

Child migrants in child labour: An invisible group in need of attention

A study based on child helpline
case records



International
Programme on
the Elimination
of Child Labour
(IPEC)

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Executive summary

‘Children on the Move’ is an umbrella definition which brings together a multitude of categories in which children have been divided; it includes children who have been trafficked, children who migrate and children displaced by conflict and natural disasters. All of them are at risk to have their rights violated, especially of being exploited in child labour.

To gain more insight into the situation of children on the move, ILO’s International Programme on the Elimination of Child labour (IPEC) and Child Helpline International (CHI) embarked on a joint research project to analyse reported case records of child labour from three selected child helplines.

In total, 437 recorded child labour cases were analysed, including 293 from Kenya, 100 from Nepal and 44 unique cases from Peru. Despite the relatively small sample size and the sometimes incomplete information, clear patterns emerge when comparing recorded case information of migrant children in child labour with non-migrant children in child labour. It is significant furthermore that many of the analysed patterns hold across the three target countries from the three regions of the world. In particular with regards to working hours, pay, exposure to work hazards, exposure to violence including being denied food, exposure to bondage, living conditions and access to education migrant children in child labour appear to be worse off compared to local children in child labour. Particularly significant findings with regards to recorded cases of migrant children in child labour are:

Hours of work: In Peru, a significantly higher proportion of migrant boys compared to non-migrant boys worked full-time (42% versus 28%).

Payment: The proportion of migrant girls in child labour in Peru that did not receive any pay was significantly higher (36%) than that of non-migrant girls (13%). A substantially higher proportion of migrant girls in child labour in Kenya did not receive any pay compared to non-migrant girls (13% versus 5%).

Exposure to work hazards: In Nepal, the proportion of children that performed hazardous work was significantly higher among migrant boys (33%) than non-migrant boys (20%). In Peru, many more migrant children (81%) than non-migrant children (61%) performed hazardous work.

Violence and abuse: In Peru, the proportion of child labourers experiencing violence was significantly higher among migrant children (57%) compared to non-migrant children (39%). Among boys in child labour in Kenya, the proportion of migrants experiencing violence was higher than among non-migrants (18% versus 14%). In Nepal, among the boys in child labour, the proportion of migrants experiencing violence was higher than that of non-migrants (83% versus 70%).

Denied food: In Kenya, 10% of the migrant girls in child labour were denied food compared to 6% of the non-migrant girls in child labour. Among migrant boys 18% were denied food, compared to 2% of non-migrant boys.

Living conditions: In all three countries, a higher proportion of migrant children compared to non-migrant children lived at the workplace or with the household they worked for – creating vulnerability to exploitation.

‘Children on the Move’ is an umbrella definition which includes children who have been trafficked, children who migrate and children displaced by conflict and natural disasters.

Bondage: In Peru, one third of the migrant children in child labour were not allowed to leave the household, as opposed to none of the non-migrant children. In Kenya, 7% of the migrant girls in child labour were bonded, as opposed to none of the non-migrant girls. Among the boys in child labour, 9% of migrant boys were bonded compared to 4% of the non-migrants. In Nepal, the proportion of children in child labour that were not allowed to leave the household was much higher among migrant children (16%) than non-migrant children (5%).

School attendance: In Peru, 72% of the migrant males did not attend school, as opposed to only 14% of the non-migrant males.

There were, however, a few areas in which non-migrant children were worse off in a specific country:

- **Payment:** In Nepal, while two thirds of cases did not include information on payment, about 50% per cent of the cases that included information on payments were unpaid, and most of these children were non-migrants.
- **Violence:** In Kenya, a higher proportion of non-migrant girls (30%) in child labour experienced violence compared to migrant girls (22%).
- **School Attendance:** In Kenya, 48% of non-migrant children did not attend school, as opposed to 33% of migrants.

