

Sammendrag av vitenskapelige arbeider brukt i Fafo-notat 2021:14 «Moderne slaveri. En sammenstilling av nyere litteratur»

Av Hedda Flatø, Ingunn Bjørkhaug, Anette Brunovskis, Mona Christophersen

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Acharya, Arun Kumar. 2019. «Prevalence of violence against indigenous women victims of human trafficking and its implications on physical injuries and disabilities in Monterrey city, Mexico». *Health Care for Women International* 40 (7–9): 829–46. <https://doi.org/10.1080/07399332.2018.1564612>.

Abstract: Human trafficking victims suffer different kinds of physical abuse and torture that cause severe physical injuries. During 2016–17 a total of 68 indigenous labor and sex-trafficking women victims were surveyed in Monterrey city, Mexico to explore the prevalence of violence against them and its implications on physical injuries and disabilities. We found that women reported different types of injuries and long term disabilities. Considering the level of violence and occupational hazards faced by victims, we suggest there is an urgent need to create instruments in the Mexican national human trafficking program to address the unmet health needs of the victims.

Agarwal, Bina. 2021. «Livelihoods in COVID times: Gendered perils and new pathways in India». *World Development* 139: 105312.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X20304393>

Abstract: This piece argues that to understand the gendered impact of livelihood loss due to COVID-19, we must examine not only the direct effects on women's earnings but also the indirect effects on intra-household dynamics and vulnerabilities, such as food insecurity, depletion of savings and assets, social isolation, and mobility loss. And these precarities and perils are faced not just by women who have lost paid jobs, but also by women who were unpaid workers on family enterprises which have been crippled. Moreover, women can be affected disproportionately not only by the erosion of their own livelihoods, but also by the loss of male jobs and return migration from cities to villages, leading to occupational crowding, extended domestic work, hunger, and even domestic violence. The success of women-centric groups in states such as Kerala, however, suggests that not all outcomes have been adverse. Drawing on telephone surveys and other emerging evidence on the pandemic in India, this piece examines the direct and indirect effects on women of livelihood losses by both genders, especially in poor households, as well as the lessons offered by women-led group approaches for charting new developmental pathways.

Akgul, Arif, Cunevt Gurer, og Hasan Aydin. 2021. «Exploring the victimization of Syrian refugees through the human security model: An ethnographic approach». *Studies in Ethnicity and Nationalism*. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/350992267_Exploring_the_victimization_of_Syrian_refugees_through_the_human_security_model_An_ethnographic_approach

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to investigate the human security aspect of the Syrian refugee crisis and to analyse the vulnerability and victimization of Syrian refugees in Turkey. Among the several categories within the human security model (i.e. economic, food, health, environmental, personal, community, and political) as conceptualized by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the study analysed the personal (i.e. individual) security of Syrian refugees in Turkey. A qualitative research design was employed with an applied ethnographic approach which included semi-structured interviews, observations, document analysis, and field notes. Five main themes were identified regarding the personal security of Syrians: violence, homelessness,

prostitution and early marriage, child labour, and deadly journeys. The results of the study indicate that Syrian refugees are exposed to several human insecurity parameters at the individual level, which are largely neglected by the Turkish state. Consequently, Turkey's failure to promote the human security of the Syrian refugees contributes to their forced migration to Western countries, where 'freedom from fear', 'freedom from want', and 'freedom from indignity' are relatively assured.

Akhter, Sadika, Shannon Rutherford og Cordia Chu. 2019. «Sewing shirts with injured fingers and tears: exploring the experience of female garment workers' health problems in Bangladesh». *BMC International Health and Human Rights* 19 (2): 1-9.

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/330525511_Sewing_shirts_with_injured_fingers_and_tears_exploring_the_experience_of_female_garment_workers_health_problems_in_Bangladesh

Abstract: Background: The ready-made garment industry in Bangladesh not only contributes to the nation's economic development, but has created income opportunities for women, benefiting their whole family. However, these benefits come at considerable cost to the women. This research examines how the work environment and gendered family role in this conservative society affect the health of the female industrial workers. Methods: A qualitative study employed in-depth interviews (n=20) and focus group discussions with female garment workers (n=4) in two cities of Dhaka district. Further, key informant interviews (n = 4) with factory doctors, along with eight workplace observations were conducted to explore the lived experience of female workers' health issues. Interview transcripts were coded in Atlas-ti, 5.2. The data were analysed using thematic analysis approach. The themes are illustrated with case narratives. Results: The female workers reported that their work has led to back and joint pain, continuous headache, eye pain and difficulty in breathing associated with inhaling fabric dust. Inadequate lighting, constantly sitting in one position without back rest and continuous noise from hundreds of machines makes them feel permanently tired. Further, the female workers reported that working in the factory and meeting the expectations of the families at home has doubled their workload. The doctors indicated that the physical work environment, their low job status and the nature of the job affect the health of female workers. Conclusion: This study found that female workers in the ready-made garment industry face a high risk of health problems. Both government and non-government organizations need to be better involved in designing interventions targeting these women, to protect them from such health risks. In addition, recognition by the whole society of the important role the women play in the economy is needed, so that support by both family and society can be improved.

Alamgir, Fahreen og Bobby Banerjee Subhabrata. 2019. «Contested compliance regimes in global production networks: Insights from the Bangladesh garment industry». *Human Relations* 72 (2): 272–297. <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/0018726718760150?icid=int.sj-full-text.similar-articles.2>

Abstract: This article reports the findings of a field study on the emergence of collective agreements led by global brands enacting compliance measures to improve safety and working conditions in the Bangladesh garment industry. We explore how key actors in the Bangladesh garment sector who constitute the local production system of the global supply chain experienced the implementation of global agreements on factory safety. We argue that global safety compliance measures through multi-stakeholder initiatives provide legitimacy to multinational corporations and their global brands but do little to address the structural problems arising from exploitative pricing and procurement practices, which are the key reasons for deplorable working conditions in garment factories. Our findings indicate that neoliberal development policies of the state, where local economies are incorporated into global production networks, resulted in differential treatment and regulation of specific populations that comprise garment factory workers. The reconfiguration of state power to meet the demands of global supply chains also involved use of state violence to suppress dissent while undermining labour rights and working conditions. Our article contributes to the politicization of multinational corporations in global production chains by showing how contestations between

workers, factory owners, the state, trade unions and multinational corporations create new private forms of governance and new regimes of compliance in the industry.

Anner, Mark. 2020. «Abandoned? The impact of Covid-19 on workers and businesses at the bottom of global garment supply chains». *PennState Center for Global Workers' Rights (CGWR)* 29. <https://www.workersrights.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Abandoned-Penn-State-WRC-Report-March-27-2020.pdf>

Abstract: Summary: The global Covid-19 pandemic has had a devastating impact on global garment supply chains, and the situation will get far worse before it gets better. As clothing outlets have been shut by lockdowns in developed market economies, sinking demand for apparel, brands and retailers have moved quickly to cancel or postpone production orders – refusing, in many cases, to pay for clothing their supplier factories have already produced. The result has been the partial or complete shutdown of thousands of factories in producing countries. As a result, millions of factory workers have been sent home, often without legally-mandated pay or severance. This Research Brief draws from responses from an online survey of Bangladesh employers, administered between March 21 and March 25, 2020, to document these trends. It reveals the devastating impact order cancellations have had on businesses and on workers. Crucially, it illustrates the extreme fragility of a system based on decades of buyers squeezing down on prices paid to suppliers: factory closures, unpaid workers with no savings to survive the hard times ahead, and a government with such a low tax revenue that it has very limited ability to provide meaningful support to workers and the industry. 1. Since the coronavirus pandemic took hold, more than half of Bangladesh suppliers have had the bulk of their in-process, or already completed, production canceled (45.8% of suppliers report that ‘a lot’ to ‘most’ of their nearly completed or entirely completed orders have been canceled by their buyers; 5.9% had all of these orders canceled). This is despite the fact that buyers have a contractual obligation to pay for these orders. But many are making dubious use of general force majeure clauses to justify their violations of the terms of the contract.

2. When orders were canceled, 72.1% of buyers refused to pay for raw materials (fabric, etc.) already purchased by the supplier, and 91.3% of buyers refused to pay for the cut-make-trim cost (production cost) of the supplier. As a result of order cancellations and lack of payment, 58% of factories surveyed report having to shutdown most or all of their operations. Center for Global Workers' Rights (CGWR)

3. More than one million garment workers in Bangladesh already have been fired or furloughed (temporarily suspended from work) as a result of order cancellations and the failure of buyers to pay for these cancellations. Suppliers in the survey reported that 98.1% of buyers refused to contribute to the cost of paying the partial wages to furloughed workers that the law requires. 72.4% of furloughed workers were sent home without pay. 97.3% of buyers refused to contribute to severance pay expenses of dismissed workers, also a legal entitlement in Bangladesh. 80.4% of dismissed workers were sent home without their severance pay. This is despite the fact that many brands have “responsible exit” policies, in which they commit to support factories in mitigating potential adverse impacts to workers should they decide to exit.

4. The survey findings presented in this report depict the most comprehensive evidence to date on the depth of the crisis in Bangladesh. The essential dynamics presented here are evident in garment exporting countries worldwide.

Babo, Alfred. 2014. «Child labour in Cocoa-growing communities in Côte d'Ivoire: Ways to implement international standards in local communities». *Journal of International Law & Policy* 21: 24-41. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/273692927_Child_Labor_in_Cocoa-Growing_Communities_in_Cote_d'Ivoire_Ways_to_Implement_International_Standards_in_Local_Communities

Abstract: Despite years of sensitization and implementation of international conventions and recommendations to address the issue of child labor in African cocoa-growing communities, few changes have actually been made in the daily lives of these communities. In Côte d'Ivoire, for

instance, children continue to go to the cocoa farms with their parents and relatives as an everyday routine because child labor is intertwined with underlying basic social norms in African rural societies. It is, therefore, important to understand that these social norms are often inconsistent with international norms on childhood, labor, and social protection. While learning through labor is a central yardstick of child socialization in Ivoirian communities, international norms appear to undermine this tie. Although participation in plantation work and formal school attendance comprise an indivisible whole that allows children to help their families and ensure a future for themselves, international conventions aim to divide these into separate elements. As a result, international standards are not widely adopted because they are not shaped by on-the-ground community-level realities.

Bales, Kevin. 2017a. «Slavery in its contemporary manifestations». I *Critical Readings on Global Slavery*, 1660–86. Brill. <https://brill.com/view/book/edcoll/9789004346611/BP000061.xml>

Abstract: Throughout history, slavery has adapted fluidly to change, and it continues to do so today. The goal of this chapter is to enrich the juridical guidance pre-sented in this volume by providing a nuanced understanding of the ways in which slavery today can be identified, measured, and predicted, both in terms of the individual lived experience of enslavement and in terms of the broader social and economic factors that support contemporary slavery. It remains difficult to estimate the extent of global slavery, but certain indicators can be used to measure the risk of enslavement in particular communities, nations and/or regions. Understanding the factors that support slavery and human trafficking within and across national borders, and the ways in which slaves are used in the production of local, national and globally traded commodities, is essential when performing the first step of assigning legal accountability: the identification of the victim of slavery, as well as understanding the processes by which they were enslaved.

