employer's household, denied freedom of movement, and even locked up and subjected to slave-like conditions.

The children face a loss of future productivity and earning power due to low educational levels, ill health and potentially premature death. Child migrant workers are particularly vulnerable to diseases, including HIV/AIDS, as they are exposed to unhealthy living environments and unprotected sexual behaviors.

Recovery, protection, reintegration are thus programming elements that address the supply side of the trafficking equation. It is important to remember, however, that children's perception of their situation changes over time – from initially disliking, resisting or even rejecting their role, they come eventually to accept it. Thus, the entry points at which interventions can be successfully made are when a child is recruited, transported, placed into a slave-like circumstance (trafficking outcome) and as long as they do not want to do the work forced upon them. Once a trafficked child has accepted the situation, attempts to affect change in their lives may prove difficult.

Children who are trafficked are among the most exploited, and qualify as victims of the worst forms of child labor equivalent to slavery under ILO Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labor. Trafficked children who work full-time do not have time to attend school. Furthermore, children who are trafficked often drop out of school early or have never attended school at all.

Key Lessons Learnt and Future Recommendations

Children are unable to take full responsibility for their circumstances, and are dependent on others for their upbringing. Their vulnerability provides a powerful moral imperative in favor of collective action in general to help them, and a welfare state in particular.

Child labor is a complicated issue. For poor parents, making one's child enter the workforce often makes sound economic sense, particularly if schooling is inadequate or unavailable, and if they believe that valuable skills are being learned by the child.

The short-term survival strategies of the family cannot be overlooked in any strategy to improve the well being of the poor, in particular when designing intervention programs to end child labor. The dynamics of the informal sector offer the most opportunities for the poor to survive and make a living. It is the entrepreneurial energy of people striving to break out of poverty that comprises the informal sector.

The high number of child laborers suggests that a re-conceptualization is necessary to address the problem, especially when child labor is a culturally accepted phenomenon. More broadly, initiatives aimed at reducing poverty of families, communities and nations, at creating work and employment opportunities and equitable distribution of income are all fundamental to the eradication of trafficking and exploitation of children in the worst forms of child labor.

Attention to lifestyle risk behavior such as drug abuse is also important if exploitation and trafficking are to be prevented, since these add to the vulnerability of children and young people.

There is little information available and not enough public awareness against the risks of going to work in the cities. Depending on the nature of the communities at risk, awareness should be raised and understanding improved through community meetings, at health points, mosques and places where people regularly gather, in door-to-door contact campaigns, and all other available channels through which people can be informed on the risks and exploitation of migrant child workers.

Material such as posters, videos, publications and advertisements should be developed and made available to other groups for adaptation and wider sharing of information.

The domestic nature of the works that renders it “invisible” also poses challenges to enforcement of rights of children. Domestic work is an area where no labor laws apply. Getting labor laws enforced on domestic labor is a big challenge, something the government needs to address immediately.

Primary school education should be made free, accessible and compulsory. It will do more than any other single factor in reducing child labor. It has been proved that children's education helps in improving quality of life among families, encourages greater economic productivity and improves overall social and economic development.

Parents play a critical role in their children's development and are primarily responsible for the environment in which children are socialized. While structural poverty plays a pivotal role in these decisions, parents' own biases and their unwillingness or inability to work around the obstacle of poverty help to reinforce the vicious cycle of poverty within the family.

The research provides some base to stakeholders that the prevalence of domestic trafficking is much higher than international trafficking. Therefore, appropriate amendments to the definitions are necessary in Pakistan's law on trafficking. Legislation itself is not enough, and it is necessary to frame proper rules to enforce punishments for traffickers.

Corruption remains a problem particularly in Pakistan where law enforcement personnel are poorly paid and undervalued. Community hierarchies which see the police subject to pressures from people in positions of authority – including in the judiciary or local government – are also a hurdle to police action against traffickers. It is not simply a question, therefore, of training the police force to understand, identify and dismantle trafficking mechanisms, but also of understanding the professional, personal and societal factors that influence the decisions of individual officers.

Action must be taken to rescue children who have been trafficked and to return them to the extent possible to family and school so that they can rebuild their lives. If return is not immediately possible or desired, alternative arrangements must be made so that the child's future is secure and meaningful.

In the beginning, NGOs should collaborate with government agencies to overcome capacity issues, and can contribute to the training of officials and police who may need support in understanding both the exploitative nature of trafficking and the need to protect the rights of children. Additionally, the rights of the child to be protected from further trauma and victimization, to be treated as a victim and not a perpetrator and to be treated as a subject with rights in any judicial proceedings are not always well understood nor respected by law enforcement and judiciary officers.

In order to improve the implementation of core standards in Pakistan, sometimes pressure tactics are also helpful. Financial assistance could be made subject to compliance, and aid to education could be promoted, which would help reduce the prevalence of child labor. It is equally important to establish mechanisms to monitor child trafficking: its incidence, development, patterns, and links with organized crime.

Action to combat the trafficking of children will only be sustainable to the extent that there is appropriate and sufficient in-country capacity to undertake the many different actions that are considered necessary if children are to be protected, supported, rescued and helped to rebuild, and if traffickers, exploiters and abusers are to be stopped. Monitoring includes developing methods for gathering critical information, identifying and publishing successful strategies, and regularly reviewing the success with which various actors (e.g. labor inspectors, law enforcement officers, immigration officials, customs officers, judiciary) discharge their responsibilities. Undertaking time-bound measures, programs and plans –

setting specific goals and deadlines for combating child trafficking and other worst forms of child labor and linking this with the national development effort, particularly a poverty reduction strategy and the provision of quality education and skills training – is also critical.

It is strongly recommended that a national level study on trafficking of children be carried out to measure the magnitude of the problem and develop strategies to discourage and eventually eliminate the scourge of trafficking and save children from becoming victims of the worst forms of child labor and exploitation and ensure that their lives do not fade out before having seen the light of the day.

Recommendations: Checklist for Future Actions

PREVENTION

- ◆ A comprehensive national anti-trafficking plan covering both internal and international trafficking
- ◆ A comprehensive national migration policy covering both internal and international migration
- ◆ Government cooperation with international organizations, NGOs and the private sector to implement the national action plan
- ◆ Public information media campaigns to educate the public about the dangers of trafficking in general and recruiting methods in particular
- ◆ Media campaigns to warn potential perpetrators of the legal consequences of trafficking
- ◆ School programs to educate potential victims about the realities of trafficking and recruiting methods
- ◆ Compulsory primary and secondary education
- ◆ Development of poverty alleviation programs and other economic programs particularly for vulnerable communities
- ◆ Building on knowledge base and centralized data collection on trafficking including incidence rates, trafficking routes, suspected traffickers, conditions of exploitation, and related criminal activity
- ◆ Law enforcement training programs to ensure tighter border control and better recognition of victims as well as traffickers in order to interdict trafficking at international points of entry
- ◆ Promoting and enforcing labor standards with effective implementation of core ILO conventions

PROTECTION

- ◆ Shelters for trafficked victims
- ◆ Hotlines for victim assistance
- ◆ Alternatives to immediate deportation
- ◆ Visa/national residency provisions for trafficked victims with illegal immigration status
- ◆ Coordination with countries of origin to facilitate the return of trafficked persons as victims rather than as illegal migrants
- ◆ Counseling for trafficking victims
- ◆ Medical assistance for psychological and emotional problems as well as physical needs for trafficking victims

- ◆ Centers available for free legal assistance, information to victims and access to lawyers
- ◆ Protection for victims and their families from retribution by traffickers

REINTEGRATION

- ◆ Programs to receive trafficking victims returned from other countries including: vocational training programs for returned victims, financial assistance programs and legal assistance support for returned victims
- ◆ Monitoring programs to ensure reintegration and the safety of returned victims
- ◆ Government cooperation with international organizations, NGOs and the private sector to implement safe and dignified returns to home country
- ◆ NGO programs for at-risk children once they are returned to home country

PROSECUTION

- ◆ Laws that criminalize trafficking in children, contain stiff penalties and speedy justice and special checks on recruitment agencies
- ◆ Training models for law enforcement, including border police, consular, anti-fraud, visa officers, and local police, to recognize and prosecute traffickers, as well as to assist trafficking victims without treating them as criminals or illegal migrants
- ◆ Training for judges and prosecutors/magistrates on rule of law and anti-corruption issues
- ◆ Institutionalized procedures for investigation and prosecution of cases involving trafficking, including witness protection programs
- ◆ Regional law enforcement cooperation to disrupt trafficking routes and criminal activity

Annexure-1: Terminology

Population: The group from which the sample is chosen, the population to be studied.