Recommendations

1. Governments should comply with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UN CRC) and the ILO Child Labour Conventions (Nos. 138 and 182). They should ensure that the rights of all children - including migrant children - are respected, including the right to free quality education (in their geographical proximity) and the right to be free from child labour.
2. Youth of working age that live in communities where migration for work is common, should receive life skills training and vocational training (if they so wish) to prepare them before migrating, while work should also be undertaken to create local alternatives.
3. Governments should scale-up child labour monitoring mechanisms and improve the oversight of child labour in the informal economy, where most children work. In particular, governments should capitalize on the newly adopted ILO Convention No. 189 (2011) regarding domestic work to ensure adequate working conditions in a sector in which many migrant children - girls in particular - tend to end up exploited.
4. Future research on social issues (including child labour) should systematically include a focus on migration status, paying attention to internal versus international migration, independent versus family migration, and birth registration. The increased visibility of child migrants through research will enable a range of social policies to offer more effective protection and services to migrant children.
5. Governments and other stakeholders should recognise child helplines as a source of information on the situation of child labourers and child migrants to inform policy and decision making. Child helplines worldwide have a unique possibility to shed light on migrant children and thus contribute to effective policies to protect these children.
6. Governments and other stakeholders should allocate appropriate resources to child helplines so they are able to fulfill their important role in linking children in need with a range of service providers while obtaining useful information on children in need that may help shape effective government policy.

Introduction

Globally, millions of children are on the move, both within and between countries, and with or without their parents. They are part of large-scale population movements currently taking place in many parts of the world. In the coming decades an unprecedented number of young people are expected to migrate and shift population dynamics, driven by demographic factors, perceived economic disparity, violent conflict, state failure, natural disasters, and resource and environmental pressures, especially climate change.

Despite the high number of children on the move involved, their needs and interests are largely absent from mainstream debates on child protection, child labour and migration. As a result, most governments and international institutions have failed to develop effective policy responses to assist and protect these vulnerable children. To improve the visibility of child migrants, including those in child labour, data and information on their situation is essential.

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About the study

To gain more insight into the situation of children on the move amongst child labourers, the International Labour Organisation's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) and Child Helpline International (CHI) embarked on a joint research project. The aim of the pilot project was to obtain a better understanding of the situation of migrant children amongst child labourers, by analysing recorded child labour cases from selected child helplines.

Three national child helplines from three different continents were selected to take part in the pilot project: Childline Kenya, Child Workers in Nepal's helpline and Fundación ANAR in Peru. This selection was made on the basis of the quality and the availability of the recorded cases of child labour for the past three years (2008-2010). The study made use of the combined expertise of CHI and IPEC. The main analysis was carried out by IPEC.

Factoring in age and sex of the reviewed cases, along with a child's migration status, reported cases were reviewed according to the type of work performed, hours worked, payment, work hazards, worst forms of child labour, violence, bondage, living conditions, and school attendance.

The recorded case information does not necessarily reflect the general situation in a particular country, and conclusions drawn and recommendations made must be seen in that context. Also, not all cases were equally exhaustively recorded, partly as most cases are unique and recording depends on how much information children are willing to provide. Also, the control group comparison between migrants and non-migrants is at times statistically insignificant due to the low inclusion ratios, and is at times incomplete. Nevertheless, the results are important in their own right, and are significant on a number of analyzed variables, and deserve reporting.

Though the analyzed case records offer a rather detailed picture of the situation of migrant children in child labour, they likely suffer from underreporting as they provide information on visible and recorded cases only, while leaving out children who do not have access to child helplines – and these in all likelihood include children in the worst forms of child labour.

Child helplines

Each year millions of children reach out to a child helpline service. In 2011, child helplines worldwide received nearly 23 million contacts. Child helplines offer children opportunities to contact them when they are in need, using child appropriate communication means – for example telephone, SMS, chat, email or in remote areas, walk in centres or letter boxes - speak to a counsellor in trust and confidence and if needed refer children to child protection services. In countries where the child protection system is less developed, many child helplines provide more comprehensive services to children in need, such as shelter and rehabilitation services. Hearing the voices of children directly and unadulterated, provides child helplines with a unique position of being privy to the situation of children as expressed by children themselves. This makes child helplines an important element of national child protection systems. Their insights and information can be used to inform, influence and create policy on various children's rights issues and at various governance levels.

Child Helpline International

Child Helpline International (CHI) is the global member network of child helplines, working to protect the rights of children. As of August 2012, CHI's network consisted of 167 full and associate members in 136 countries worldwide. CHI was founded on the belief that children and young people not only have rights, but that they can and should be afforded the opportunities to best identify their problems and needs. No child should go unheard.