This chapter aims to provide a subtle understanding of the ways slavery can be measured, predicted, and identified in modern society, both in terms of the wider social and economic factors that support modern slavery and the individual lived experience of enslavement. It uses specific indicators to measure the risk of enslavement in certain nations, communities, and/or regions. It also discusses the factors that support human trafficking and slavery, as well as the ways that slaves are used to produce local, national, and global products. This chapter observes that while slavery makes up a much smaller component of the global economy and society today, it still affects human beings on a massive scale.

Bales, Kevin. 2017b. «Unlocking the statistics of slavery». *Chance* 30 (3): 4–12.
<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/09332480.2017.1383105?journalCode=ucha20>

Abstract: Throughout history, slavery has adapted fluidly to change, and it continues to do so today. The goal of this chapter is to enrich the juridical guidance presented in this volume by providing a nuanced understanding of the ways in which slavery today can be identified, measured, and predicted, both in terms of the individual lived experience of enslavement and in terms of the broader social and economic factors that support contemporary slavery. It remains difficult to estimate the extent of global slavery, but certain indicators can be used to measure the risk of enslavement in particular communities, nations and/or regions. Understanding the factors that support slavery and human trafficking within and across national borders, and the ways in which slaves are used in the production of local, national and globally traded commodities, is essential when performing the first step of assigning legal accountability: the identification of the victim of slavery, as well as understanding the processes by which they were enslaved.

Balfour, Giselle, David Okech, Tamora A. Callands, og Grace Kombian. 2020. «A Qualitative Analysis of the Intervention Experiences of Human Trafficking Survivors and At-risk Women in Ghana». *Journal of Human Trafficking*, 1–15.

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/343683940_A_Qualitative_Analysis_of_the_Intervention_Experiences_of_Human_Trafficking_Survivors_and_At-risk_Women_in_Ghana

Abstract: This study documents the positive and negative intervention experiences of 37 trafficked and at-risk women from a residential care facility in Accra, Ghana. In-depth interviews were analyzed with the Atlas T.I. software using a primarily inductive approach in thematic analysis. Participants recommended provision of necessities, psychosocial support, continued support, and provision of financial capital to start a micro-business after program completion. They also requested that the program could have extended the length of training and provided more marketable skills. The study shows the importance of victim-centered programs for female survivors of trafficking and other exploitations.

Beckwith, Ruthie-Marie. 2016. «Institutionalized Peonage and Involuntary Servitude». I *Disability Servitude: From Peonage to Poverty*, redigert av Ruthie-Marie Beckwith, 5–27. New York: Palgrave Macmillan US. https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1057/9781137540317_2

Abstract: In Greek mythology, Sisyphus was the man who, for eternity, was condemned by Zeus to roll a boulder uphill only to have it roll back down again each time he made it to the top. His punishment was to labor at something that, in addition to being a struggle, was repetitive, futile, temporary, and *meaningless*. The myth of Sisyphus is viewed as a metaphor for anything that is considered an exercise in futility; an activity that will have no impact, but when carried out willingly is believed to be symbolic in nature. This was not true in the case of Sisyphus who labored with his stone as a form of punishment from which there would be no redemption, nor reprieve.

Benavente, Beatriz, Diego A. Díaz-Faes, Lluís Ballester, og Noemí Pereda. 2021. «Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents in Europe: A Systematic Review». *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*, 1524838021999378. <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/1524838021999378>

Abstract:

Objectives:

The objective of this review is to provide a systematic and critical summary of findings regarding empirical studies conducted on commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) in Europe. The purpose is to gain an understanding of the characteristics and main topics addressed in European research on CSEC, identify gaps, and give suggestions for future studies.

Method:

The review was guided by the “Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis—Protocols”. A comprehensive search on several databases was conducted to identify published and unpublished empirical research on CSEC in Europe, revealing 3,846 documents. In total, 56 research papers that focused specifically on CSEC in European samples were included.

Synthesis:

Research concerning European studies of CSEC and trafficking for purposes of sexual exploitation has developed significantly over the last 20 years but is still rather limited and mainly focused on the UK and Sweden. Most of the studies reviewed suffer from important methodological flaws such as an inaccurate definition of the phenomenon analyzed, small and convenience samples, and nonvalidated and nonspecific instruments.

Conclusions:

Findings from this study demonstrate the need for greater exploration and research around a number of areas of sexual exploitation of children in Europe. Further work is necessary in terms of capacity building, training, and awareness-raising for society as a whole and, specifically, professionals providing direct support to children and young people at risk of exploitation.

Bermudez, Laura Gauer, Ozge Sensoy Bahar, Mavis Dako-Gyeke, Alice Boateng, Abdallah Ibrahim, Fred M. Ssewamala, og Mary McKay. 2020. «Understanding female migrant child labor within a

cumulative risk framework: The case for combined interventions in Ghana». *International social work* 63 (2): 147–63. <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0020872818788398>

Abstract: North-to-south migration has been a persistent trend in Ghana. Yet the migrating has recently shifted to become predominantly female and younger, with a significant increase in rural adolescent girls seeking employment in urban and peri-urban areas. For adolescents without strong networks of social and financial support, this practice can jeopardize their physical and mental health, putting them at risk of sexual victimization and economic exploitation. Building upon the work of cumulative risk and ecological systems theorists, this article examines the case of female adolescent load bearers (Kayayei) in Ghana, highlighting the need to develop and evaluate multi-component prevention efforts.

Biel, Eric R. 2014. «Confronting child labour in global agricultural supply: The way forward». *Journal of International Law & Policy* 21: 43-57. <https://heinonline.org/HOL/LandingPage?handle=hein.journals/ucdl21&div=6&id=&page=>

Abstract: On April 4, 2014, the UC Davis Journal of International Law and Policy hosted a symposium titled “Confronting Child Labor in Global Agricultural Supply Chains.” The Symposium provided a unique opportunity to examine, with a cross-section of subject matter experts, a subject at the heart of much of what is done at the U.S. Department of Labor’s Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB).¹ As the conveners noted in the Symposium program, child labor in global agricultural supply chains is a problem that persists notwithstanding substantial and expanding international efforts to combat it. These efforts include an array of laws and regulations, a growing number of well-designed multi-stakeholder initiatives, and advocacy efforts intended to engage those who may be benefiting (knowingly or unknowingly) from the use of child labor. The challenge now for all of us, including U.S. government officials engaged with counterparts in other countries as well as other stakeholders, is to gain the confidence of all parties that there is shared purpose and common objectives. That includes interaction with the private sector, notably global companies at the “end” of what are often complex supply chains, when it comes to considering its roles and responsibilities in addressing child labor vis-à-vis the still-paramount responsibilities of government authorities. When pressing for the most effective private sector-driven initiatives to address supply chain issues, it is important not to lose sight of national governments’ lead responsibility to protect the interests of their own people consistent with well-established international human rights norms. Such international norms include the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights adopted in 2011,² as well as instruments of the International Labor Organization (ILO) that highlight the importance of strong national “safety net” programs. This paper examines different efforts that address the “worst forms of child labor” in the agricultural sector, how to make these efforts more effective, and how supply chain issues fit into the broader effort to combat what is considered to be “hazardous” child labor based on international definitions and applications of national law.

Bjørkhaug, Ingunn. 2010. *Child Soldiers in Colombia: The Recruitment of Children into Non-State Violent Armed Groups*. MICROCON Research Working Paper No. 27 https://www.researchgate.net/publication/46477348_Child_Soldiers_in_Colombia_The_Recruitment_of_Children_into_Non-State_Violent_Armed_Groups

Abstract: Based on in-depth interviews with former child soldiers in Colombia, this article presents the findings from fieldwork conducted among demobilized child soldiers in Colombia. The findings add to the state of knowledge by going in-depth into the circumstances surrounding the processes and mechanisms of recruitment of children and adolescents into armed groups. The former child soldiers had generally joined the armed groups voluntarily. However; one of the challenges with a strong division between ‘voluntary’ and ‘coerced’ recruitment, is that it indicates a sharp dichotomy between two very different situations. This article argues that most cases of recruitment takes place in the grey zone between voluntary and coerced recruitment. However, the demobilization policies

work under the assumption that even when the children classify themselves as voluntarily recruited it is considered force due to children's inability to make a free or conscious choice. This indicates that demobilization programs are based on an assumption that is incorrect. The former child soldiers, both girls and boys, were affected by their involvement in the conflict. They did not, however, constitute a homogeneous group of passive victims, but rather a group of vital agents each one with their choices shaped by their particular experiences and circumstances.

Blundell, Richard, Monica Costa Dias, Robert Joyce, og Xiaowei Xu. 2020. «COVID-19 and Inequalities». *Fiscal Studies* 41 (2): 291–319. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/1475-5890.12232>

Abstract: This paper brings together evidence from various data sources and the most recent studies to describe what we know so far about the impacts of the COVID-19 crisis on inequalities across several key domains of life, including employment and ability to earn, family life and health. We show how these new fissures interact with existing inequalities along various key dimensions, including socio-economic status, education, age, gender, ethnicity and geography. We find that the deep underlying inequalities and policy challenges that we already had are crucial in understanding the complex impacts of the pandemic itself and our response to it, and that the crisis does in itself have the potential to exacerbate some of these pre-existing inequalities fairly directly. Moreover, it seems likely that the current crisis will leave legacies that will impact inequalities in the long term. These possibilities are not all disequalising, but many are.

Bouché, Vanessa, og Madeleine Bailey. 2020. «The UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons: An Aspirational Tool with Great Potential». I *The Palgrave International Handbook of Human Trafficking*, redigert av John Winterdyk og Jackie Jones, 163–76. Cham: Springer International Publishing. https://link.springer.com/referenceworkentry/10.1007/978-3-319-63058-8_7

Abstract: The Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, published by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), is an assessment of the patterns and flows of trafficking in persons, based on country-level data from about 130 countries across the world. This chapter will examine the Global Report's methodology and discuss the advantages and disadvantages of analyzing trafficking crime by using likely cases of human trafficking and victims as the units of analysis. It will also look at the results presented in the past editions of the report, as well as how the quality and quantity of the data available has changed over time. The question of the global magnitude of the trafficking crime and possible ways of estimating the number of trafficking victims will also be examined.