Sampling Frame: Selecting a suitable list from which the sample is selected.

Sample: A selection from the population under examination.

Sampling: It is believed that by using a sample, whatever is discovered about that sample could be said to be true for the whole of that particular population. There are two main types sample that can be taken: Probability and Non-Probability.

Probability Sampling: Probability sampling is where each element in a population is chosen at random and has a known chance of selection, for example description (an estimation of population characteristics), explanation (testing of empirical hypotheses), etc.

Non-Probability Sampling: With non-probability sampling, the chance of selection for each element in a population is unknown. It is best used if the purpose of the research is exploration and theory development, or development and testing of survey research instruments (piloting).

Simple Random Sample: The method of selection that gives each unit in the population under examination an equal and calculable chance of being selected for the sample, for example, lottery method, etc. This method would secure the greatest degree of statistical accuracy in social surveying.

Stratified Random Sampling: Random sampling can be made more representative using this method, which ensures that all groups within the population receive adequate representation in the sample. The choice of stratification is important, it must be related to the research subject, and must be a convenient variable.

Household: A household may be either a single person household or a multi-person household. A single person household is one where the individual makes provision for their own food and other essentials of living without combining with any other person and has no usual place of residence elsewhere. A multi-person household is a group of two or more persons who make some common provision for food or other essentials of living and which has no usual place of residence elsewhere. The persons constituting the group may pool their incomes and have a common budget to a greater or lesser extent; they may be related or unrelated or a combination of both.

Household Members: Household members are all such persons or groups of persons in a household who normally live and eat together and consider the living quarters/space occupied by them as their usual place of residence. Such persons may be related or unrelated to each other.

Annexure-2: List of PSUs According to the Respective Districts

Name of District	Primary Sampling Units (PSUs)
Dadu	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Masoo Khan Jalbani 2. Qazi Arif 3. Baleedani 4. Dhani Bux 5. Chutto Mirwani 6. Daud Kandhro 7. Mangho Bhan 8. Masoo Sahar 9. Nau Goth 10. Illahi Bux Jhahtial
Hyderabad	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Nango Shah 12. Qadir Nagar 13. Budho Palari 14. Mohammad Ali Samon 15. Kooli Village 16. Mohammad Khan Bagrani 17. Zeal Pak Site Area 18. Safdar Sheedi 19. Tahir Soomro 20. Bachal Soomro
Jacobabad	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 21. Sher Khan Ghunio 22. Haji Jagan Noonari 23. Gul Sher Kanrani 24. Haji Manik Buriro 25. Lal Bhatti 26. Bachro 27. Joungal Pahore 28. Chock Lashari 29. Mubarkpur 30. Jan Mohammad/ Sultan Ghunio
Khairpur	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 31. Punj Hatti 32. Mohalla Nizamani 33. Goth Jani Bura 34. Goth Rani Pur 35. Goth Gumbat 36. Goth Tando Nazar Ali 37. Goth Sethar Jaa

38. Goth Tehri
39. Goth Husan Kori
40. Goth Sorah
- Larkana**
41. Ali Pur
42. Noor Mohammad Sheikh
43. Goth Bhati Lashkar Khan
44. Saboo Khan
45. Burira Colony
46. Hot Khan Chandio
47. Kalar
48. Dafar
49. Jarial Chandio
50. Bhains Colony
- Naushero Feroz**
51. Faqeer Muhammad
52. Phul Ward No. 2
53. Khan Dahri
54. Muhammad Sadiq
55. Sardar Khan Lund
56. Sain Bux Khaskheli
57. Habibullah Bhatti
58. Phul Ward No. 4
59. Phul Umrani Mohalla
60. Haji Ismail Buriro
61. Sher Muhammad Mugheri
- Sanghar**
62. Amanullah Dahri
63. Mulan Sudhan
64. Umar Dahri
65. Daim Khan Dhamrah
66. Chodagi
67. Sarhari
68. Mero Khamkheli
69. Gupchani
70. Ranjho Khan Talpur
-

Annexure-3**Population of Sindh by Districts (Census 1981 and 1998)****Inter-Census Growth Rate, Density, Proportion Urban and Sex Ratio, 1998¹**

Name of District	Census Population				Inter-Census Growth Rate (%)	Population Density Per Sq. km	% of Population Urban	Sex Ratio (M/F)
	1981	1998						
	Total	Both Sexes	Male	Female				
Badin	776,614	1,136,044	597,573	538,471	2.3	169	16.4	111
Dadu	1,081,611	1,688,811	887,061	801,750	2.7	89	21.4	111
Ghotki	568,823	970,549	511,363	459,186	3.2	160	16.3	111
Hyderabad	2,059,026	2,891,488	1,511,025	1,380,463	2.0	524	50.8	110
Jacobabad	1,011,212	1,425,572	744,014	681,558	2.0	270	24.4	109
Karachi (Central)	1,357,002	2,277,931	1,200,536	1,077,395	3.1	33014	100	111
Karachi (East)	1,494,786	2,746,014	1,464,360	1,281,654	3.6	19755	100	114
Karachi (Malir)	429,570	981,412	548,645	432,767	5.0	433	67.3	127
Karachi (South)	1,243,928	1,745,038	943,365	801,673	2.0	14304	100	118
Karachi (West)	912,698	2,105,923	1,149,200	956,723	5.0	2267	90.7	120
Khairpur	981,190	1,546,587	810,448	736,139	2.7	97	23.6	110
Larkana	1,138,580	1,927,066	993,576	933,490	3.1	260	28.9	106
Mirpurkhas	577,879	905,935	471,096	434,839	2.7	310	33.1	108
N. Sh. Feroz	829,051	1,087,57	568,574	518,997	1.6	369	17.7	110
Nawabshah	813,534	1,071,533	555,677	515,856	1.6	238	26.4	108
Sanghar	917,863	1,453,028	762,284	690,744	2.7	135	22.8	110
Shikarpur	596,409	880,438	456,589	423,849	2.3	351	24.1	108
Sukkur	553,848	908,373	483,251	425,122	3.0	176	50.5	114
Tharparkar	540,985	914,291	499,859	414,432	3.1	47	4.4	121
Thatta	761,039	1,113,194	589,341	523,853	2.3	64	11.2	113
Umerkot	383,018	663,095	349,754	313,341	3.3	118	16.8	112
Sindh	19,028,666	30,439,893	16,097,591	14,342,302	2.8	216	48.8	112

¹ District Census Reports, Population Census Organization, Government of Pakistan <http://www.statpak.gov.pk>

Annexure-3: Total Children Covered by the Survey

Total No. of Children	Frequency	%	Jacobabad	Larkana	Khairpur	Hyderabad	Dadu	N. Sh. Feroz	Sanghar
Male	2,559	60.81	465	376	327	318	365	388	320
Female	1,649	39.19	397	319	111	165	245	245	167
Total	4,208	100	862	695	438	483	610	633	487

Age of Children	Frequency	%	Jacobabad	Larkana	Khairpur	Hyderabad	Dadu	N. Sh. Feroz	Sanghar
0-3	576	13.69	119	96	55	88	105	51	62
4-6 yrs	662	15.73	149	87	65	86	109	84	82
7-10 yrs	856	20.34	189	158	82	93	110	142	82
11-14 yrs	979	23.27	199	167	99	108	118	170	118
15-18	1,135	26.97	206	187	137	108	168	186	143
Total	4,208	100	862	695	438	483	610	633	487