IPEC

International Labour Organisation's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) was created in 1992 with the overall goal of the progressive elimination of child labour, which was to be achieved through strengthening the capacity of countries to deal with the problem and promoting a worldwide movement to combat child labour. IPEC is the largest programme of its kind globally and the biggest single operational programme of the ILO.

Background information

All three countries – Kenya, Nepal and Peru – have long acknowledged child labour issues on their territory and have been working with IPEC to reduce child labour. The most recent national surveys indicate that in Kenya 773,969 children aged 5-17 were in child labour (in 2005)¹, in Nepal 1.6 million children aged 15-17 were in child labour (in 2008)², and in Peru 2.97 million children aged 5-17 were in child labour (in 2007)³.

Teléfono ANAR - Peru

The national child helpline in Peru, Fundación Ayuda a Niños y Adolescentes en Riesgo (ANAR) based in Lima has been running the child helpline Teléfono ANAR, since 1994. In 2011, the child helpline received calls related to nearly 10,000 cases of children and youth in need. Teléfono ANAR registered 66 child labour cases in the period 2008–2010, of which 44 cases were used for the purpose of this study, consisting of 30 girls and 14 boys⁴. Fifteen of the children were 11 years or younger, fourteen children were between 12 and 14 years and fifteen children were 15 years or older. Almost half of the recorded child labour cases (48%) concerned migrant children, all of them internal migrants. Twelve children may have been trafficked. These children were either given away by a relative or were brought from their homes to their new place of residence by their employer.

In Kenya 773,969 children aged 5-17 were in child labour (in 2005), in Nepal 1.6 million children aged 15-17 were in child labour (in 2008), and in Peru 2.97 million children aged 5-17 were in child labour (in 2007).

Childline – Kenya

The child helpline in Kenya is run by Childline Kenya. Childline Kenya was launched in 2006 and became a national service in 2008. The child helpline can be accessed free of costs at all times, seven days a week through the telephone number 116. In Kenya, Childline Kenya registered a total number of 564 child labour cases in the period from 2008 to 2010, of which 293 were used in this study for analysis as they included sufficiently detailed case records. A large number of the child labour cases were reports from concerned adults about children working in agriculture, in factories or as domestic workers. There were also a number of cases that did not have sufficient information (such as age, gender or type of work) for the purpose of our analysis. Out of the 293 analysed child labour cases, there were 177 girls and 116 boys. 165 children were 11 years or younger, 108 children were between 12 and 14 years and 20 children were 15 years or older.

Child workers in Nepal (CWIN) – Nepal

The national child helpline in Nepal is run by CWIN. The child helpline can be reached around the clock, seven days a week, from the entire country through the free of costs telephone number 1098. In 2011, the child helpline received 21,539 contacts on commercial exploitation, including child sexual exploitation, child bonded labour, domestic child labour and trafficking. CWIN also runs shelters and orphanages and has programmes to address child labour in Nepal. For this study IPEC and CHI cooperated with the Child Workers in Nepal Concerned Centre. For this study, the Centre provided 100 recorded cases of child labour that were registered in the period 2008 to 2010. All offered sufficient detail for analysis. Out of the 100 child labour cases, there were 39 girls and 71 boys. Thirty four of them were 11 years or younger, 61 children were between 12 and 14 years old and 5 children (all boys) were 15 years or older. Four out of five of the recorded child labour cases were migrants.

1. Source: Kenya Integrated Household and Budget Survey 2005/2006, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2008.

2. Source: Nepal Labour Force Survey, Central Bureau of Statistics in Nepal, 2008.

3. Source: El trabajo infantil en el Perú: Magnitud y perfiles vulnerables - Informe nacional 2007-2008, Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática (INEI) del Perú, 2008.

4. There were 66 registered cases of child labour in Peru, but several of them were registered multiple times or did not have sufficient information for analysis. Out of the 66 cases, 44 unique cases were analysed.

Main results

Migration and trafficking

In Peru, in almost half of the recorded child labour cases, the child was a migrant. All of these children had migrated internally. More than half of these child migrants might have been trafficked as they were either even given away by a relative, or were brought from their homes to their new place of residence by their employer.