Brunovskis, Anette, og Rebecca Surtees. 2007. «Leaving the Past behind: When Victims of Trafficking Decline Assistance». Oslo, Norway: Fafo og Nexus Institute. <https://www.fafo.no/zoo-publikasjoner/fafo-rapporter/item/leaving-the-past-behind>

Abstract: While many victims of human trafficking for sexual exploitation are assisted within the numerous anti-trafficking programmes developed in countries of destination and origin, an increasingly noted trend has been that many identified victims decline the assistance offered to them. To date, little systematic knowledge has been available on why this is so, and what the consequences are. This report analyses the issue based on interviews with 39 victims of trafficking and 13 women and transgender persons in street prostitution whose status with respect to trafficking could not be determined, as well as a large number of anti-trafficking actors, in Albania, Moldova and Serbia. The authors found that victims decline assistance for a large variety of reasons, stemming from their personal circumstances; because of the way assistance is organized; and due to factors in their social surroundings, including negative assistance experiences in the past. Many do not accept because they feel it is not a real option and are left to cope on their own with unattended post-trafficking problems. The insight that victims who decline often have other assistance needs than those catered for within the assistance system today should be incorporated into future assistance planning and design.

Brunovskis, Anette, og Rebecca Surtees. 2019. «Identifying trafficked migrants and refugees along the Balkan route. Exploring the boundaries of exploitation, vulnerability and risk». *Crime, Law and Social Change* 72 (1): 73–86. <https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007%2Fs10611-019-09842-9.pdf>

This article explores what we can learn about the identification of and assistance to trafficked persons from practitioners in Serbia on the front line of Europe's so-called Refugee crisis[^]. Questions arise as to whether and to what extent the anti-trafficking framework is effective in offering protection to trafficked migrants/refugees in a mass migration setting, but also what is lost if the specific perspective of the anti-trafficking framework is set aside or given lower priority. It is important to discuss who is included and who is excluded; whether protection and assistance meet people's needs; and whether or how the existing framework can be used to greater effect. While it was challenging to operationalise the anti-trafficking framework, both conceptually and practically, during the Refugee crisis[^] in the Balkans, it remains an important approach that should have been mobilised to a greater extent, both to secure individual protections and rights and to gather information about human trafficking in conflict and crisis, which, in turn, increases the ability to respond effectively.

Brunovskis, Anette. 2019. «Identifying trafficked migrants and refugees along the Balkan route. Exploring the boundaries of exploitation, vulnerability and risk». *Crime, Law and Social Change* 72 (1): 73–86.

https://childhub.org/sites/default/files/library/attachments/identifying_trafficked_migrants_and_refugees_along.pdf

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Brunovskis, Anette, og Anne Mette Ødegård. 2019. *Menneskehandel i arbeidslivet*. Fafo-rapport. <https://www.faf.no/zoo-publikasjoner/fafo-rapporter/item/menneskehandel-i-arbeidslivet-2>

Abstract: Mange forbinder menneskehandel, eller «trafficking», med seksuell utnytting og prostitusjon. Det er mindre kunnskap om menneskehandel i arbeidslivet, som først og fremst rammer utenlandske arbeidstakere. Kombinasjonen av liten risiko for å bli oppdaget, lave straffer og stor profitt gjør at arbeidsmarkedet utnyttes av kriminelle aktører. Sakene som har nådd rettsapparatet har dreid seg om utnytting i butikk, gartneri, restaurant, renhold og steinlegging. I denne rapporten ser vi på praktiske erfaringer og utfordringer i arbeidet mot menneskehandel på tre sentrale områder: avdekking, bistand til ofre og etterforskning og straffeforfølgelse. Stor usikkerhet og mangel på kunnskap kan føre til at færre saker blir avdekket og etterforsket. Rapporten er laget på oppdrag fra Oslo kommune og er finansiert av KS ved Program for storbyrettet forskning.

Bryant, Katharine og Bernadette Joudo. 2021. «Are we ‘leaving no-one behind’? How gaps in modern slavery program allow forced labour among adolescent girls in the garment and textile industries». *Archiwum Kryminologii* No. 1 <http://czasopisma.inp.pan.pl/index.php/ak/article/view/2050>

Abstract: This article will examine the efficacy of current programme services for adolescent girls at risk of forced labour through an analysis of Walk Free’s Promising Practices Database. The Database is a collection of evaluations of anti-slavery and counter-trafficking programmes since 2000, categorised by type of intervention, location of programme, and target population, among other terms. This article identifies what lessons can be learnt, if any, to both prevent and tackle the forced labour of adolescent girls, with a particular focus on the garment and textile industries. We examine a subset of the Promising Practices Database of 81 evaluations, where at least one component in programme design was targeted at adolescent girls. We find that, in line with other critiques of human trafficking research, most evaluations are disproportionately focussed on programmes tackling sex trafficking to the exclusion of other forms of forced labour. Based on two existing evaluations, and related programmes in the garment sector, we determine the importance of community-led, inclusive, rights-based awareness-raising and the need to tailor interventions specifically to the needs and life-stage of the target group.

Cameron, Erinn C., Samantha L. Hemingway, Fiona J. Cunningham, og Kristine M. Jacquin. 2021. «Global Crises: Gendered Vulnerabilities of Structural Inequality, Environmental Performance, and Modern Slavery». *Human Arenas*, 1–22. <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s42087-020-00154-2>

Abstract: Climate change and modern slavery are two of the most significant human rights crises of our time. Women and children are disproportionately vulnerable to such crises, which are intensified under inequitable social conditions and driven by structural barriers to female equality. No research has yet looked at the complex relationship between climate crisis, structural gender inequality, human insecurity, and vulnerability to modern slavery. Our research examined the relationship between environmental stressors associated with climate change, selected structural inequalities, and the estimated prevalence of modern slavery cases across 180 countries. Regression analysis revealed significant results. These findings suggest that indicators of poor environmental health may exacerbate structural social inequalities and increase women’s risk of falling victim to modern slavery. Results showed that women’s share of seats in parliament, education for women, tree cover loss, agricultural management, and air quality assumed more substantial roles in this prediction. Awareness of the unique relationship between environmental indicators of climate change, gender inequality, and modern slavery provides a meaningful contribution to our understanding of factors driving human exploitation. Additionally, we propose a gender analysis of environmental stressors to address both the climate crisis and structural inequalities that increases female vulnerability to insecurity.

Carey, Christopher, og Sarahfina Peterson. 2019. «Trafficking People with Disabilities: A Legal Analysis». *Cardozo J. Equal Rts. & Soc. Just.* 26: 471. <https://healtrafficking.org/2020/09/trafficking-people-with-disabilities-a-legal-analysis/>

Abstract: At the federal level, great strides have been made by advocates for PWD. The ADA and the expansion of hate crime statutes during the Obama administration have made people with disabilities a better-protected group overall, most notably with respect to architectural accommodations and employment discrimination. However, there is still a long way to go. Practitioners (e.g. social workers, health providers and researchers) are just beginning to recognize the unique vulnerabilities of PWD to human traffickers and while federal laws like the TVAP have sought to provide protections for victims, the bulk of trafficking cases will be prosecuted at the state level. The differences between state and federal anti-trafficking statutes have left gaps consisting of

legislative, educational and jurisdictional mismatches. People with disabilities are all too likely to fall through these gaps. A lack of access to legitimate employment means that PWD are disproportionately represented among victims of labor trafficking –the most common form of human trafficking. At the same time, labor trafficking is the least-prosecuted type of trafficking and PWD are often shunted to civil court where they may or may not receive any recompense for the violations against them. When PWD are the victims of sex-trafficking is when states appear most eager to make use of their trafficking statutes. These statutes, however, vary greatly in whether they offer any protections to the victims or might, in end, leave them vulnerable to another unsafe situation in the future. Adult foster care and group homes are major recruiting grounds for human traffickers, so a lack of funding for social services affects PWD at both the state and federal levels. Lastly, it appears that only the most egregious cases of trafficking for profit are prosecuted under trafficking statutes.

Carli, Linda L. 2020. «Women, Gender equality and COVID-19». *Gender in Management: An International Journal* 35 (7/8): 647–55. <https://doi.org/10.1108/GM-07-2020-0236>.

Abstract:

Purpose

This paper aims to review the existing literature on the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on gender and work roles to determine whether the pandemic has undermined the status, pay and advancement of women or has provided opportunities for reducing gender inequality.

Design/methodology/approach

The author reviewed the literature on the effects of COVID-19 and past pandemics on gender equality, focusing on job loss, the effects of being in essential occupations on health and well-being, the increased domestic responsibilities of women and men due to closure of schools and other social services and the effects of telecommuting on gender roles.

Findings

The pandemic has generally created challenges for women's advancement. More women than men have lost their jobs; more women than men are in essential jobs that expose them to infection and psychological stress, and women have had more work disruption than men have had because of increases in childcare and other responsibilities. On the other hand, telecommuting has increased men's amount of childcare, and this does have the potential to increase men's childcare responsibilities in the long term, thereby reducing the gender gap in domestic responsibilities and increasing gender equality.

Carrellas, Ann, Stella M. Resko, og Angelique G. Day. 2021. «Sexual victimization and intellectual disabilities among child welfare involved youth». *Child Abuse & Neglect* 115: 104986. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33640733/>

Abstract: Background and objective: Youth with intellectual disabilities involved in child welfare systems are at greater risk of sexual victimization than youth who have not been investigated for child maltreatment. This study addresses a gap in the literature regarding older youth with intellectual disabilities who are sexually victimized and pushed to engage in transactional sex while they are transitioning from child welfare systems involvement. It does so by examining risk and protective factors at the individual, micro, exo, and macro systems levels. Participants and setting: This study included 334 youth ages 18-19.5 from a nationally representative sample of 5,872 child welfare-involved youth. Methods: Multivariate logistic regression models were used to conduct a secondary analysis of the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being II to examine relationships between intellectual ability, social support, and community environment and sexual victimization and engaging in transactional sex. Results: Results indicate that 2.5 % of the youth experienced sexual victimization in the past 12 months, and 3.9 % had engaged in transactional sex in the past 6 months. The mean intelligence score for these youth was one standard deviation below average (M = 84.62, SD = 19.60). Being female was associated with experiencing sexual victimization (Odds Ratio = 17.29, p = .025). Higher intellectual ability scores were associated with lower odds of engaging in

paid sexual activity (Odds Ratio = 0.92, $p = .002$). Conclusions: This study highlights the need for early identification of intellectual disabilities among child welfare-involved youth, provision of informed social supports and services, and building community connections during transition to prevent sexual victimization.

Carter, Becky. (2017). *Prevalence and Impacts of Child Labour in Agriculture*. K4D Helpdesk Report. Brighton, UK: Institute of Development Studies.