Living With/ Away From Parents	Frequency	%	Jacobabad	Larkana	Khairpur	Hyderabad	Dadu	N. Sh. Feroz	Sanghar
Living With Family	3,806	90.45	784	631	394	438	554	572	433
Living Away From Family	402	9.55	78	64	44	45	56	61	54
Total	4,208	100	862	695	438	483	610	633	487

Reason For Not Living With Parents	Frequency	%	Jacobabad	Larkana	Khairpur	Hyderabad	Dadu	N. Sh. Feroz	Sanghar
Runaway Due to Domestic Violence	3	0.75	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
Abducted	2	0.50	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Marriage	223	55.47	48	39	23	18	35	31	29
Education	47	11.69	17	5	2	3	7	5	8
Employment	112	27.86	13	11	14	21	13	24	16
Others	15	3.73	0	6	5	2	1	0	1
Total	402	100	78	64	44	45	56	61	54

Current Residence	Frequency	%	Jacobabad	Larkana	Khairpur	Hyderabad	Dadu	N. Sh. Feroz	Sanghar
Relatives	19	4.73	2	2	6	2	5	0	2
Friend's House	2	0.50	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
School Hostel	2	0.50	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Madrassah Hostel	45	11.19	17	5	2	1	7	5	8
Employer's House	21	5.22	5	4	3	1	2	4	2
Workplace	74	18.41	4	6	7	20	7	17	13
Hotel	4	1.00	1	0	1	0	0	2	0
In-Laws	223	55.47	48	39	23	18	35	31	29
Unknown	12	2.99	0	8	1	1	0	2	0
Total	402	100	78	64	44	45	56	61	54

When Child Left Home	Frequency	%	Jacobabad	Larkana	Khairpur	Hyderabad	Dadu	N. Sh. Feroz	Sanghar
Within Last Month	23	5.72	8	6	2	1	3	2	1
Within Last Six Months	38	9.45	4	4	7	5	3	7	8
Within Last One Year	87	21.64	21	16	13	15	5	17	0
Within Last Two Years	143	35.57	34	25	18	22	23	12	9
Within Last Three Years	93	23.13	9	11	4	1	18	22	28
More Than Three Years Ago	18	4.48	2	2	0	1	4	1	8
Total	402	100.00	78	64	44	45	56	61	54

Married Children	Frequency	%	Jacobabad	Larkana	Khairpur	Hyderabad	Dadu	N. Sh. Feroz	Sanghar
Male	8	3.39	1	1	1	0	2	2	1
Female	228	96.61	51	38	23	19	33	32	32
Total	236	100	52	39	24	19	35	34	33

Annexure-4: Education of Children Covered in the Survey

Education Level Attained	Frequency	%	Jacobabad	Larkana	Khairpur	Hyderabad	Dadu	N. Sh. Feroz	Sanghar
Not Yet School Age	749	17.80	148	124	67	112	137	77	84
No Education	1,298	30.85	280	189	141	167	159	223	139
No Formal Education But Literate	13	0.31	7	2	1	0	1	2	0
Grade 1-2	721	17.13	129	123	66	68	101	145	89
Grade 5-6	833	19.80	134	154	78	88	125	127	127
Grade 10	154	3.66	60	34	7	20	17	7	9
Grade 12	33	0.78	10	3	2	10	3	3	2
<i>Madrasah</i>	407	9.67	94	66	76	18	67	49	37
Total	4,208	100	862	695	438	483	610	633	487

Location of Education	Frequency	%	Jacobabad	Larkana	Khairpur	Hyderabad	Dadu	N. Sh. Feroz	Sanghar
Within District	21	44.68	7	3	2	1	3	2	3
Out of District	26	55.32	10	2	0	2	4	3	5
Out of Province	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	47	100	17	5	2	3	7	5	8

Destination for Education	Total	District of Origin							
		%	Jacobabad	Larkana	Khairpur	Hyderabad	Dadu	N. Sh. Feroz	Sanghar
Karachi	3	6.38	1			2			
Mirpur	3	6.38	3						
Shikarpur	4	8.51	4						
Kandhkot	1	2.13	1						
Larkana	4	8.51	1	3					
Sukkur	1	2.13		1					
Khairpur	7	14.89		1	2		4		
Dadu	5	10.64					3	2	
Nawabshah	2	4.26						1	1
Hyderabad	3	6.38				1			2
Mirpur Khas	2	4.26							2
Jacobabad	7	14.89	7						
N. Sh. Feroz	2	4.26						2	
Sanghar	3	6.38							3
Total	47	100	17	5	2	3	7	5	8

How Often Child Visits Home	Frequency	%	Jacobabad	Larkana	Khairpur	Hyderabad	Dadu	N. Sh. Feroz	Sanghar
Regularly (2-3 Times a Week)	0	0							
Once a Week	0	0							
Once a Month	22	46.81	8	3	2	1	2	2	4
Once a Quarter	25	53.19	9	2		2	5	3	4
Once a Year	0	0							
Irregular Visits	0	0							
Does Not Visit Home	0	0							
Total	47	100	17	5	2	3	7	5	8

Person Who Sent or Took Child From Home for Education	Frequency	%	Jacobabad	Larkana	Khairpur	Hyderabad	Dadu	N. Sh. Feroz	Sanghar
Child Left Him/Herself	0	0							
Father	42	89.36	15	5	2	3	6	4	7
Mother	2	4.26	1						1
Brother	1	2.13	1						
Uncle/Aunt	2	4.26					1	1	
Other Relative	0	0							
Others	0	0							
Total	47	100	17	5	2	3	7	5	8

Child's Consent to Leaving Home for Education (According to Parents)	Frequency	%	Jacobabad	Larkana	Khairpur	Hyderabad	Dadu	N. Sh. Feroz	Sanghar
Consented	47	100	17	5	2	3	7	5	8
Did Not Consent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	47	100	17	5	2	3	7	5	8

Child's State of Mind (According to Parents)	Frequency	%	Jacobabad	Larkana	Khairpur	Hyderabad	Dadu	N. Sh. Feroz	Sanghar
Happy	47	100	17	5	2	3	7	5	8
Not Happy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	47	100	17	5	2	3	7	5	8

Child's Age at Time of Leaving Home for Education	Frequency	%	Jacobabad	Larkana	Khairpur	Hyderabad	Dadu	N. Sh. Feroz	Sanghar
0-3 yrs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4-6 yrs	2	4.26	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
7-10 yrs	12	25.53	6	1	1		1	1	2
11-14 yrs	22	46.81	6	2	1	2	4	3	4
15-18 yrs	11	23.40	3	2		1	2	1	2
Total	47	100	17	5	2	3	7	5	8

Annexure-5: Child Labor Amongst the Surveyed Children

Child's Employment	Frequency	%	Jacobabad		Larkana		Khairpur		Hyderabad		Dadu		N. Sh. Feroz		Sanghar	
			Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Economically Active	1,865	44.32	395	45.82	285	41.01	207	47.26	217	44.93	236	38.69	305	48.18	220	45.17
Does Not Work	2,343	55.68	467	54.18	410	58.99	231	52.74	266	55.07	374	61.31	328	51.82	267	54.83
Total	4,208	100	862	100	695	100	438	100	483	100	610	100	633	100	487	100