In Kenya, about one fifth of the recorded child labour cases registered by the child helpline concerned child migrants. Most of them were Kenyan, while some were from neighbouring countries Uganda and Tanzania. Almost one third of the migrant children in Kenya are suspected to have been trafficked (although they did not indicate that they were trafficked). A quarter of the migrant children migrated due to the promise of attending school or of being taken care of, and were later made to work. One in ten were deliberately taken from their families by a third party to work in the city.

In Nepal, over 80% of recorded child labour cases were migrants. All of these children had migrated internally in Nepal, mostly from various villages to Kathmandu. Most of the children migrated for the purpose of work, either alone or with a family member. In Nepal, there were no recorded cases of trafficking.

Sector of work

Child labourers in Peru were most commonly engaged in domestic work, followed by commerce, commercial sexual exploitation, work in restaurants or stores, manual labour or unspecified work. Migrant girls mostly performed domestic work (86%), while the remaining girls were engaged in commercial sexual exploitation (14%). Nearly half of the migrant boys were engaged in domestic work, others were engaged in commerce, manual labour, work in a restaurant or performed other unspecified work. Nearly one third of child labourers in Peru worked for a family or relative. Two thirds of non-migrant girls worked for family members, while only one in seven non-migrant boys worked for relatives compared to one in three migrant boys.

In Kenya, more than half of the recorded child labourers were engaged in domestic work, followed by agricultural work (such as herding, farming, gardening or fishing), unspecified work, manual labour, commerce, work in a restaurant/ bar/ hotel/ store and begging. Nine out of ten migrant girls performed domestic work, while more than half of the migrant boys did agricultural work. Other migrant males were engaged in domestic work or work in restaurants, stores or hotels. One third of all child labourers worked for a relative with twice as many non-migrants working for a family member compared to migrant children.

In Nepal, six out of ten child labourers recorded were engaged in domestic work, followed by work in a restaurant or hotel (15%) and work in a factory (9%), commerce (5%), manual labour (5%), transportation (3%), agriculture (2%) and work in a circus (2%). Nearly all migrant girls were engaged in domestic labour, while amongst migrant boys this figure was four out of ten. Other migrant boys were engaged mostly in work in a restaurant or hotel, factories, commerce or transportation.

In Peru, in almost half of the recorded child labour cases, the child was a migrant.

In Kenya, more than half of the recorded child labourers were engaged in domestic work.

Nearly all migrant girls in Nepal were engaged in domestic labour.

Hours of work

In Peru nearly one third of recorded child labour cases worked full-time, with a higher proportion of migrant children in child labour working full-time than non-migrant children in child labour (33% versus 26%). The difference was particularly pronounced amongst boys, with 42% of migrant boys in child labour working full-time, compared with 28% of non-migrant boys in child labour working full-time.

Payment

Not all recorded child labour cases in Kenya and Peru included information on payment. Amongst the cases that did include information on payment the proportion of children that did not receive any payment was higher amongst migrant children compared to non-migrant children in both Kenya and Peru. This was especially the case for girls, where the proportion of migrant girls in child labour not receiving payment was three times higher than that of non-migrant girls in child labour in both Kenya (13% versus 4.5%) and Peru (36% versus 12.5%).

In Nepal, two thirds of recorded child labour cases did not include information on payment. Of the remaining cases, half of the children indicated that they received no pay for the work that they performed; most of these children were non-migrants.