<https://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/opendocs/handle/20.500.12413/13345>

Abstract: This exploratory rapid review finds that child labour in agriculture is a global issue, with the agricultural sector accounting for the majority of child labourers. Across regions and countries agriculture is usually the main sector for children's economic activity. However, there is considerable variation in the prevalence of child labour between and within countries. Agricultural child labour is mainly unpaid work on smallholder family farms, but is also found on commercial farms and plantations as well as through forced and trafficked child labour. Child labour is involved in crop production, livestock (including herding) and forestry as well as fishing and aquaculture. There are more boys than girls in agricultural child labour, and both tend to start young, sometimes before 10 years old. Girls tend to combine agricultural and domestic duties, and their work is more invisible, while male adolescents are more likely to be in hazardous work in agriculture than their female peers. Children from poor households, ethnic minorities, migrants and families with HIV/AIDS or disabled members are particularly vulnerable to agricultural child labour. Other drivers include agricultural dependency, social norms and a lack of higher returns to basic schooling. Almost 60 per cent of girls and boys (aged 5–17 years) in hazardous work are found in agriculture. Situations of heightened harm and danger include forced and trafficked child labour for agriculture as well as conflict and emergency situations. Nevertheless age-appropriate tasks can contribute to children's well-being and development – in particular in rural contexts with a lack of returns to formal education, labour-intensive agricultural livelihoods and social acceptance of child labour.

Chuang, Janie. 2015. «The Challenges and Perils of Reframing Trafficking as 'Modern-Day Slavery'».

<https://www.antitraffickingreview.org/index.php/atrjournal/article/view/138/143>

Abstract: In the last five years, we have seen a rebranding of global anti-trafficking efforts as 'modern-day slavery' abolitionism. The United States of America (US) Department of State and powerful philanthropists are key proponents of the slavery makeover, prompting other governments, international organisations, and non-governmental organisations alike to adopt the 'modern-day slavery' frame. The slavery frame has helped ignite outrage and galvanise political support for modern anti-slavery campaigns. It has also helped expand the anti-trafficking spotlight beyond the sex sector to expose the extreme exploitation that men, women, and children suffer in the non-sexual labour sectors of our global economy. These benefits come at a cost, however, both with respect to legal doctrine and practice, and, perhaps more significantly, to how we understand and respond to the problem of extreme exploitation for profit. Thus, the article concludes by discussing how a far more nuanced depiction of 'modern-day slavery' would expose these and other deeply uncomfortable truths about how our societies and economies are structured. But confronting those truths also opens up a host of new possibilities that seek to prevent exploitation by targeting structural vulnerability. Such alternative strategies should include reforming certain aspects of current labour and migration frameworks that invite and reward the exploitation of world's poor. These might include, for example, developing interstate mechanisms to better manage foreign labour recruitment, and strengthening domestic labour protections to empower workers to meaningfully resist coercive exploitation. Pursuing such strategies would be a departure from the penalisation and rescue models that have long dominated and defined the anti-trafficking field. But this is necessary if the modern-day slavery movement is to deliver on its promise of freedom.

Clawson, Heather J., Nicole Dutch, Amy Solomon, og Lisa Goldblatt Grace. 2009. «Human trafficking into and within the United States: A review of the literature». *Washington, DC: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, US Department of Human and Health Services.* <https://aspe.hhs.gov/report/human-trafficking-and-within-united-states-review-literature>

Abstract: This comprehensive review of current literature on human trafficking into and within the United States focuses on surveying what the social science or other literature has found about the issues of identifying and effectively serving trafficking victims. A more specific focus concerns the phenomenon of domestic trafficking (trafficking involving U.S. citizens or lawful permanent residents, often within the U.S.), the impact on domestic youth, and the availability and/or effectiveness of services for these victims.

Clawson, Rachael. 2019. «Forced Marriage of Men with Learning Disabilities : Risks, Reasons and Responses». I *Men, Masculinities and Honour-Based Abuse*, redigert av Mohammad Mazher Idriss, 79–94. Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429277726-5>.

Abstract: Forced marriage happens to men with learning disabilities who may or may not have capacity to consent to marriage and who may be more at risk of being tricked, duped or coerced into marriage. The 2014 Act made breaching a Forced Marriage Protection Order a criminal offence at the same time, punishable by up to five years in prison. In reality, forced marriage can happen to anyone, young or old, male, female or transgender, disabled or non-disabled and from any community. Practitioners in all agencies working with men with learning disabilities should be provided with training and improved resources to support them in both recognising forced marriage and assessing capacity to consent. In order to understand the unique features of forced marriage of men with learning disabilities it is necessary to have an awareness of the role that concepts of disability and care play in their everyday lives in a range of cultures.

Clawson, Rachael, Anne Patterson, Rachel Fyson, og Michelle McCarthy. 2020. «The demographics of forced marriage of people with learning disabilities: findings from a national database». *The Journal of Adult Protection.* <https://nottingham-repository.worktribe.com/output/4262498/the-demographics-of-forced-marriage-of-people-with-learning-disabilities-findings-from-a-national-database>

Abstract:

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to compare the UK demographics of forced marriage of people with learning disabilities and people without learning disabilities to inform effective safeguarding practice.

Design/methodology/approach: An analysis of all cases of forced marriage reported to the UK Government's Forced Marriage Unit (FMU) between 2009 and 2015.

Findings: People with learning disabilities are at five times greater risk of forced marriage than people without learning disabilities. Men and women with learning disabilities are equally likely to be forced to marry, whereas amongst the general population, women are more likely than men to be forced to marry. Patterns of ethnicity, geographic location within the UK and reporters are the same for people with and without learning disabilities.

Research limitations/implications: The analysis is based on cases reported to the FMU, and for some cases, data held was incomplete. More importantly, many cases go unreported and so the FMU data does not necessarily reflect all cases of forced marriage in the UK.

Practical implications: Forced marriage of people with learning disabilities is a safeguarding issue. Practitioners across health, education, criminal justice and social care need to better understand the risk of forced marriage for people with learning disabilities. Links to practice resources developed as part of the wider project are provided.

Originality/value: This is the first time that researchers have been given access to FMU data and the

first time that a statistical analysis of cases of forced marriage involving someone with a learning disability have been analysed.

Cockbain, Ella, og Kate Bowers. 2019. «Human trafficking for sex, labour and domestic servitude: how do key trafficking types compare and what are their predictors?» *Crime, Law and Social Change* 72 (1): 9–34. <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10611-019-09836-7>

Abstract: Combatting trafficking in human beings is a well-established social policy and crime prevention priority for the twenty-first Century. Human trafficking, as defined in international law, can occur for diverse exploitative purposes. Yet, different forms of trafficking are routinely conflated in research, policy and interventions. Most of the attention to date has been on sex trafficking of women and girls, leaving male victims and other trafficking types comparatively overlooked. In this study, we disentangle differences between key trafficking types using rare individual-level data from the United Kingdom's central system for identifying trafficking victims. For a sample of 2630 confirmed victims, we compare those trafficked for sex, domestic servitude and other labour across variables relating to victim demographics, the trafficking process and official responses. Having established significant and substantial differences at bivariate level, we use multinomial logistic regression to identify predictors of trafficking type. Overall, our results underline the complexity and diversity of human trafficking and warn against conflating different types. Within a holistic counter-trafficking framework, a more disaggregated and nuanced approach to analysis and intervention is vital in ensuring more finely-targeted responses. This original study has clear lessons for research, policy and practice.

Cockbain, Ella, Kate Bowers, og Galina Dimitrova. 2018. «Human trafficking for labour exploitation: the results of a two-phase systematic review mapping the European evidence base and synthesising key scientific research evidence». *Journal of experimental criminology* 14 (3): 319–60. <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11292-017-9321-3>

Abstract: Objectives: Our objectives were (1) to systematically map the contours of the European evidence base on labour trafficking, identifying its key characteristics, coverage, gaps, strengths and weaknesses and (2) to synthesise key scientific research. Methods: We took a two-phase approach: a systematic map followed by a detailed synthesis of key scientific research evidence. Our search strategy included 15 databases, hand searches of additional journals, backwards searches, snowball searches and expert recommendations. We identified and screened 6106 records, mapped 152 and synthesised eight. Results: Overall, the literature was limited and fragmented. Reports produced by official agencies dominated; academic authorship and peer-reviewed outputs were comparatively rare. Few publications met minimum scientific standards. Qualitative designs outweighed quantitative ones. Publications typically described trafficking's problem profile and/or discussed interventions; they rarely assessed trafficking's impacts or evaluated interventions. Even among the key scientific research, the quality of evidence was variable and often low. Particular weaknesses included poor methods reporting, unclear or imprecise results and conclusions not properly grounded in the data. The synthesised studies were all exploratory, also sharing other design features. Common themes identified included: poor treatment of victims; diversity of sectors affected and commonalities among victims; inadequacies of current responses; and barriers to interventions. Conclusions: There is a lack of high-quality studies into European labour trafficking. Methodological opacity, insufficient rigour and publication in non-indexed locations impede the identification, assessment and synthesis of evidence. Adherence to higher reporting standards would further the field's development and particular research gaps should be addressed.

Cockbain, Ella, og Edward R. Kleemans. 2019. «Innovations in Empirical Research into Human Trafficking: Introduction to the Special Edition». *Crime, Law and Social Change* 72 (1): 1–7. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10611-019-09852-7>.

Abstract: When it comes to human trafficking, hype often outweighs evidence. All too often, the discourse on trafficking – increasingly absorbed under discussions of so-called ‘modern slavery’ too – is dominated by simplistic treatments of a complex problem, sweeping claims and dubious statistics. Such an approach might help to win attention, investment, and support for an anti-trafficking agenda in the short term, but ultimately risks causing credibility problems for the entire field and contributing to ineffective, even harmful, interventions. From the 1990s onwards, levels of interest and investment in counter-trafficking expanded rapidly. In tandem, the literature on trafficking has proliferated. Yet, actual empirical (data-driven) research remains relatively rare. Of course, non-empirical approaches have value too – for example in challenging how we conceptualise trafficking or highlighting tensions in governments or businesses’ commitments to anti-trafficking measures. Nevertheless, empirical research is clearly crucial to advance understanding of the trafficking phenomenon and shape nuanced, evidence-informed policy and practice. Even where empirical research exists, its quality can be highly variable, with many publications (even peer-reviewed ones) found to fall short of even rudimentary scientific standards. Additionally, there is a particular dearth of rigorous, independent evaluations of interventions – despite the many millions of dollars spent thus far on anti-trafficking efforts worldwide.

Conradi, Carl (2013) Child Trafficking, Child Soldiering: exploring the relationship between two ‘worst forms’ of child labour, *Third World Quarterly*, 34:7, 1209-1226.