Child Activity	Frequency	%	Jacobabad	Larkana	Khairpur	Hyderabad	Dadu	N. Sh. Feroz	Sanghar
Still in Infancy/Early Childhood	749	17.80	148	124	67	112	137	77	84
Student	529	12.57	88	77	62	71	98	86	47
Household Work(In Parents' Home)	459	10.91	91	92	45	16	72	67	76
Housewife (In Husband's Home)	236	5.61	52	39	24	19	35	34	33
Farmer	471	11.19	86	85	42	27	61	103	67
Auto Workshop Worker	183	4.35	34	18	27	35	27	27	15
Laborer	502	11.93	156	67	38	43	58	83	57
Transport Worker	73	1.73	21	14	6	16	9	4	3
Domestic Worker	138	3.28	10	27	32	11	12	19	27
Salesman	144	3.42	18	31	21	29	17	18	10
Hotel/Restaurant Worker	112	2.66	18	18	12	21	17	15	11
Factory Worker	31	0.74	5	1	3	15	2	4	1
Brick Kiln Worker	17	0.40	12	2	2	0	1	0	0
Armed Forces	8	0.19	1	0	0	2	4	1	0
Other	186	4.42	34	22	24	18	28	31	29
No Information	4	0.10	0	0	1	2	0	0	1
Unemployed	361	8.58	88	75	32	45	32	63	26
Missing/Abducted	5	0.12	0	3	0	1	0	1	0
Total	4208	100	862	695	438	483	610	633	487

Child's Income (Rs.)	Frequency	%	Jacobabad	Larkana	Khairpur	Hyderabad	Dadu	N. Sh. Feroz	Sanghar
No Income/No Information	2,690	63.93	527	406	294	305	405	423	330
<1,000	874	20.77	206	137	84	53	82	175	137
1,001-2,000	522	12.40	107	127	45	88	114	23	18
2,001-3,000	88	2.09	18	21	10	21	5	11	2
3,001-4,000	17	0.40	2	2	2	7	3	1	0
4,001-5,000	5	0.12	0	2	0	2	1	0	0
5,001-6,000	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6,001-7,000	10	0.24	0	0	3	7	0	0	0
7,001-8,000	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8,001-9,000	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9,001-9,999	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10,000-15,000	2	0.05	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4,208	100	862	695	438	483	610	633	487

Annexure-6: Migrant Child Workers in Regular Contact with Parents Amongst the Surveyed Children

Destination for Employment	Total	%	District of Origin						
			Jacobabad	Larkana	Khairpur	Hyderabad	Dadu	N. Sh. Feroz	Sanghar
Within District	26	28.26	2	4	2	2	5	10	1
Out of District	61	66.30	8	4	7	10	8	13	11
Out of Province	4	4.35	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
Out of Country	1	1.09	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	92	100.00	12	9	9	14	13	23	12

Destination for Employment	Total	%	District of Origin						
			Jacobabad	Larkana	Khairpur	Hyderabad	Dadu	N. Sh. Feroz	Sanghar
Karachi	28	30.43	4	3	2	7	1	5	6
Larkana	7	7.61		4	1			2	
Sukkur	8	8.70	2	1	3		2		
Khairpur	4	4.35			2		2		
Dadu	9	9.78				2	5	2	
Hyderabad	10	10.87	1		1	2		3	3
Jacobabad	2	2.17	2						
N. Sh. Feroz	10	10.87						10	
Kotri	3	3.26					3		
Sanghar	1	1.09							1
Moro	1	1.09						1	
Tando Adam	2	2.17							2
Nasirabad	1	1.09	1						
Badin	1	1.09				1			
Dera Bugti	2	2.17	2						
Lahore	1	1.09				1			
Islamabad	1	1.09				1			
Saudi Arabia	1	1.09		1					
Total	92	100	12	9	9	14	13	23	12

Child's Occupation	Frequency	%	Jacobabad	Larkana	Khairpur	Hyderabad	Dadu	N. Sh. Feroz	Sanghar
Domestic Worker	14	15.22	1	1	2	0	4	4	2
Shopkeeper	13	14.13	2	0	1	4	2	3	1
Construction Worker	4	4.35	0	1	0	2	0	0	1
Auto Workshop Worker	16	17.39	3	2	3	3	1	3	1
Transport Worker	6	6.52	2	1	0	0	1	2	0
Laborer	30	32.61	2	3	3	3	4	9	6
Hotel Worker	9	9.78	2	1	0	2	1	2	1
Total	92	100	12	9	9	14	13	23	12

Distance From Home	Frequency	%	Jacobabad	Larkana	Khairpur	Hyderabad	Dadu	N. Sh. Feroz	Sanghar
Lives in Same Village	0	0							
Lives in Same City									
But Different Village	26	28.26	2	4	2	2	5	10	1
Lives in Same Province									
But Different City	54	58.70	6	4	5	9	7	12	11
Lives in Different Province	11	11.96	4		2	3	1	1	
Lives in Different Country	1	1.09		1					
Total	92	100	12	9	9	14	13	23	12

How Often Child Visits Home	Frequency	%	Jacobabad	Larkana	Khairpur	Hyderabad	Dadu	N. Sh. Feroz	Sanghar
Regularly (2-3 Times a Week)	5	5.43				1	1	3	
Once a Week	5	5.43	1		1	1		2	
Once a Month	27	29.35	3	4	3	3	4	9	1
Once a Quarter	47	51.09	6	4	4	8	7	9	9
Once a Year	6	6.52	1		1	1	1		2
Irregular Visits	1	1.09		1					
Does Not Visit	1	1.09	1						
Total	92	100	12	9	9	14	13	23	12

Person Who Sent or Took Child From Home for Employment	Frequency	%	Jacobabad	Larkana	Khairpur	Hyderabad	Dadu	N. Sh. Feroz	Sanghar
Child Left Him/Herself	12	13.04	1			4	2	3	2
Father	53	57.61	9	5	6	6	7	11	9
Mother	1	1.09		1					
Brother	1	1.09					1		
Uncle/Aunt	4	4.35			1	1	1		1
Other Relative	9	9.78	2	2	1	1	1	2	
Employer	9	9.78		1	1	2	1	4	
Friend	3	3.26						3	
Total	92	100	12	9	9	14	13	23	12

Financial Benefits to Parents Upon Child's Recruitment for Employment	Frequency	%	Jacobabad	Larkana	Khairpur	Hyderabad	Dadu	N. Sh. Feroz	Sanghar
Yes	53	57.61	8	6	6	9	9	5	10
No	39	42.39	4	3	3	5	4	18	2
Total	92	100	12	9	9	14	13	23	12

If Yes, Details of Benefits (Rs)	Frequency	%	Jacobabad	Larkana	Khairpur	Hyderabad	Dadu	N. Sh. Feroz	Sanghar
<2,000	39	73.58	4	4	3	7	8	4	9
2,000><4,000	12	22.64	4	2	3	2			1
4,000><10,000	0	0.00							
>10,000 in cash	0	0.00							
Debt Relief	0	0.00							
Others	2	3.77					1	1	
Total	53	100	8	6	6	9	9	5	10

Age of Child at Time of Recruitment for Employment	Frequency	%	Jacobabad	Larkana	Khairpur	Hyderabad	Dadu	N. Sh. Feroz	Sanghar
0-3 yrs	0	0							
4-6 yrs	2	2.17	1					1	
7-10 yrs	24	26.09	3	1	2	3	3	5	7
11-14 yrs	42	45.65	5	5	5	7	6	9	5
15-18 yrs	24	26.09	3	3	2	4	4	8	
Total	92	100	12	9	9	14	13	23	12

Does Child Support Family?	Frequency	%	Jacobabad	Larkana	Khairpur	Hyderabad	Dadu	N. Sh. Feroz	Sanghar
Yes	68	73.91	7	7	7	9	8	20	10
No	24	26.09	5	2	2	5	5	3	2
Total	92	100	12	9	9	14	13	23	12

If Yes, Details of Support (Rs)	Frequency	%	Jacobabad	Larkana	Khairpur	Hyderabad	Dadu	N. Sh. Feroz	Sanghar
<1,000	42	45.65	5	3	6	3	6	14	5
1,001-2,000	22	23.91	2	3	1	4	2	6	4
2,001-3,000	3	3.26				2			1
3,001-4,000	1	1.09		1					
4,001-5,000	0	0.00							
>5,000	0	0.00							
Debt Settlement	0	0.00							
No Support	24	26.09	5	2	2	5	5	3	2
Total	92	100	12	9	9	14	13	23	12