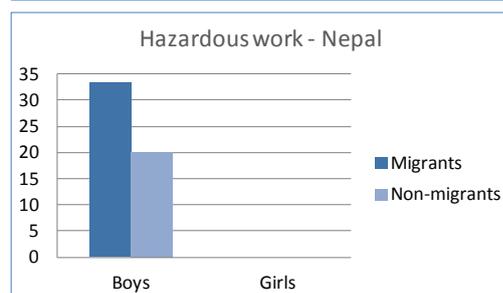
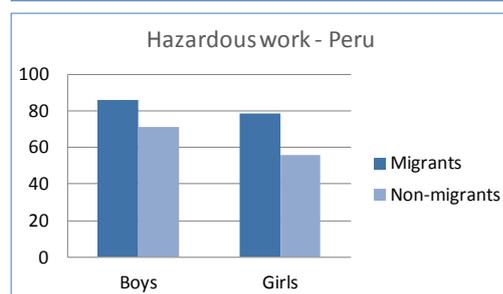
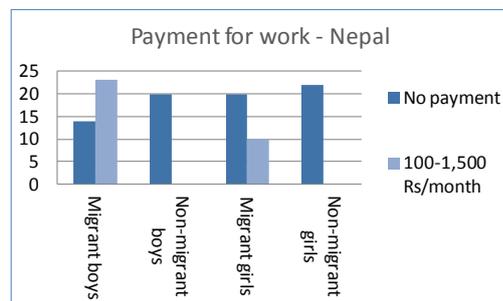
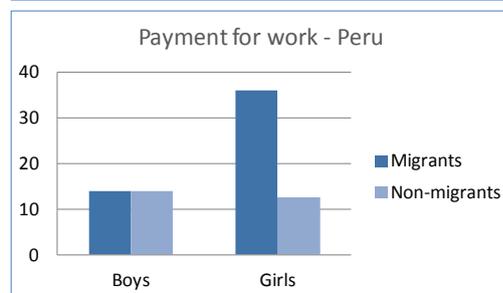
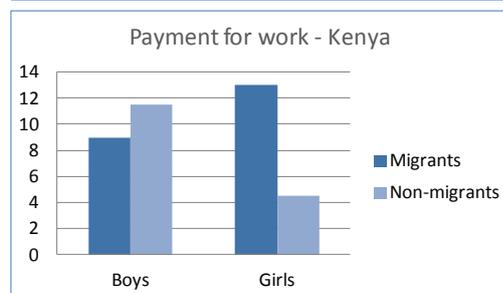
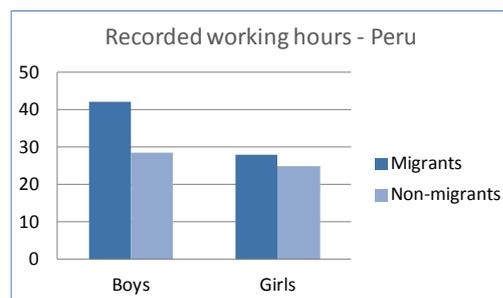
Hazardous work and worst forms of child labour

In more than two thirds of recorded child labour cases in Peru the child was engaged in hazardous work. Eight out of ten migrant children performed hazardous work, compared to six out of ten non-migrant children. The proportion was highest among migrant boys in child labour (i.e. 86%).

Migrant children performing hazardous work were generally older than non-migrants. For girls, nearly half of the migrant girls were aged 12-14 years and more than two thirds of the non-migrant girls were younger than 11. For boys half of the migrant boys were 11 years or younger and 60% of non-migrant boys were below the age of 12. Furthermore, more than one in ten cases in Peru involved a worst forms of child labour. These were only cases involving girls, with most being non-migrants girls.

In Kenya, only 2% of the child labourers stated that they performed hazardous work, all of whom were non-migrants. One migrant girl working as a domestic worker in Kenya was forced to provide sexual services. No other recorded cases in Kenya involved any of the worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work.

In one fifth of the recorded cases in Nepal, the child performed hazardous work, all of them were male. The proportion of children in child labour that performed hazardous work was significantly higher among migrant boys than



non-migrant boys (33% versus 20%). The hazards that the children experienced at work involved carrying heavy loads, using sharp tools, working in a cold climate and working in an unsafe environment. There were no recorded cases of children engaged in any of the worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work.

Bondage and identification papers

One in three recorded child labourers in Peru was not allowed to leave the household or place of work. These were all migrant children. Among migrant girls in child labour, 40% was in a situation of bondage, while amongst migrant boys the percentage was just over 10%. One migrant girl in domestic work declared that she could not leave the household because she did not have a passport.