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/01436597.2013.824639>

Abstract: While it may be intuited that human trafficking is an ineluctable component of the child soldiering experience, very little research exists to illustrate the tangible connections between these two ‘worst forms’ of child labour. The extent to which common reception points for trafficked children— such as slave-owning households, religious boarding schools and brothels— double as profitable reservoirs for recruiting commanders remains entirely unknown. Likewise, despite the clear financial incentive that some erstwhile commanders might have to traffic their former child combatants into civilian slavery, the prevalence of such practice is unknown. The purpose of this article is to delineate some of the most conspicuous academic gaps pertaining to the intersection of child trafficking and child soldiering. Conclusion: Overall the relationship between child trafficking and child soldiering is as alarming as it is misunderstood. Its nexus permeates all three phases of war: pre-conflict, conflict and post-conflict. Before the onset of violence, children may be abducted by armed groups or sold into soldiering by their families; recruited out of other trafficking contexts, such as domestic slavery or religious boarding schools; or forcibly moved across international borders. During conflict the very act of child soldiering constitutes a crime of trafficking. In order to be moved from one battlefield to another, children must be subjected to varying degrees of coercion and abuse. Likewise their movement must be enabled by corrupt border officials and other shadow facilitators, many of whom go unpunished as a result of weak national anti-trafficking legislation and the international community’s preference for condemning only the actual users of child soldiers. This means that the infrastructure of trafficking—and the potential for children to be victimised in ways other than forced soldiering— persists long after violence has abated. Once the conflict has ended child soldiers may be retained by state or nonstate armed groups, either for the purpose of maintaining a contingency force or to perpetuate lucrative violence in neighbouring countries. They may also be re-trafficked as civilians, into domestic slavery, prostitution or the drug trade. Often the outcome will depend upon an individual commander’s appraisal of his economic opportunities—whether a DDR programme irresponsibly incentivises a child’s disarmament or a civilian enslaver is willing to ‘outbid’ the DDR programme’s benefits.

Crane, Andrew LeBaron, Jean Allain, Laya Behbahani. 2019. «Governance gaps in eradicating forced labor: From global to domestic supply chains». *Regulation and Governance* 13 (1): 86-106

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/rego.12162>

Abstract: A growing body of scholarship analyzes the emergence and resilience of forced labor in developing countries within global value chains. However, little is known about how forced labor arises within domestic supply chains concentrated within national borders, producing products for domestic consumption. We conduct one of the first studies of forced labor in domestic supply chains, through a cross-industry comparison of the regulatory gaps surrounding forced labor in the United Kingdom. We find that understanding the dynamics of forced labor in domestic supply chains requires us to conceptually modify the global value chain framework to understand similarities and differences across these contexts. We conclude that addressing the governance gaps that surround forced labor will require scholars and policymakers to carefully refine their thinking about how we might design operative governance that effectively engages with local variation.

Dammert, Ana C., Jacobus de Hoop., Eric og Furio Camillo Rosati. 2017. «The effects of public policy on child labor: Current knowledge, gaps and implications for program design». *World Development* 110: 104-123.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0305750X18301499>

Abstract: Household decisions about child labor are influenced by income, uncertainty, and relative returns to work and education. The complexity of the phenomenon implies that a large set of policy instruments can be used to address child labor or can affect child labor. This review of 33 impact evaluations provides a comprehensive look at pathways through which social protection (credit and microfinance, cash transfers, vouchers, food programs), and labor programs affect child labor. Despite the complexity of integrating findings across different child labor definitions, implementation contexts, and policy instruments, some patterns emerge. For example, programs that address child labor by reducing the vulnerability of the household produce the desired effect. Transfers reduced child labor in most cases. Similarly, programs that help the household cope with exposure to risk, for example, health insurance, reduce household reliance on child labor. On the other hand, policies aimed at increasing adult household members' participation in the labor market or entrepreneurial activities, can generate demand for adolescent and child work. Of course, such programs are an important component of anti-poverty strategies, but they could be modified and integrated with additional interventions to ensure that they do not produce adverse effects on child labor. While progress has been made over the past decade, there is still much to learn about the effects of public policy on the labor participation of many children in developing countries.

De Castro, Filipa, Celia Hubert, Erika Strand, Eva Prado, og Ariela Braverman. 2017. «Severe functional difficulties and disabilities in children and adolescents and the Sustainable Development Goals». *Salud Pública de México* 59 (4, jul-ago): 354. <https://doi.org/10.21149/8487>.

Abstract: Objective: To report prevalence of severe child functional difficulties and disability (CFD) in a nationally representative sample of 2- to 17-year-old children in Mexico and describe the inequities faced by children with CFD in relation to a set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)-related outcomes. Materials and methods: Using data from the National Survey of Children and Women (ENIM 2015) we estimate prevalence with 95% confidence intervals for the selected indicators. We use chi-square test and confidence intervals inspection to report significant differences between children with and without CFD. Results: 8% of children present at least one CFD. CFD is associated with higher prevalence of underweight and child labor and lower prevalence of adequate early child development. Conclusion. Children with CFD present worst outcomes and require targeted efforts to ensure they meet health and wellbeing targets in the frame of the SDGs.

Demissie, Fassil. 2018. *Ethiopian female domestic workers in the Middle East and Gulf States: An introduction*. Taylor & Francis.

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/17528631.2017.1405518>

Abstract: Sexual abuse is an issue that is hard to quantify. But it is a widespread phenomenon. Some returnees speak of gruesome sexual abuses inflicted by their male employers, children, and relatives. Other cases include experiences of women who were employed as household workers but soon found their employers running clandestine brothels, subjecting them to prostitution, which is legally banned in most Middle Eastern countries and Gulf States. One of the least acknowledged persistent problems for Ethiopian and indeed African migrant workers in the Middle East and Gulf States is the pervasive racism and xenophobia which manifest themselves in popular discourse, media treatment of migrant issues, and the prevailing institutional and individual discriminatory attitudes that reproduce racist beliefs about the ‘inferiority’ of Africans (Jureidini 2003). Hence, the widespread mistreatment of domestic workers by their employers and recruiters is rationalized and the female domestic workers are othered and mistreated, often with impunity (Ketema, 2014). This special issue of African and Black Diaspora explores the unprecedented migration of Ethiopian female domestic workers to the Middle East and Gulf States, the contemporary barriers they face as they navigate a social and material world not of their own making. Yet, despite the enormous and persistent problems and challenges they face, migration from their country of birth has opened new possibilities for them as individuals as well as their families, and their stories also reflect on how they exercise agency and resistance.

Department of State, United States of America. 2020. «2020 Trafficking in Persons Report». <https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/2020-TIP-Report-Complete-062420-FINAL.pdf>.

Abstract/Intro: This year marks a major milestone—the 20th anniversary of the TIP Report. Twenty years ago, when the United States Congress passed the TVPA mandating this report, it signaled the U.S. government’s resolve to fight human trafficking and marked a pivot from indignation to positive action. Whether used to raise awareness, spark dialogue, spur action, or create a system of accountability, the TIP Report has served to reinforce global anti-trafficking norms and ideals. At a time when many governments denied the existence of human trafficking in all its forms, the standard-bearer for the principles enshrined in the TVPA and the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol (Palermo Protocol). Throughout the last two decades, and as the availability of information on human trafficking has expanded, the TIP Report has grown in both its breadth and depth of analysis. It has consistently documented the efforts of an increasing number of governments to prosecute traffickers, protect victims, and prevent human trafficking crimes. The report has drawn attention to trends and emerging issues, highlighted promising practices, and tracked the progression of important developments, such as the passage of comprehensive anti-trafficking laws and improvements in victim identification efforts. Over the years, the methodology, content, and design of the TIP Report have evolved, reflecting in many ways the broader anti-trafficking movement’s progress in understanding the crime. The message at the heart of each edition, however, has been steadfast: there is no excuse for human trafficking, and governments must address it with bold action. Most of all, the TIP Report has been, and continues to be, a critical tool in bringing governments to the table and encouraging them to prioritize human trafficking. Diplomats and advocates apply pressure on governments around the world to ensure they maintain focus and hear the voices of those directly affected. Today, the vast majority of governments acknowledge the devastating effects of human trafficking, and most governments have taken steps to combat it. The introduction this year will provide a look back at the evolution of the TIP Report. It is a celebration of 20 years documenting progress in combating human trafficking and, as always, a candid reminder of the work yet to be done.

Dottridge, Michael. 2017. «Eight reasons why we shouldn’t use the term modern slavery». *Open Democracy*. <https://www.opendemocracy.net/en/beyond-trafficking-and-slavery/eight-reasons-why-we-shouldn-t-use-term-modern-slavery/>

Abstract: This speech was originally given at the ‘Regional implementation initiative 2017 on preventing & combating human trafficking – ‘re-branding human trafficking: the interface of migration, human trafficking and slavery’, held in Vienna on 29 September 2017, under the original

title of ‘Modern day slavery versus human trafficking: understanding the effects and consequences of policies and agendas behind different concepts’.

Dowling, Sandra. 2016. «Disability and Unsafe Migration: Data and Policy, Understanding the Evidence». *Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (ed.) Data Briefing Series, Geneva: International Organization for Migration.*

https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/gmdac_data_briefing_series_issue_7.pdf

Abstract: In order to respond to the needs of migrants and refugees, accurate, reliable data are needed to profile these populations. Currently, there is a critical lack of robust data regarding the numbers of disabled migrants, their characteristics in terms of age, gender, impairment, location or living situation. An estimated 10 million people are disabled within displaced populations, with around 2 million experiencing significant difficulties in functioning.¹ Moreover, the numbers of disabled people are likely to be higher within displaced populations. Certain forms of migration, such as displacement and irregular migration, are associated with increased vulnerability. Through displacement, communities and families become split. Dispersal also brings associated insecurities and disadvantages. Disability however increases the vulnerability that all migrants would experience, and current literature recognizes that “disabled persons are one of the most vulnerable and socially excluded groups in any displaced or conflict affected community.”^{2, 3, 4, 5, 6} The total numbers of disabled migrants and refugees run to many more than those estimated for the displaced populations; however, apart from recent notable exceptions, they have been relatively marginalized in discourses around migration. The UN in Conclusion no. 110 (LX1)⁷ draws attention to the increased challenges faced by disabled refugees, their lack of visibility within wider refugee populations and the elevated threats to safety and risk of harm many experience. The Conclusion goes on to underline responsibilities under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD),⁸ among signatory States and calls on the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) to implement disability awareness in policy guidance and training. This briefing draws on available data and research evidence to address key issues for disabled migrants and refugees. The objective of this briefing is to raise awareness of the need for data on disabled people within migrant and refugee populations.

Emerson, Eric, og Gwynnyth Llewellyn. 2021. «Youth with disabilities are more likely than their peers to engage in hazardous child labour». *Child: Care, Health and Development* 47 (1): 119–27.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/cch.12820>

Abstract: Background: Little is known about the extent to which children and adolescents with disabilities are exposed to child labour. Objective: To estimate prevalence rates and adjusted rate ratios of exposure to child labour among children and adolescents with/without disability in middle- and low-income countries and to determine whether these rates vary between functional limitations associated with disability. Participants and Setting: Nationally representative samples involving 142,499 children aged 5–14 from 15 countries. Methods: Secondary analysis of data collected in UNICEF's Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys. Results: Overall children and youth with disability were not at significantly greater risk of exposure than children without disability to child labour when demographic and contextual factors were taken into account. However, children and youth with disability were at significantly greater risk of exposure than children without disability to hazardous child labour (adjusted relative risk [ARR] = 1.15 [1.10–1.21], $P < 0.001$). Specifically, children and youth with impairments related to poorer mental health or cognitive functioning were at significantly greater risk of exposure to hazardous child labour (e.g., ARR for learning impairment = 1.27 [1.14–1.42], $P < 0.001$). In contrast, children with impairments related to sensory functioning, mobility and expressive communication were at no greater risk of exposure than children with no disability. Conclusions: Children and youth with disability are at greater risk of exposure to hazardous child labour than children with no disability in middle- and low-income countries. Responses to eradicate hazardous child labour need to take account of the situation of children and youth with disability.