How Money Reaches Child's Home	Frequency	%	Jacobabad	Larkana	Khairpur	Hyderabad	Dadu	N. Sh. Feroz	Sanghar
Child Brings Money Him/Herself	49	72.06	4	5	5	6	3	17	9
Employer Sends Money	2	2.94				1	1		
Father Collects Money	15	22.06	3	1	2	2	4	3	
Debt Settlement	0	0.00							
Other	2	2.94		1					1
Total	68	100	7	7	7	9	8	20	10

Parent Satisfaction With Child's Employer	Frequency	%	Jacobabad	Larkana	Khairpur	Hyderabad	Dadu	N. Sh. Feroz	Sanghar
Satisfied	92	100	12	9	9	14	13	23	12
Dissatisfied	0	0							
Total	92	100	12	9	9	14	13	23	12

If Satisfied, Why?	Frequency	%	Jacobabad	Larkana	Khairpur	Hyderabad	Dadu	N. Sh. Feroz	Sanghar
Child is Happy	59	64.13	8	2	7	7	10	16	9
Employer Pays Well and Takes Care of Child	24	26.09	2	6	2	5	3	5	1
Employer Cares for Child's Education	0	0.00							
Employment Conditions Not Good But Family Conditions Demand Earnings	9	9.78	2	1		2		2	2
Total	92	100	12	9	9	14	13	23	12

Child's Healt (According to Parents)	Frequency	%	Jacobabad	Larkana	Khairpur	Hyderabad	Dadu	N. Sh. Feroz	Sanghar
Good	87	94.57	12	9	9	11	13	23	10
Bad	0	0.00							
Unknown	5	5.43				3			2
Total	92	100	12	9	9	14	13	23	12

Number of Hours Child Works (According to Parents)	Frequency	%	Jacobabad	Larkana	Khairpur	Hyderabad	Dadu	N. Sh. Feroz	Sanghar
Unknown	16	17.39	3	2	2	3		4	2
5 hours	1	1.09				1			
8 hours	20	21.74	1	3	2	3	5	6	
12 hours	45	48.91	6	3	5	4	6	12	9
More than 12 hours	10	10.87	2	1		3	2	1	1
Total	92	100	12	9	9	14	13	23	12

Annexure-7: Migrated Child Workers Not in Regular Contact With Parents Amongst the Surveyed Children

Destination	Frequency	%	District of Origin						
			Jacobabad	Larkana	Khairpur	Hyderabad	Dadu	N. Sh. Feroz	Sanghar
Within Cities	2	10	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Out of District	11	55	1	1	4	2	0	0	3
Out of Province	1	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Out of Country	2	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Unknown	4	20	0	0	1	2	0	1	0
Total	20	100	1	2	5	7	0	1	4

Destination	Frequency	%	District of Origin						
			Jacobabad	Larkana	Khairpur	Hyderabad	Dadu	N. Sh. Feroz	Sanghar
Karachi	10	50	1	1	3	3			2
Khairpur	0	0							
Dadu	0	0							
Hyderabad	3	15			1	1			1
N. Sh. Feroz	0	0							
Sanghar	0	0							
Bahawalpur	1	5				1			
UAE	2	10		1				1	0
Unknown	4	20			1	2		0	1
Total	20	100	1	2	5	7	0	1	4

Occupation	Frequency	%	Jacobabad	Larkana	Khairpur	Hyderabad	Dadu	N. Sh. Feroz	Sanghar
Salesman	1	5.00		0	1				
Auto Workshop Worker	2	10.00			1	1			
Transport Worker	3	15.00	1	1					1
Laborer	5	25.00			1	2		1	1
Hotel Worker	5	25.00		1	1	2			1
Unknown	4	20.00			1	2			1
Total	20	100	1	2	5	7	0	1	4

How Often Child Visits Home	Frequency	%	Jacobabad	Larkana	Khairpur	Hyderabad	Dadu	N. Sh. Feroz	Sanghar
Regularly (2-3 Times a Week)	0	0							
Once a Week	0	0							
Once a Month	0	0							
Once a Quarter	2	10				2			
Once a Year	2	10							2
Does Not Have Time to Visit	0	0							
Does Not Visit	4	20			1	2		1	0
Irregular Visits	12	60	1	2	4	3			2
Total	20	100	1	2	5	7	0	1	4

Person Who Sent or Took Child From Home	Frequency	%	Jacobabad	Larkana	Khairpur	Hyderabad	Dadu	N. Sh. Feroz	Sanghar
Child Left Him/Herself	9	45	1	1	4	2		1	
Father	3	15		1		2			
Mother	0	0							
Brother	0	0							
Uncle/Aunt	0	0							
Other Relative	4	20							4
Employer	4	20			1	3			
Friend	0	0							
Others	0	0							
Total	20	100	1	2	5	7	0	1	4

Child's Consent to Leaving Home (According to Parents)	Frequency	%	Jacobabad	Larkana	Khairpur	Hyderabad	Dadu	N. Sh. Feroz	Sanghar
Consented	14	70	1	1	3	4		1	4
Did Not Consent	6	30		1	2	3			
Total	20	100	1	2	5	7	0	1	4

Age of Child at Time of Leaving Home	Frequency	%	Jacobabad	Larkana	Khairpur	Hyderabad	Dadu	N. Sh. Feroz	Sanghar
0-3 yrs	0	0							
4-6 yrs	0	0							
7-10 yrs	1	5				1			
11-14 yrs	13	65	1	1	3	4			4
15-18 yrs	6	30		1	2	2		1	
Total	20	100	1	2	5	7	0	1	4

Financial Benefits to Parents on Child's Recruitment	Frequency	%	Jacobabad	Larkana	Khairpur	Hyderabad	Dadu	N. Sh. Feroz	Sanghar
Yes	8	40	0	1	1	2			4
No	10	50	1	1	3	5			
Child Not Employed	2	10			1			1	
Total	20	100	1	2	5	7	0	1	4

If Yes, Details of Benefits (Rs)	Frequency	%	Jacobabad	Larkana	Khairpur	Hyderabad	Dadu	N. Sh. Feroz	Sanghar
<2,000	8	100		1	1	2			4
2,000><4,000	0	0							
4,000><10,000	0	0							
>10,000 in cash	0	0							
Debt Relief	0	0							
Others	0	0							
Total	8	100	0	1	1	2	0	0	4

When Child Was Last Seen	Frequency	%	Jacobabad	Larkana	Khairpur	Hyderabad	Dadu	N. Sh. Feroz	Sanghar
Within Last One Month	1	5				1			
Within Last Six Months	9	45		1	2	3		1	2
Between Six Months and a Year	7	35		1	2	2			2
Between Year and Three Years	2	10			1	1			
More Than Three Years Ago	1	5	1						
Total	20	100	1	2	5	7	0	1	4

Who Facilitated Child's Job	Frequency	%	Jacobabad	Larkana	Khairpur	Hyderabad	Dadu	N. Sh. Feroz	Sanghar
Relative	2	10							2
Neighbor	1	5			1				
Adults' Current Employer	2	10				2			
Family Friend	2	10		1		1			
New and Unknown Person	0	0							
Resident of Same Locality	3	15				2			1
Employment Agency	2	10		1					1
Child's Friend	5	25	1		2	2			
Unknown	3	15			2			1	
Total	20	100	1	2	5	7	0	1	4

Annexure-8: Children's Responses in the Survey

Ability to Contact Migrated Child	Frequency	%
Child Was Contacted	32	66.67
Child Was Absent From Address	3	6.25
Child Had Relocated	7	14.58
Address Was Incorrect	6	12.50
Total	48	100

Child's Primary Occupation	Frequency	%	Karachi	Hyderabad	N. Sh. Feroz
Transport Worker	1	3.13	1	0	0
Domestic Worker	2	6.25	0	2	0
Salesman	5	15.63	1	2	2
Auto Workshop Worker	6	18.75	3	1	2
Hotel Worker	6	18.75	3	1	2
Laborer	9	28.13	7	2	0
Factory Worker	3	9.38	2	0	1
Total	32	100	17	8	7