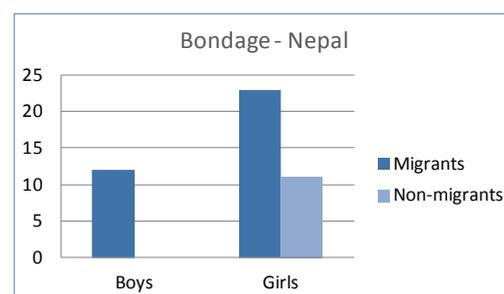
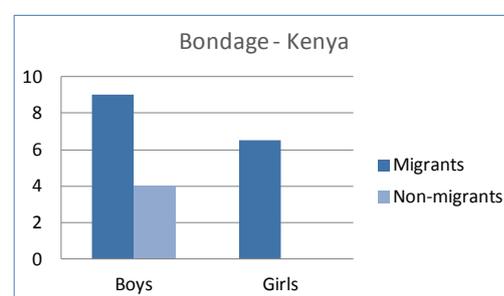
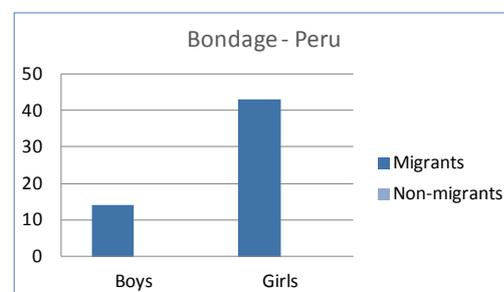
In Kenya, three percent of the recorded child labourers were not allowed to leave their work or talk to anyone. However, amongst migrant children in child labour the proportion facing bondage situations was higher (7%) compared to the proportion in bondage amongst non-migrant children (i.e. 2%). The highest proportion of children in bondage occurred amongst migrant boys (9%).

One in six recorded child labourers in Nepal was not allowed to leave the household they worked for. The proportion of children in bondage was significantly higher amongst migrant children in child labour compared to non-migrant children in child labour (i.e. 16% versus 5%). In addition, the proportion of migrant girls in child labour who face situations of bondage (i.e. 23%) was twice as high as the proportion of migrant boys in child labour who faced situations of bondage (i.e. 12%). Two migrant children - one boy and one girl - did not have any identification papers.

Violence

In Peru, nearly half of the recorded children in child labour stated that they had experienced violence or abuse. The type of violence that these children experienced ranged from verbal abuse, physical abuse, psychological abuse to sexual abuse. The proportion of children in child labour experiencing violence was significantly higher among migrant children (57%) than non-migrant children (39%). Seven out of ten migrant boys in child labour experienced violence, in comparison to only three in ten non-migrant boys. The difference between the proportion of migrant girls in child labour facing violence compared to non-migrant girls was less pronounced but still significant, as 50% of the migrant girls experienced a form of violence compared to 44% of the non-migrant girls.

In Kenya, about one fourth of the recorded child labour cases stated that they had experienced violence or abuse. The type of violence that these children experienced ranged from verbal abuse, threats, physical abuse, psychological abuse to sexual abuse. A higher proportion of non-migrant girls in child labour experienced violence compared to migrant girls in child labour (30% versus 22%). However, among boys, a higher proportion of migrant boys in child labour experienced violence compared to non-migrant boys (18% versus 14%).



Furthermore, one in ten of the child labourers in Kenya stated that they were denied food by their employer; the proportion being three times higher among migrant children compared to non-migrant children. Among the boys, about one fifth of the migrant boys stated that they were denied food, as opposed to only 2% of the non-migrant boys.