Estes, Richard J., og Neil Alan Weiner. 2001. *The commercial sexual exploitation of children in the US, Canada and Mexico*. University of Pennsylvania, School of Social Work, Center for the Study of youth policy. https://abolitionistmom.org/wpcontent/uploads/2014/05/Complete_CSEC_0estes-weiner.pdf

Abstract/Introduction: The benefits of economic globalization, internationalization, and free trade have brought with them an unanticipated set of social problems (Bales, 1999; Estes, 1997, 1998b; Kiliyas, 1993; Lie, 1996; Woodi-wiss, 1993). Among them is what appears to be a dramatic rise worldwide in the incidence of child exploitation. Among the most virulent forms of this exploitation is child sexual exploitation [hereafter "CSE"]—including the commercial sexual exploitation of children [hereafter "CSEC"] (United Nations, 1994a, 1994b, 1995; Unicef, 2000). Child pornography, juvenile prostitution and trafficking in children for sexual purposes have emerged as significant problems on the national, regional, and international stages (Barr, 1996; Botti, 2000; Caldwell et al. 1997; DoL, 1995, 1998; Ennew, 1986; Hughes, & Roche, 1999; Ireland, 1993; Jaffe & Rosen, 1996; Lederer, 2001; Leuchtag, 1995; Munir & Yasin, 1997; Skrobaneck et al., 1997; Williams, 1999; YAPI, 1998).¹ So, too, has sex tourism (Hughes & Roche, 1999; Pettman, 1997), including child sex tourism (Boye, 1996; Casa Alianza, 1999a; Gray, 2000; Klain, 1999; Seabrook, 1997). CSE and the CSEC appear to be related in complex ways with other forms of child exploitation, such as the use of children in labor, drug and warfare settings. Patterns in the commercialization of sex, whether it is in the form of formal monetary ex-changes or informal exchanges of goods and services, ratchet up the abusiveness of the relationship between the child and the trafficker and/or customer. The commercial nature of the relationships pile all the forces of economic interaction (value, profitability, return on investment, payment and pay back) on top of the physical and psychological coercion, duress, and deception that already permeate the sexually abusive relationship. In short, commercialization creates a dense layer of interpersonal enthrallment that is extremely difficult to battle against on behalf of child protection. Listed in the order of frequency with which they have been identified in the scholarly literature, child sexual exploitation appears to be fueled by: 1) the use of prostitution by runaway and throwaway children to provide for their subsistence needs (Flowers, 1994; Greene et al., 1999; Haq, 1996; Johnson et al., 1996; Kral, 1997; Yates, 1991; Whitbeck & Simons, 1990); 2) the presence of pre-existing adult prostitution markets in communities where large numbers of street youth are concentrated (Farley & Kelly, 2000; Hofstede, 1999; O'Connell Davidson, 1998); 3) prior history of child sexual abuse and child sexual assault (Briere, 1998; McClanahan, 1999; Mullen, 1996; Powers & Jak-litsch, 1989; Rotheram-Borus, et al., 1996; Seng, 1989; Simons & Whitbeck, 1991; Widom & Kuhns, 1996); 4) poverty (Azaola, 2001; Hood-Brown, 1998; Lederer, 1996; Longford, 1995); 5) the presence of large numbers of unattached and transient males in local communities—including military personnel, truckers, and conventioners among others (Moon, 1997; Sturdevant et al., 1992); 6) for some girls, membership in gangs (Hazelhurst & Hazelhurst, 1998; Moore & Hagedorn, 2001); 7) the promotion of child prostitution by parents, older siblings and boy friends (Dembo et al., 1992; Faugier & Sargent, 1997; Mueck, 1992); 8) the recruitment of children for prostitution by organized crime units (Budapest Group, 1999; Harris, 1998a; Lanning, 1992; Williams, 1995); and, increasingly, 9) illegal child prostitution is defined by the U.N. as "the sexual exploitation of a child for remuneration in cash or in kind, usually but not always organized by an intermediary (parent, family member, procurer, teacher, etc.)." The term refers even more specifically to the prostitution of young (pre-pubescent) children and adolescents up to the ages of 15 to 18, depending on national laws (U.N., 1994; Muntarhorn, 1996:3). trafficking of children for sexual purposes both within and to the U.S. from developing countries located in Asia, Africa, Central and South America, and Central and Eastern Europe (Barr et al., 1996; Hughes, 2000b; Knight, 1998; Lederer, 2001; Miko & Park, 2000). The extent of these problems in the U.S., Canada and Mexico [hereafter "NAFTA" region] has been unknown, albeit most experts dealing with the CSEC regard the problem to be a serious one in the NAFTA region (Barnitz, 1998; Flowers, 1994; Goldstein, 1999; Richard, 2000).

Etieyibo, Edwin, og Odirin Omiegbe. 2016. «Religion, Culture, and Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities in Nigeria». *African Journal of Disability* 5 (1): e1–6.
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5433448/>

Abstract: Background: There is not a lot in the literature on disability in Nigeria concerning the role that religion, culture and beliefs play in sustaining discriminatory practices against persons with disabilities. Objectives: Many of these practices are exclusionary in nature and unfair. They are either embedded in or sustained by religion, culture and beliefs about disability and persons with disabilities. Methods: Drawing on various resources and research on disability, this paper looks at these practices in respect of these sustaining factors. Some of the discriminatory practices that constitute the main focus of the paper are the trafficking and killing of people with mental illness, oculocutaneous albinism and angular kyphosis, raping of women with mental illness and the employment of children with disabilities for alms-begging. Results: The examination of these practices lends some significant weight and substance to the social model of disability, which construes disability in the context of oppression and the failure of social environments and structures to adjust to the needs and aspirations of people with disabilities. Conclusion: Given the unfairness and wrongness of these practices they ought to be deplored. Moreover, the Nigerian government needs to push through legislation that targets cultural and religious practices which are discriminatory against persons with disabilities as well as undertake effective and appropriate measures aimed at protecting and advancing the interests of persons with disabilities.

FAO. 2017. «FAO Guidance Note: Child Labour in Agriculture in Protracted Crises, Fragile and Humanitarian Contexts». <http://www.fao.org/policy-support/tools-and-publications/resources-details/en/c/1178367/>

Abstract: This note provides technical and operational guidance to stakeholders of the agriculture, food security and nutrition sector intervening in protracted crises, fragile and humanitarian contexts to ensure that children are not engaged in activities that could negatively affect their health, development or education, and are not employed in hazardous working conditions. It presents the basis to understand that agriculture, food security and nutrition programming in the aftermath of a crisis have potentially both positive and negative effects on children. It also provides recommendations and concrete examples to address situations of child labour in agriculture in these contexts.

FAO. 2018. «Eliminating child labour in fisheries and aquaculture – Promoting decent work and sustainable fish value chains». Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. <http://www.fao.org/3/CA0177EN/ca0177en.pdf>.

Abstract: Today, 152 million children worldwide are engaged in child labour. The vast majority (71 percent) of these boys and girls are in the agricultural sector, including fisheries and aquaculture. Some 48 percent undertake hazardous work, likely to harm their health, safety or morals. Nearly half of these children are in the youngest age group (5–11 years), and 42 percent are girls.¹ Child labour occurs in all sectors of the informal economy, frequently as unpaid family labour. Situations of conflict and disaster can make children more vulnerable, as can migration. This global problem is a human rights abuse and perpetuates poverty, especially in rural areas.

Faulkner, Christopher M, Jonathan Powell & Trace Lasley. 2019. «Funding, capabilities and the use of child soldiers» *Third World Quarterly*, 40 (6): 1017-1039. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/01436597.2019.1577680>

Recent research on child soldiering has seen a dichotomy evolve, with arguments generally cast into one of two camps. First, supply-side arguments focus on factors exogenous to the recruiters in the conflict, such as poverty, poor employment prospects, limited educational opportunities, high orphan rates, and the presence of refugee and internally displaced persons (IDP) camps. While these supply-side arguments are valuable in identifying conditions under which a large pool of potential child recruits could be present, they fail to explain rebel

groups' motives for choosing children over adults. High poverty and unemployment rates, for example, would similarly produce a larger supply of available adults from which to recruit. Demand-side explanations argue the use of child soldiers is best explained by considering the characteristics of children which make them desirable recruits. Building on the economic models of civil war now prevalent in the literature, child soldiers are seen as more cost effective and their loyalty easier to ensure. For example, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) paid child soldiers no salary. Child soldiers in Sierra Leone were particularly loyal to commanders, with scholars suggesting this loyalty was, in part, due to children's lack of familial ties following the killing of their parents. Other demand arguments contend that rebel groups employ child soldiers because of the proliferation of small arms and light weapons that are more easily operable and that children may actually increase a group's fighting capacity, thus lengthening insurgents' campaigns.¹³ Meanwhile, others emphasise characteristics of the conflict, pointing to rebels being more likely to use children when international punishment is less likely or troop shortages are on the rise.¹⁴ While these studies have improved our understanding of the conditions under which child soldiers are likely to be present within rebel groups, limited attention has been given to the effects of natural resources. In the following section we review relevant literature on the role of the illicit economy and move toward a theory for the link with child soldiering.

Filmer, Deon. 2008. «Disability, Poverty, and Schooling in Developing Countries». *World Bank Economic Review*. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/4475>

Abstract: Analysis of 14 household surveys from 13 developing countries suggests that 1–2 percent of the population have disabilities. Adults with disabilities typically live in poorer than average households: disability is associated with about a 10 percentage point increase in the probability of falling in the two poorest quintiles. Much of the association appears to reflect lower educational attainment among adults with disabilities. People of ages 6–17 with disabilities do not live in systematically wealthier or poorer households than other people of their age, although in all countries studied they are significantly less likely to start school or to be enrolled at the time of the survey. The order of magnitude of the school participation deficit associated with disability—which is as high as 50 percentage points in 3 of the 13 countries—is often larger than deficits related to other characteristics, such as gender, rural residence, or economic status differentials. The results suggest a worrisome vicious cycle of low schooling attainment and subsequent poverty among people with disabilities in developing countries.