Income (Rs)	Frequency	%	Karachi	Hyderabad	N. Sh. Feroz
<1,000	2	6.25	0	1	1
1,001-2,000	11	34.38	6	2	3
2,001-3,000	16	50.00	8	5	3
3,001-4,000	3	9.38	3	0	0
Total	32	100	17	8	7

Child Wants to Go Home	Frequency	%	Karachi	Hyderabad	N. Sh. Feroz
Yes	16	50	8	5	3
No	16	50	9	3	4
Total	32	100	17	8	7

If Yes, Why?	Frequency	%	Karachi	Hyderabad	N. Sh. Feroz
Miss my parents and family	0				
Not Earning Enough Money	0	0			
Employer Abuses/Misbehaves	4	25	2	1	1
Want Education	0	0			
Ill Health	3	18.75		2	1
No Proper Living Space	0	0			
Harsh Living Conditions	4	25	3		1
Total	16	100	8	5	3

If No, Why?	Frequency	%	Karachi	Hyderabad	N. Sh. Feroz
Father Abuses me	0				
No Earning Opportunities at Home	10	62.5	6	2	2
No Friends at Home	0	0			
Harsh Living Conditions at Home	4	25	2	1	1
Total	16	100	9	3	4

Person Who Brought Child From Home(According to Child)	Frequency	%	Karachi	Hyderabad	N. Sh. Feroz
Child Came Himself/Herself	7	21.88	4	2	1
Father	20	62.50	10	5	5
Mother	0	0.00	0	0	0
Uncle/Aunt	2	6.25	1	0	1
Other Relative	2	6.25	1	1	0
Job Recruitment Agent	0	0.00	0	0	0
Child's Friend	1	3.13	1	0	0
Total	32	100	17	8	7

Financial Benefits to Parents on Child's Recruitment (According to Child) (Rs)	Frequency	%	Karachi	Hyderabad	N. Sh. Feroz
No Benefit	7	21.88	4	2	1
<1,000	3	9.38	1	1	1
1,001-2,000	6	18.75	4		2
2,000-4,000	3	9.38	2	1	
Other	4	12.50	2	1	1
Unknown	9	28.13	4	3	2
Total	32	100	17	8	7

Child's Consent to Leaving Home (According to Child)	Frequency	%	Karachi	Hyderabad	N. Sh. Feroz
Consented	13	40.63	7	3	3
Did Not Consent (Was Forced)	19	59.38	10	5	4
Total	32	100	17	8	7
State of Mind	Frequency	%	Karachi	Hyderabad	N. Sh. Feroz
Happy	14	43.75	7	3	4
Not Happy	18	56.25	10	5	3
Total	32	100	17	8	7

Contribution to Family Income (Rs)	Frequency	%	Karachi	Hyderabad	N. Sh. Feroz
Does Not Contribute Money	8	25	4	2	2
<1,000	13	40.625	4	5	4
1,001-2,000	10	31.25	8	1	1
2,001-2,999	1	3.125	1	0	0
Total	32	100	17	8	7

Employer's Behavior With Child	Frequency	%	Karachi	Hyderabad	N. Sh. Feroz
Good	3	9.38	1	2	0
Average	15	46.88	7	4	4
Harsh	10	31.25	7	2	1
Abusive	4	12.50	2	0	2
Total	32	100	17	8	7

Employment Conditions	Frequency	%	Karachi	Hyderabad	N. Sh. Feroz
Good	2	6.25	1	1	0
Normal	8	25	7	0	1
Hard	16	50	7	4	5
Extreme	6	18.75	2	3	1
Total	32	100	17	8	7

Fulfillment of Recruitment Promises	Frequency	%	Karachi	Hyderabad	N. Sh. Feroz
Yes	10	31.25	6	2	2
No	14	43.75	7	4	3
No Promises Were Made	8	25	4	2	2
Total	32	100	17	8	7

Number of Hours Child Works (According to Child)	Frequency	%	Karachi	Hyderabad	N. Sh. Feroz
5 hours	0	0	0	0	0
8 hours	2	6.25	1	0	1
12 hours	19	59.38	10	5	4
More than 12 hours	11	34.38	6	3	2
Total	32	100	17	8	7

Child's Health (According to Surveyors)	Frequency	%	Karachi	Hyderabad	N. Sh. Feroz
Good	22	68.75	11	6	5
Bad	10	31.25	6	2	2
Total	32	100	17	8	7

Annexure-9: Questionnaire for Interview with Parents

My name is _____ and I am working as an interviewer for a research organization named SPARC based in Islamabad. We are undertaking a study on children who are working far from their houses. The results of the study will help to highlight the problems faced by these children.

We have some important questions to ask and we assure you that your responses will be kept confidential. The interview will take approximately one hour during which we will be noting down your responses.

To be filled by the researcher

Name of the Researcher _____

Date of Interview _____

Household Code _____

Household Address _____

Village Name/ Number _____

Tehsil _____

District _____

Name & Relation of
Head of Household _____

Question No. 1: Demographics of the Family

1. Adults in Family

Member	1.1 Name of Family Member	1.2 Relationship to Child	1.3 Sex 1 = M, 0 = F	1.4 Age Age (U.C)	1.5 Primary Occupation	1.6 Income (U.C)	1.7 Education (U.C)	1.8 Marital Status Married = 1, Single = 0

Code for 1.2

1 = Father
2 = Mother
3 = Sister
4 = Brother
5 = Grandparent
6 = Other Relative

Code for 1.4

1 = 19-25 Yrs
2 = 26-35 Yrs
3 = 36- 45 Yrs
4 = 46-55 Yrs
5 = 56-65 Yrs
6 = > 66 Yrs

Code for 1.5

1 = Student
2 = Household Work (In Parents' home)
3 = Housewife
4 = Farmer
5 = Auto Workshop Worker
6 = Laborer
7 = Transport Worker
8 = Domestic Worker
9 = Salesman
10 = Hotel/ Restaurant Worker
11 = Factory Worker
12 = Brick Kiln Worker
13 = Armed Forces
14 = Unemployed
15 = No Information
16 = Other, Please specify

Code for 1.6

0 = No Income
1 = <Rs. 1,000
2 = 1,001-2,000
3 = 2,001-3,000
4 = 3,001-4,000
5 = 4,001-5,000
6 = 5,001-7,000
7 = 7,001-10,000
8 = 10,001-15,000
9 = >15,000, Specify

Code for 1.7

1 = No Education
2 = No Formal Education But Literate
3 = Grade 1-2
4 = Grade 5-6
5 = Grade 10
6 = Grade 12
7 = Bachelor's Degree
8 = Master's Degree
9 = Vocational Training
10 = *Madrassah* Training
11 = Please Specify

Any Comment/Observations: _____

B. Children in Family (both those who live and do not live with parents)

Member	1.1 Name of Child	1.2 Sex 1=M, 0=F	1.3 Age (U.C)	1.4 Education (U.C)	1.5 If not in School What Do they Do? (U.C.)	1.6 Income (U.C)	1.7 Live with Family = 1 Live Out of Home = 0

Code for 1.3

1 = 0-3 Yrs
 2 = 4-6 Yrs
 3 = 7-10 Yrs
 4 = 11-14 Yrs
 5 = 15-18 Yrs

Code for 1.4

0 = Not Yet School Age
 1 = No Education
 2 = No Formal Education But Literate
 3 = Grade 1-2
 4 = Grade 5-6
 5 = Grade 10
 6 = Grade 12
 7 = Vocational Training
 8 = *Madrassah* Training
 9 = Other, Specify

Code for 1.5

1 = Still in Infancy/ Early Childhood
 2 = Student
 3 = Farmer
 4 = Domestic Worker
 5 = Government Job
 6 = Shopkeeper/ Salesman
 7 = Housewife (Husband's Home)
 8 = Household Work (Parents' Home)
 9 = Laborer
 10 = Armed Forces
 11 = Brick Kiln Worker
 12 = Auto Workshop Worker
 13 = Hotel/Restaurant Worker
 14 = Factory Worker
 15 = Transport Worker
 16 = Unemployed
 17 = Missing
 18 = No Information
 19 = Other, Specify

Code for 1.6

0 = No Income
 1 = <Rs. 1,000
 2 = 1,001-2,000
 3 = 2,001-3,000
 4 = 3,001-4,000
 5 = 4,001-5,000
 6 = 5,001-6,999
 7 = 7,000-9,999
 8 = 10,000-15,000
 9 = >15,000, Specify

Any Comment/Observations: _____

C. Children Who Do Not Live With Parents

1.1 Child's Serial No.	1.2 Marital Status Married = 1 Unmarried = 0	1.3 Reason for Not Living With Parents (U.C.)	1.4 Where Does Child Live Now? (U.C.)	1.5 Primary Occupation of Each Child (U.C.)	1.6 When Did Child Leave Home? (U.C.)