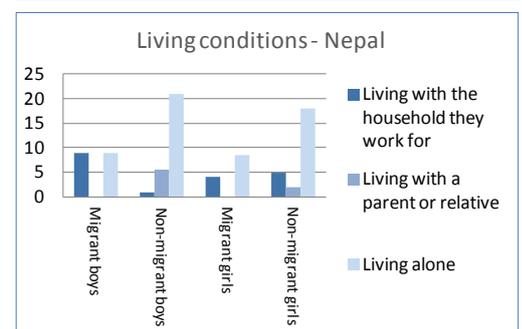
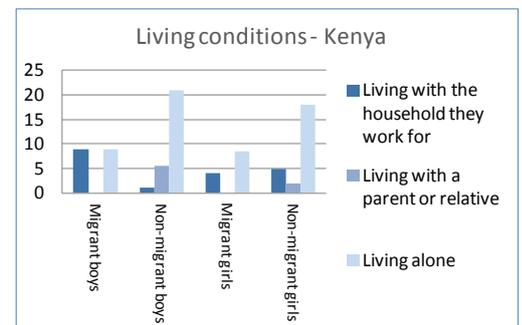
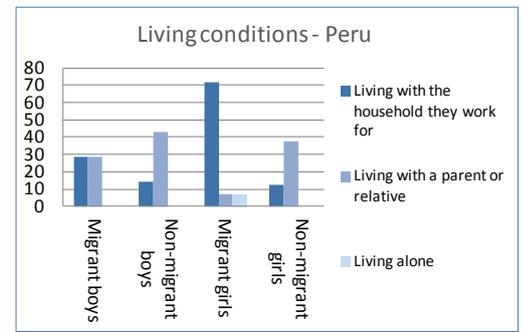
In Nepal, 86% of the recorded child labourers stated that they had experienced violence or abuse. The type of violence that these children experienced ranged from verbal abuse, physical abuse, psychological abuse and sexual abuse. This figure was slightly higher among non-migrant girls (100%) than migrant girls (94%). However, among boys in child labour, more than 8 out of 10 of the migrants had experienced violence compared to 7 out of 10 of the non-migrants.

Living conditions

Child labourers who live with the employer or household they work form, and who have no protection by their parents, are vulnerable to abuse and exploitation. It is therefore important to review the living conditions of children in child labour. In Peru, one third of the recorded child labour cases lived with the household they worked for. Amongst migrant children in child labour, more than half lived with the household or employer they worked for, with 72% of migrant girls living with the household or employer. About one quarter (27%) of the recorded child labourers in Peru lived with a family member or relative. The proportion of recorded child labourers living with a family member or relative was much higher among non-migrants compared to migrants (39% versus 14%).

In Kenya, only in a small proportion of the recorded child labourers (4%) lived at their workplace. The proportion of migrant boys in child labour living at the workplace (9%) was significantly higher compared to the proportion amongst non-migrant boys in child labour (1%). Among girls, a slightly higher proportion of non-migrant girls in child labour lived at the workplace (5%), compared to migrant girls in child labour (4%). Nearly one fifth of the recorded child labourers in Kenya lived with a relative, with twice as many non-migrants in child labour living with a family member compared to migrants in child labour. One in five of the recorded children in child labour were orphans, with more than twice as many non-migrants in child labour being orphans compared to migrants in child labour.

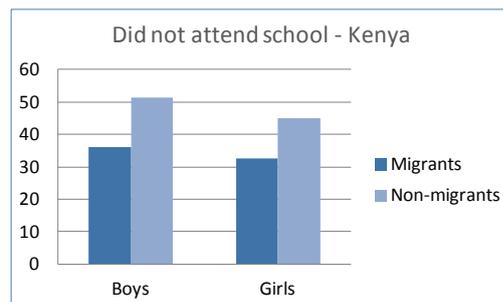
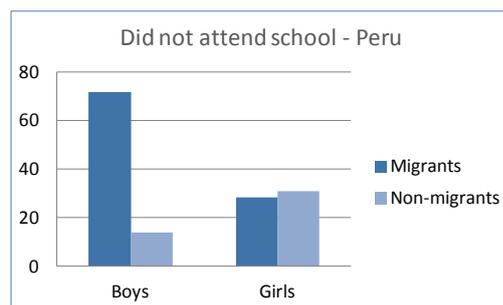
In Nepal, about two thirds of migrant children lived at the place of work or with the household they worked for, while just over half of non-migrant children did so. Nearly all of the migrant girls and half of the migrant boys lived at the place of work. One fifth of the children in child labour lived with a parent or family member, with the proportion of non-migrants in child labour living with a family member being more than twice as high compared to the proportion of migrant children in child labour living with a family member (i.e. 32% versus 15%).



School attendance

In total, about one third of the recorded child labourers in Peru stated that they did not attend school. Amongst migrants more than four in ten children indicated that they did not attend school. This figure was particularly high among migrant boys, with seven out of ten migrant boys stating that they did not attend school. Half of the child labourers that did not attend school were 11 years old or younger, with migrant children not attending school being younger than non-migrant children not attending school.