Fouladvand, Shahrzad, og Tony Ward. 2019. «Human trafficking, vulnerability and the state». *The Journal of Criminal Law* 83 (1): 39–54. <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0022018318814373>

Abstract: This article looks at human trafficking from a perspective influenced by the 'vulnerability theory' developed by Martha Fineman and her associates. It draws particularly on empirical studies of human trafficking from Albania to the UK and elsewhere. It suggests that Fineman's approach needs to be modified to see the state not only as ameliorating vulnerability, or failing to do so, but as actively creating and using vulnerability to control or exploit its population. The fact that people are placed, for political, social and economic reasons, in situations of heightened vulnerability does not of itself deprive them of agency or responsibility. People should, however, be understood as 'vulnerable subjects' whose capacity for autonomy may be lost when they are deprived of supportive social relationships. The implications of this view for the criminal responsibility of trafficking victims are explored.

Franchino-Olsen, Hannabeth, Hannah A. Silverstein, Nicole F. Kahn, og Sandra L. Martin. 2020. «Minor sex trafficking of girls with disabilities». *International journal of human rights in healthcare*. <https://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/mcb/ijhrh/2020/00000013/00000002/art00002>

Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to investigate the associations between minor women' (girls') disability status and victimization via minor sex trafficking. This investigation used data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health, a large, nationally-representative sample of in-school adolescents in the USA that began in 1994. The analysis included bivariate associations between physical disability status or low cognitive ability and minor sex trafficking among female survey respondents (n = 5,430). Girls with any disability had a higher prevalence of minor sex trafficking than their peers without disabilities. Odds of minor sex trafficking were significantly higher for those with severe physical disabilities (5.83) and for those with low cognitive abilities (4.86) compared to the odds of their peers without their respective disabilities. Results for girls with mild or moderate physical disabilities were not statistically significant compared to peers without disabilities. These nationally-representative survey data reinforce the trends present in smaller populations and case study research: female adolescents with disabilities are at a heightened risk for sex trafficking. On both a national and global scale, the human rights gaps in policy and practice must be addressed to adequately reach, intervene and protect this vulnerable population. Research about minor sex trafficking typically relies on small-scale surveys and/or convenience samples. This study used a nationally-representative survey to demonstrate the link between disability status and women's experiences with minor sex trafficking.

Gallagher, Anne T. 2017. «What's wrong with the Global Slavery Index?» *Anti-Trafficking Review*, nr. 8. <https://www.antitraffickingreview.org/index.php/atrjournal/article/view/228>

Abstract: *The Global Slavery Index* (GSI), which has been produced by the Walk Free Foundation in 2013, 2014 and 2016, seeks to calculate the number of victims of human trafficking (or 'modern slavery') in each country and to assess and rank government responses. Using the latest iteration of the Index, this article examines each of the three elements (vulnerability measurement; prevalence measurement and response measurement), making some preliminary findings about the quality of the methodology and its application under each heading. It concludes with a consideration of two broader issues: (i) the conspicuous lack of critical engagement with the Index; and (ii) what the Index reveals about the changing face of anti-trafficking/anti-slavery work—most particularly, the growing involvement of metrics-focused strategic philanthropy in defining the 'problem' and directing responses.

Getgen Kestenbaum, Jocelyn. 2021. «Disaggregating Slavery and the Slave Trade». *16 FL. INT'L U. L. REV.* <https://papers.ssrn.com/abstract=3821202>.

Abstract: International law prohibits slavery and the slave trade as peremptory norms, customary international law prohibitions and crimes, humanitarian law prohibitions, and non-derogable human rights. Human rights bodies, however, focus on human trafficking, even when slavery and the slave trade—and not human trafficking—are within their mandates. International human rights law has conflated human trafficking with slavery and the slave trade. Indeed, the incorrect implementation of human trafficking completely subsumes the slave trade and, at times, slavery prohibitions, increasing perpetrator impunity for these abuses and denying justice to survivors in both international and domestic forums.

This Article disaggregates slavery from the slave trade and slavery and the slave trade from human trafficking, arguing that untangling these overlapping, yet distinct prohibitions is important for several reasons. First, slavery and the slave trade persist as harms today as evidenced by, inter alia, kafala system abuses in Lebanon, slave market auctions in Libya, and Islamic State (IS) crimes perpetrated against Yazidis. Second, slavery and the slave trade enjoy peremptory status, offering the highest

form of protection, in international law. Human trafficking does not. Third, naming and addressing violations of the slave trade—the precursory acts to slavery—helps to identify, provide redress, and prevent perpetration of slavery and slave trade harms. Distinguishing the slave trade from slavery, and the slave trade and slavery from human trafficking, affords additional avenues for redress, maximizing full expressive accountability for states' obligations to prohibit slavery and the slave trade at the international and domestic levels.

Finally, delineating these prohibitions provides legal clarity and accuracy, both by correctly characterizing harms and by properly interpreting treaty provisions and jurisdictional mandates. In the short term, playing “fast and loose” with distinct prohibitions undermines international law's institutional legitimacy. In the long term, state practice and *opinio juris* that moves away from enforcing against slavery and slave trade harms might lessen or even erode these protective customary international law prohibitions.

Gilbert, Leah, Avid Reza, James Mercy, Veronica Lea, Juliette Lee, Likang Xu, Louis Herns Marcellin, Marisa Hast, John Vertefeuille, og Jean Wysler Domercant. 2018. «The experience of violence against children in domestic servitude in Haiti: Results from the Violence Against Children Survey, Haiti 2012». *Child abuse & neglect* 76: 184–93.
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6016389/>

Abstract:

Background

There have been estimates that over 150,000 Haitian children are living in servitude. Child domestic servants who perform unpaid labor are referred to as “restavèks.” Restavèks are often stigmatized, prohibited from attending school, and isolated from family placing them at higher risk for experiencing violence. In the absence of national data on the experiences of restavèks in Haiti, the study objective was to describe the sociodemographic characteristics of restavèks in Haiti and to assess their experiences of violence in childhood.

Methods

The Violence Against Children Survey was a nationally representative, cross-sectional household survey of 13–24 year olds (n = 2916) conducted May–June 2012 in Haiti. A stratified three-stage cluster design was used to sample households and camps containing persons displaced by the 2010 earthquake. Respondents were interviewed to assess lifetime prevalence of physical, emotional, and sexual violence occurring before age 18. Chi-squared tests were used to assess the association between having been a restavèk and experiencing violence in childhood.

Findings

In this study 17.4% of females and 12.2% of males reported having been restavèks before age 18. Restavèks were more likely to have worked in childhood, have never attended school, and to have come from a household that did not have enough money for food in childhood. Females who had been restavèks in childhood had higher odds of reporting childhood physical (OR 2.04 [1.40–2.97]); emotional (OR 2.41 [1.80–3.23]); and sexual violence (OR 1.86 [95% CI 1.34–2.58]) compared to females who had never been restavèks. Similarly, males who had ever been restavèks in childhood had significantly increased odds of emotional violence (OR 3.06 [1.99–4.70]) and sexual violence (OR 1.85 [1.12–3.07]) compared to males who had never been restavèks, but there was no difference in childhood physical violence.

Interpretation

This study demonstrates that child domestic servants in Haiti experience higher rates of childhood violence and have less access to education and financial resources than other Haitian children. These findings highlight the importance of addressing both the lack of human rights law enforcement and the poor economic circumstances that allow the practice of restavèk to continue in Haiti.

Glynn, Judith R., Bindu S. Sunny, Bianca DeStavola, Albert Dube, Menard Chihana, Alison J. Price, og Amelia C. Crampin. 2018. «Early school failure predicts teenage pregnancy and marriage: A large

population-based cohort study in northern Malawi». *PloS one* 13 (5): e0196041.
<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/29758040/>

Abstract:

Background: School dropout has been linked to early pregnancy and marriage but less is known about the effect of school performance. We aimed to assess whether school performance influenced age at sexual debut, pregnancy and marriage, and from what age school drop-out and performance were associated with these later life events.

Methods: Data from 2007-2016 from a demographic surveillance site in northern Malawi with annual updating of schooling status and grades, and linked sexual behaviour surveys, were analysed to assess the associations of age-specific school performance (measured as age-for-grade) and status (in or out of school) on subsequent age at sexual debut, pregnancy and marriage. Landmark analysis with Cox regression was used to estimate hazard ratios of sexual debut, pregnancy and marriage by schooling at selected (landmark) ages, controlling for socio-economic factors.

Results: Information on at least one outcome was available for >16,000 children seen at ages 10-18. Sexual debut was available on a subset aged ≥ 15 by 2011. For girls, being out of school was strongly associated with earlier sexual debut, pregnancy and marriage. For example, using schooling status at age 14, compared to girls in primary, those who had dropped out had adjusted hazard ratios of subsequent sexual debut, pregnancy and marriage of 5.39 (95% CI 3.27-8.86), 2.39 (1.82-3.12), and 2.76 (2.08-3.67) respectively. For boys, the equivalent association with sexual debut was weak, 1.92 (0.81-4.55), but that with marriage was strong, 3.74 (2.28-6.11), although boys married later. Being overage-for-grade was not associated with sexual debut for girls or boys. For girls, being overage-for-grade from age 10 was associated with earlier pregnancy and marriage (e.g. adjusted hazard ratio 2.84 (1.32-6.17) for pregnancy and 3.19 (1.47-6.94) for marriage, for those ≥ 3 years overage compared to those on track at age 10). For boys, overage-for-grade was associated with earlier marriage from age 12, with stronger associations at older ages (e.g. adjusted hazard ratio 2.41 (1.56-3.70) for those ≥ 3 years overage compared to those on track at age 14). For girls ≥ 3 years overage at age 14, 39% were pregnant before they were 18, compared to 18% of those who were on track. The main limitation was the use of reported ages of sexual debut, pregnancy and marriage.

Conclusions: School progression at ages as young as 10 can predict teenage pregnancy and marriage, even after adjusting for socio-economic factors. Early education interventions may reduce teenage pregnancy and marriage as well as improving learning.

Grech, Shaun. 2019. «Disabled Families: The Impacts of Disability and Care on Family Labour and Poverty in Rural Guatemala». *Societies* 9 (4): 76. <https://www.mdpi.com/2075-4698/9/4/76>

Abstract: An increasing body of literature has started to look at how disability impacts and shifts poverty in the global South in and through a range of areas, including health, education, and livelihoods. However, much of this research is limited to disabled individuals, while qualitative research focusing on and articulating the circumstances, needs and demands of rural families remains scarce, especially research focusing on Latin America. This paper reports on a qualitative study looking at how disability affects family labouring patterns in rural Guatemala, with a special focus on women carers of people with acquired physical impairments, in the bid to contribute to a more inclusive understanding of the disability and poverty relationship and its gendered dimensions. Findings highlight how in rural communities already living in dire poverty, the fragmentation of labour input of the disabled person, costs (notably health care) and intensified collective poverty, push fragile families with no safety nets into a set of dynamic responses in the bid to ensure survival of the family unit. These include harder and longer work patterns, interruption of paid labour, and/or induction into exploitative and perilous labour, not only for women, but also children. These responses are erosive and have severe personal, social, cultural and economic consequences, strengthening a deep, multidimensional, chronic and intergenerational impoverishment, transforming these families into 'disabled families', among the poorest of the poor. This paper concludes that research, policy and services need to move beyond the disabled individual to understand and address the needs and demands of whole families, notably women, and safeguard their livelihoods, because

ultimately, these are the units that singlehandedly care for and ensure the well-being and survival of disabled people. It is also within these units that disability is constructed, shaped, and can ultimately be understood. [View Full-Text](#)

Greenbaum, V. Jordan, Katherine Yun, og Jonathan Todres. 2018. «Child trafficking: Issues for policy and practice». *The Journal of Law, Medicine & Ethics* 46 (1): 159–63.