Code for 1.3
 1 = Ran Away
 2 = Abducted
 3 = Married
 4 = Job
 5 = Education
 6 = Other, Specify

Code for 1.4
 1 = With Relatives
 2 = Friend's House
 3 = School Hostel
 4 = *Madrassah* Hostel
 5 = Employer's House
 6 = Workplace
 7 = Hotel
 8 = In-laws
 9 = Unknown
 10 = Other, Specify

Code for 1.5
 1 = Still in Infancy/Early Childhood
 2 = Student
 3 = Household Work (In Parents' Home)
 4 = Housewife (In Husband's Home)
 5 = Farmer
 6 = Auto Workshop Worker
 7 = Laborer
 8 = Transport Worker
 9 = Domestic Worker
 10 = Salesman
 11 = Hotel/Restaurant Worker
 12 = Factory Worker
 13 = Brick Kiln Worker
 14 = Armed Forces
 15 = Other, Specify
 16 = No Information
 17 = Unemployed
 18 = Missing/Abducted

Code for 1.6
 1 = Within Last One Month
 2 = Within Last Six Months
 3 = Within Last One Year
 4 = Within Last Two Years
 5 = Within Last Three Years
 6 = More than Three Years

Any Comment/Observations: _____

D. Working Children Who Live Outside Home But Are in Contact With Parents

D. 1>

1.1 Child's Serial Number	1.2 Do You Know the Child's Residential Address? Yes = 1, No = 0	1.3 If yes to 1.2, please write down the address	1.4 Distance From Home (U.C.)	1.5 How Often Does Child Visit Home? (U.C.)	1.6 Who Sent or Took the Child from Home? (U.C.)	1.7 Has Child Consent to Leave Home? Yes=1, No=0	1.8 Is Child Happy? Yes = 1, No=1

Code for 1.4

- 1 = In Same Village
- 2 = Out of Village but same District
- 3 = Out of District But Same Province
- 4 = Out of Province
- 5 = Out of Country

Code for 1.5

- 1 = Regularly (2-3 Times a Week)
- 2 = Once a Week
- 3 = Once a Month
- 4 = Once a Quarter
- 5 = Once a Year
- 6 = Irregular Visits
- 7 = Does Not Visit

Code for 1.6

- 1 = Child Left Him/Herself
- 2 = Father
- 3 = Mother
- 4 = Brother/ Sister
- 5 = Uncle/Aunt
- 6 = Other Relative
- 7 = Job Recruitment Agency
- 8 = Child's Friend
- 9 = Employer
- 10 = Other, Specify

Any Comment/Observations: _____

D. 2>

1.1 Child's Serial No.	1.2 Child's Age at Time of Recruit- ment (U.C)	1.3 Did you Get Money/Benefits Upon Child's Recruitment? Yes=1, No=0	1.4 If Yes to 1.3, How Much? (U.C)	1.5 Does Child Support Family? Yes=1 No=0	1.6 If Yes to 1.5, How Much?	1.7 How does Money Reach Home? (U.C)	1.8 Are you Satisfied With Child's Employer? Yes=1, No=0	1.9 If Yes to 1.8, Why? (U.C)	2.0 If No to 1.8, Why? (U.C)	2.1 If No to 1.8, Why does Your Child Still Work There? (U.C)	2.2 How is Your Child's Health? Good=1, Bad=0	2.3 How Many Hours Does Your Child Work (U.C)

Code for 1.2
 1 = 0-3 Yrs
 2 = 4-6 Yrs
 3 = 7-10 Yrs
 4 = 11-14 Yrs
 5 = 15-18 Yrs

Code for 1.4
 1 = <Rs. 2,000
 2 = 2,000><4,000
 3 = 4,000><10,000
 4 = >10,000
 5 = In Kind, Specify
 6 = Debt Relief,
 Specify Amount
 7 = Other, Specify

Code for 2.1
 1 = Child Does Not Want to Return Home
 2 = Debt Settlement
 3 = Cannot Afford Child at Home
 4 = Family Traditions
 5 = Other, Specify

Code for 1.6
 0 = No Support
 1 = <Rs. 1,000
 2 = 1,000-1,999
 3 = 2,000-2,999
 4 = 3,000-3,999
 5 = 4,000-4,999
 6 = >5,000, Specify
 Amount
 7 = Debt Settlement
 8 = Other, Specify

Code for 1.7
 1 = Child Brings
 Money Him/Herself
 2 = Employer Sends
 Money
 3 = Father Collects
 Money From
 Employer
 4 = Debt Settlement
 5 = Others, Specify

Code for 1.9
 1 = Child is Happy.
 2 = Employer Pays
 Well and Takes Care of
 Child
 3 = Employer Cares for
 Child's Education
 4 = Employment
 Conditions Not Good
 But Family Conditions
 Demand Earnings
 5 = Other, Specify

Code for 2.0
 1 = Child is not
 Happy
 2 = Employers is
 Abusive
 3 = Employer Does
 Not Pay Salary
 4 = Other, Specify

Code for 2.3
 1 = Unknown
 2 = 5 hours
 3 = 8 hours
 4 = 12 hours
 5 = >12 Hours

Any Comment/Observations: _____

E. Working Children Who Live Outside Home Who Are Not in Contact with Parents

E. 1>

1.1 Child's Serial No.	1.2 When Was Child Last Seen?	1.3 In Your Opinion, Where is Your Child? (U.C)	1.4 In Your Opinion, What is Child Doing Now? (U.C)	1.5 Who Facilitated Child Leaving Home? (U.C)	1.6 Did You Get Money/ Benefits Upon Child's Recruitment? Yes=1, No=0	1.7 If Yes to 1.4, How Much? (U.C.)	1.8 Has Child Consented Leaving Home? Yes=1, No=0

Code 1.2
 1 = Within Last One Month
 2 = Within Last Six Months
 3 = >Six Months, <One Year Ago
 4 = >One Year, <Three Years Ago
 5 = Other, Specify

Code 1.3
 1 = In Other Village, Specify
 2 = In Other City Within Same Province, Specify City
 3 = In Other Province, Specify City
 4 = Other, Specify

Code 1.4
 1 = Unknown
 2 = Begging
 3 = Auto Workshop Worker
 4 = Laborer
 5 = Prostitution
 6 = Hotel/Restaurant Worker
 7 = Construction Worker
 9 = Farmer
 10 = Domestic Worker
 11 = Shopkeeper/Salesman
 12 = Brick Kiln Worker
 13 = Transport Worker
 14 = Unemployed
 15 = Other, Specify

Code 1.5
 1 = Unknown
 2 = Friend
 3 = Relative
 4 = Job Recruitment Agent
 5 = Other, Specify

Code 1.7
 1 = <5,000
 2 = 5,000> <10,000
 3 = 10,000> <30,000
 4 = 30000> <60,000
 5 = >30,000 in Cash, Specify
 6 = In Kind, Specify
 7 =Debt Settlement, Specify Amount
 8 = Other, Specify