Almost half of the recorded child labourers in Kenya indicated that they did not go to school, with more non-migrants not attending school than migrants (48% versus 33%). Also, the proportion of children not attending school was higher among boys than amongst girls, both for migrant and non-migrants. Migrant girls not attending school were somewhat older than non-migrant girls, with nearly half of migrant girls being 12-14 years old and more than two thirds of the non-migrant girls being 11 years old or younger. Among the boys not in school, both migrant and non-migrant, more than half were below the age of 12.



Conclusion

The findings in this joint research show that child helplines have a great wealth of information on the situation of children in their country. Despite the small samples and the sometimes incomplete information, clear patterns emerge when comparing recorded case information of migrant children in child labour with non-migrant children in child labour. Many of these patterns hold across the three target countries from three different regions of the world.

In particular with regards to working hours, pay⁵, exposure to work hazards⁶, exposure to violence⁷ including being denied food, exposure to bondage, living conditions (i.e. living with the employer) and access to education⁸ migrant children in child labour appear to be worse off compared to local children in child labour.

While further research regarding migrant children in child labour is recommended with larger samples, the findings described before point at the need to pay more attention to child migrants in a variety of social policies as it is them who tend to be badly off in child labour, and often worse off compared to non-migrant children in child labour.

Migrant children in child labour appear to be worse off compared to local children in child labour.

5. Except Nepal.

6. Except Kenya.

7. Except Nepal for verbal abuse.

8. Except Kenya.

Recommendations

Recommendations to protect migrant children and reduce their exposure to child labour and violence

1. Governments should comply with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UN CRC) and the ILO Child Labour Conventions (Nos. 138 and 182). They should ensure that the rights of all children - including migrant children - are respected, including the right to free quality education (in their geographical proximity) and the right to be free from child labour.

2. Youth of working age that live in communities where migration for work is common, should receive life skills training and vocational training (if they so wish) to prepare them before migrating, while work should also be undertaken to create local alternatives.

3. Governments should scale-up child labour monitoring mechanisms and improve the oversight of child labour in the informal economy, where most children work. In particular, governments should capitalize on the newly adopted ILO Convention No. 189 (2011) regarding domestic work to ensure adequate working conditions in a sector in which many migrant children - girls in particular - tend to end up exploited.

Recommendation regarding research

4. Future research on social issues (including child labour) should systematically include a focus on migration status, paying attention to internal versus international migration, independent versus family migration, and birth registration. The increased visibility of child migrants through research will enable a range of social policies to offer more effective protection and services to migrant children.

Recommendations regarding child helplines

5. Governments and other stakeholders should recognise child helplines as a source of information on the situation of child labourers and child migrants to inform policy and decision making. Child helplines worldwide have a unique possibility to shed light on migrant children and thus contribute to effective policies to protect these children.

6. Governments and other stakeholders should thus allocate appropriate resources to child helplines so they are able to fulfil their important role in linking children in need with a range of service providers while obtaining useful information on children in need that may help shape effective government policy.

Governments should comply with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UN CRC) and the ILO Child Labour Conventions (Nos. 138 and 182).

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Child Helpline International (CHI) is the global member network of child helplines, working to protect the rights of children. As of December 2010, CHI's network consisted of 147 full and associate members in 133 countries worldwide. CHI's overall purpose is to strengthen existing child helpline members by offering them a platform to communicate, network and share their expertise with other child helplines and policy-makers.

Child Helpline International (CHI)

Herengracht 418 – 3
1017 BZ Amsterdam - The Netherlands

Phone: +31 (0)20 528 9625

Fax: +31 (0)20 638 7655

E-mail: info@childhelplineinternational.org

Web: www.childhelplineinternational.org

ILO's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) was created in 1992 with the overall goal of the progressive elimination of child labour, which was to be achieved through strengthening the capacity of countries to deal with the problem and promoting a worldwide movement to combat child labour. IPEC is the largest programme of its kind globally, and the biggest single operational programme of the ILO.

ILO's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC)

4 route des Morillons
CH-1211 Geneva 22 - Switzerland

Phone: +41 (0) 22 799 6111

Fax: +41 (0) 22 798 8685

E-mail: ipec@ilo.org

Web: www.ilo.org/ipec

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