Any Comment/Observations: _____

E. 2> Child's Contact with Family since Leaving Home

1.1 Child's Serial No.	1.2 How Often Has Child Contacted Family Since Leaving Home? (U.C)	1.3 How was Contact Made? (U.C)	1.4 Mode of Contact (U.C)	1.5 Was Child Happy? Yes=1, No=0	1.6 If No to 1.5, Why Did Child Leave Again? (U.C)	1.7 Did Child Tell About his Profession? Yes=1, No=0	1.8 If Yes, Specify (U.C)

Code 1.2
 1 = Never
 2 = Once
 3 = 2-3 Times
 4 = Several Times
 5 = Other, Specify

Code 1.3
 1 = By Child Him/Herself
 2 = By Parents
 3 = By Relatives
 4 = By Child's Employer
 5 = By Police
 6 = By Child's Friend
 7 = Other, Specify

Code 1.4
 1 = By Telephone
 2 = By Child Visiting Home
 3 = Parent Visiting Child
 4 = By Child's Employer
 Sending Child Home
 5 = By Police
 6 = Other, Specify

Code 1.6
 1 = Child Wanted to Go
 2 = Parents' Pressure
 3 = Employer's Pressure
 4 = Child's Debt Bondage
 5 = Other, Specify

Code 1.8
 1 = Factory
 2 = Shop
 3 = Hotel
 4 = Begging
 5 = Auto Workshop
 6 = Farmer
 7 = Construction
 8 = Prostitution
 9 = Salesman
 10 = Other, Specify

Any Comment/Observations: _____

F. Employer/Recruiter

F. 1>

1.1 Child' Serial No.	1.2 Who Facilitated Child's Job (U.C)	1.3 Does Recruiter Often Come to Offer Jobs? Yes=1, No=0	1.4 If Yes, How Often?	1.5 Is Job Recruiter Also Employer? Yes=1, No=0	1.6 If no to 1.5, What is Recruiter's Actual Profession? (U.C)	1.7 Employer's Profession (U.C.)	1.8 How Did Recruiter Approach Child? (U.C)

Code 1.2
 1 = Relative
 2 = Neighbor
 3 = Adult's Current Employer
 4 = Family Friend
 5 = New Person
 6 = Resident of Same Locality
 8 = Shopkeeper
 9 = Employment Agency
 10 = Child's Friend
 11 = Other, Specify

Code 1.4
 1 = Very Often
 2 = Occasionally
 3 = Never Came Before

Code 1.6
 1 = Farmer
 2 = School Teacher
 3 = Government Job
 4 = Factory Worker
 5 = Shopkeeper
 6 = Construction Worker
 7 = Armed Forces
 8 = Unknown
 9 = Recruitment Agent
 10 = Other, Specify

Code 1.7
 1 = Shop Owner
 2 = Factory Owner
 4 = Hotel Owner
 5 = School Owner
 5 = Construction
 Company Owner
 6 = Landlord
 7 = Other, Specify

Code 1.8
 1 = Recruiter Directly
 Contacted Child
 2 = Recruiter Contacted
 Via Relatives
 3 = Recruiter Contacted
 Parents Directly
 4 = Recruiter Contacted
 Via Community
 5 = Other, Specify

Any Comment/Observations: _____

F. 2>

1.1 Child's Serial No.	1.2 How Did Recruiter Transport Child? (U.C.)	1.3 Were Promises Made at Time of Recruitment Fulfilled? Yes=1, No=0	1.4 Specify Nature of Promises. (e.g. Money, Facilities, Education, Care)

Code 1.2
 1 = Unknown
 2 = Bus
 3 = Train
 4 = Airplane
 5 = Other, Specify

Any Comment/Observations: _____

Case Study (if any): _____

Annexure-10: Questionnaire for Interview with Migrated Child Workers

Form Code: _____

Name of Child: _____

Background Info: _____

Address: _____

Contact: Yes No

Interview Conducted by: _____

Date: _____

Question A:

1.0 Child's Serial No.	1.1 Child's Name	1.2 Sex M=1 F=0	1.3 How often Do you Visit Home? (U.C)	1.4 Are you Happy? Yes=1 No=0	1.5 Do you want to Go Home? Yes=1 No=0	1.6 If yes to 1.5, Why? (U.C.)	1.7 If No to 1.5 Why? (U.C.)	1.8 Where do You Live? (U.C.)	1.9 Did you Consent to Come Here? Yes/Consented=1 No/Forced = 0	2.0 Who Brought You Here? (U.C.)	2.1 What Benefits Did Your Parents Get from Your Employer? (U.C.)

Code for 1.3

1 = Regularly (2-3 Times a Week)
 2 = Once a Week
 3 = Once a Month
 4 = Once a Quarter
 5 = Once a Year
 6 = Irregular Visits
 7 = Does Not Visit

Code for 1.6

1 = I Miss My Parents/Family
 2 = I Do Not Earn Enough Money
 3 = Employer Abuses/Misbehaves With Me
 4 = I Want to Get an Education
 5 = My Health Is Not Good Here
 6 = I Do Not Have Proper Living Space
 7 = Harsh Living Conditions
 8 = Other, Specify

Code for 1.7

1 = My Father Abuses Me
 2 = I Do Not Have Earning Opportunities At Home
 3 = I Do Not Have Good Friends At Home
 4 = I Do Not Have Good Living Conditions At Home
 5 = Other, Specify

Code for 1.8

1 = With Relatives
 2 = Friend's House
 3 = Hostel
 4 = *Madrassah*
 5 = Employer's House
 6 = Workplace
 7 = Hotel
 8 = Other, Specify

Code for 2.0

1 = Child Came Himself/Herself
 2 = Father
 3 = Mother
 4 = Uncle/Aunt
 5 = Other Relative
 6 = Job Recruitment Agent
 7 = Child's Friend
 8 = Other, Specify

Code for 2.1

0= No Benefit
 1 = <Rs. 1,000
 2 = 1,001-2,000
 3 = 2,001-3,000
 4 = 3,001-4,000
 5 = 4,001-5,000
 6 = >5,000, Specify
 7 = Debt Settlement
 8 = In Kind, Specify
 9 = Other, Specify
 10= Unknown

Any Comment/Observations: _____

Question B:

1.0 Primary Occupation (U.C.)	1.1 What is Your Income? (U.C.)	1.2 How Does Your Employer Behave With You? (U.C.)	1.3 How Much Do You Contribute to Your Family's Income (U.C.)	1.4 How Many Hours Do You Work? (U.C.)	1.5 What are Your Employment Conditions? (U.C.)	1.6 Interviewer's Observations of Child's Health Status Good=1, Bad=0	1.7 Did Recruiter/ Employer Fulfill Promises? Yes=1, No=0, No Promises Were Made=2

Code for 1.0

1 = Transport Worker
 2 = Domestic Worker
 3 = Shopkeeper/Salesman
 4 = Auto Workshop Worker
 5 = Laborer
 6 = Factory Worker
 7 = Unemployed
 8 = Hotel/Restaurant Worker
 9 = Farmer
 10 = Other, Specify

Code for 1.1

1 = <Rs. 1,000
 2 = 1,001- 2,000
 3 = 2,001-3,000
 4 = 3,001- 4,000
 5 = 4,001- 5,000
 6 = 5,001- 7,000
 7 = 7,001- 10,000
 8 = 10,001- 15,000
 9 = >15,000, Specify

Code for 1.2

1 = Very Good
 2 = Good
 3 = Average
 4 = Hard
 5 = Abusive

Code for 1.3

1 = Does Not Contribute
 2 = <1,000
 3 = 1,001-2,000
 4 = 2,001-3,000
 5 = 3,001-4,000
 6 = 4,001-5,000
 7 = 5,001-7,000
 8 = 7,001-10,000
 9 = 10,001-15,000
 10 = >15,000, Specify

Code for 1.4

1 = 5 Hours
 2 = 8 Hours
 3 = 12 Hours
 4 = >12 Hours

Code for 1.5

1 = Very Good
 2 = Good
 3 = Normal
 4 = Hard
 5 = Abusive

Any Comment/Observations: _____