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/1073110518766029>

Abstract: Efforts to address child trafficking require intensive collaboration among professionals of varied disciplines. Healthcare professionals have a major role in this multidisciplinary approach. Training is essential for all professionals, and policies and protocols may assist in fostering an effective, comprehensive response to victimization.

Haq, Md. Zahurul, Alam, A. S. A. Ferdous, Ayub, Zainal Amin og Kazi Fahmida Farzana. 2020.

«Reaching an agreement for the Elimination of Child Labour from the Supply Chains». *International Journal of Supply Chain Management* Vol. 9 (5): 1392-1402.

<https://ojs.excelingtech.co.uk/index.php/IJSCM/article/view/5309>

Abstract: This article examines how child labour can be eliminated from various supply chains in Bangladesh. Reinforcing this issue is important to comply with international labour standards on child labour and to avoid potential trade sanctions of various types. Therefore, research is needed to identify a suitable mechanism to address this problem which fits the specific social and business context of Bangladesh. This study is one response to this need. Drawing upon the examples of other mechanisms to implement international labour standards particularly in a situation when domestic initiatives remain largely ineffective, it is argued that various local and international actors in the supply chains have a key role to play in actively enforcing this international standard to help support an economy free from the curse of child labour. This article proposes that an international legally binding agreement among global importers, unions, and local stakeholders to improve the child labour situation may provide the best mechanism to eliminate this problem from various supply chains in Bangladesh. The outcomes contribute some important findings to the understanding of policy failure in fight against child labour in Bangladesh and how this can be remedied.

Hatløy, Anne, Jon Pedersen og Tone Sommerfelt. 2016. Development of Methodologies to determine a global estimate of the number of child soldiers. Fafo Report 2016:19.

Abstract: The aim of this report is to explore methodologies for producing a global estimate of the number of child soldiers, or children associated with armed forces and armed groups (CAAFAG), in order to establish a baseline against which progress on the achievement of target 8.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals can be measured. In exploring such methodologies, this report is a contribution to meeting the challenge outlined in the 2008 resolution concerning statistics on child labour that pointed out that statistical measurement methods for the study of the worst forms of child labour other than hazardous forms “are at an experimental stage”

Haydocy, Kelci E., Marcel Yotebieng, og Alison Norris. 2015. «Restavèk children in context: Wellbeing compared to other Haitian children». *Child abuse & neglect* 50: 42–48.

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25891309/>

Abstract: In Haiti, large numbers of vulnerable children and the country's particular historical context has led to a unique phenomenon known as the "restavèk" system. An estimated 300,000 Haitian children are restavèks, living as unpaid domestic servants. Child-welfare advocates describe the restavèk system as modern slavery, but researchers and advocates lack information about restavèk children's circumstances, particularly vis-à-vis other children in Haiti. In a cross-sectional analysis of a nationally representative sample, we evaluated differences in well-being (school attendance, work

responsibilities, physical abuse, and hunger) between restavèk children and: (a) all non-restavèk children; and (b) the poorest quintile of non-restavèk children. As compared to all Haitian children and the poorest Haitian children, restavèk children have statistically significantly lower school attendance rates and more labor responsibilities. However, restavèk children experience statistically significantly less physical abuse and less hunger than non-restavèk Haitian children. The restavèk system remains active in Haiti because poor families lack basic resources to support their children, and restavèk children are at risk for mistreatment due to their vulnerable social status. The surprising finding that restavèk children are better off in some respects than their non-restavèk peers highlights the desperate poverty in Haiti and suggests that structural changes for poverty reduction will be required before the restavèk system will end.

Herring, Jonathan. 2016. *Vulnerable adults and the law*. Oxford University Press.

<https://oxford.universitypressscholarship.com/view/10.1093/acprof:oso/9780198737278.001.0001/acprof-9780198737278>

Abstract: In an examination of the legal position of vulnerable adults, understood as those who have capacity under the Mental Capacity Act 2005 but are deemed impaired through vulnerability in their exercise of decision making powers, this book challenges that assumption. We are all 'vulnerable' and need to replace the competent, able-bodied, independent person as the norm which the law is based on and instead recognize our interdependence and mutuality. At the heart of the law is a distinction between those who have capacity and those who do not. Those who have capacity are given full legal rights; they are entitled to enter contracts, dispose of their property, and are able to marry. Those who are deemed to lack capacity are unable to make these decisions. Decisions are made on their behalf based on an assessment of what is in their best interests. The Court of Protection and the Court of Appeal have developed a jurisdiction to deal with cases involving vulnerable adults which has proved controversial. This book welcomes the courts willingness to protect vulnerable adults through the inherent jurisdiction, but argues that we need to go further. Caring relationships should be at the heart of the legal system

Hershkowitz, Irit, Michael E. Lamb, og Dvora Horowitz. 2007. «Victimization of children with disabilities». *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry* 77 (4): 629–35.

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/227848871_Victimization_of_Children_With_Disabilities

Abstract: Children with disabilities (CWDs) are more likely to be victims of child abuse but may have more difficulty than their typically developing (TD) peers reporting their experiences. In this study, the authors examined the characteristics of abuse reported by CWDs based on forensic statements made by 40430 alleged abuse victims, 11% categorized as children with minor disabilities, and 1.2% categorized as children with severe disabilities. Proportionally more of the CWDs than of the TD children were allegedly victims of sexual rather than physical abuse. CWDs failed to disclose abuse and delayed disclosure more often than TD suspected victims. CWDs were more likely than TD children to be abused by parent figures and to experience physical abuse resulting in body injury or serious sexual offenses, including those involving penetration, repeated abuse, use of force, and threats. Higher levels of disability were associated with increased risk of sexual abuse. Both the heightened incidence of severe abuse among and the failure to disclose abuse by CWDs should be sources of considerable concern to social welfare and criminal justice agencies.

Herrington, Rachael L. & Patricia McEachern. 2018. «'Breaking Her Spirit' Through Objectification, Fragmentation, and Consumption: A Conceptual Framework for Understanding Domestic Sex Trafficking». *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma*, 27:6, 598-611. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/10926771.2017.1420723?journalCode=wamt20>

It is now recognized that sex trafficking is an issue present in the United States as victims are frequently children and adults who were born and raised in the United States. Anti-trafficking

researchers and advocates state that the problem is one of supply and demand and that trafficking of vulnerable individuals will continue until the demand for commercial sex ceases. One goal of this article is to show how Carol Adams' model of violence against women is uniquely applicable to the issue of sex trafficking. In particular, this article outlines the ways in which objectification, fragmentation, and consumption allow commercial sexual exploitation through sex trafficking to continue. The article also explores links between pornography and sex trafficking as well as the processes traffickers use to groom individuals for exploitation through prostitution in a manner that helps to ensure compliance. Finally, the article seeks to implore clinicians to increase their understanding of the issues unique to sex trafficking survivors and take an integrative theoretical approach when working with trafficked individuals.

Hewamanne, Sandya. 2021. «Pandemic, lockdown and modern slavery among Sri Lanka's global assembly line workers». *Journal of International Women's Studies* 22 (1): 54–69.
<https://vc.bridgew.edu/jiws/vol22/iss1/3/>

Abstract:

This article explores how the COVID-19 pandemic and the lock down had increased global assembly line workers' vulnerability to several forms of modern slavery. It focuses on two groups of women workers associated with global production in Sri Lanka. First, the daily-hired workers in the Katunayake and Biyagama Free Trade Zones (FTZ) and second the former global factory workers now settled in villages and operating as home subcontractors.

The COVID-19 forced lockdown caused factory shutdowns and curtailed production, leaving FTZ workers with no work and income. The global lockdown has clearly affected both groups, despite their differing work and life cycle positioning. Yet their shared experience of losing hard won decision-making powers along with their income make it crucial to investigate their lockdown experiences together. In doing so, this paper argues that the pandemic and the lock down had increased marginalized women's vulnerability to several forms of modern slavery, and that the state outsourcing it's responsibility in providing livelihood security and labor rights to corporate sector has resulted in certain invisibilities that aid such vulnerability. The paper calls for developing contingency livelihood safety mechanisms and contends that any such plans must take into account gendered insecurities given that women's income is closely intertwined with decision making abilities, social status and physical safety.

Hossain, Mazedra, Cathy Zimmerman, Melanie Abas, Miriam Light, og Charlotte Watts. 2010. «The Relationship of Trauma to Mental Disorders Among Trafficked and Sexually Exploited Girls and Women». *American Journal of Public Health* 100 (12): 2442–49.
<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/20966379/>

Abstract:

Objectives: We explored the association between traumatic events and mental health among girls and women trafficked for sexual exploitation.

Methods: We used subscales of the Brief Symptom Inventory and Harvard Trauma Questionnaire to interview 204 trafficked girls and women in 7 posttrafficking service settings. Multivariate logistic regression models based on interview data were fitted for depression, anxiety, and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) separately and adjusted for pretrafficking abuse to determine impact of trafficking-related trauma exposures.

Results: Injuries and sexual violence during trafficking were associated with higher levels of PTSD, depression, and anxiety. Sexual violence was associated with higher levels of PTSD (adjusted odds ratio [AOR] = 5.6; 95% confidence interval [CI] = 1.3, 25.4). More time in trafficking was associated with higher levels of depression and anxiety (AOR = 2.2; 95% CI = 1.1, 4.5). More time since trafficking was associated with lower levels of depression and anxiety but not of PTSD.

Conclusions: Our findings inform the emerging field of mental health care for trafficked persons by highlighting the importance of assessing severity and duration of trafficking-related abuses and need

for adequate recovery time. Therapies for anxiety, PTSD, and mood disorders in low-resource settings should be evaluated.

Hurtado, Mónica, Ángela Iranzo Dosdad & Sergio Gómez Hernández (2018) The relationship between human trafficking and child recruitment in the Colombian armed conflict, *Third World Quarterly*, 39:5, 941-958, DOI: 10.1080/01436597.2017.1408404
<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/01436597.2017.1408404>

Abstract: The article rethinks the relationship between human trafficking as organised crime and child recruitment as a war crime. After analysing the records of 132 cases of child and adolescent recruitment brought before Colombia's ordinary justice system between 2008 and 2016, it became clear that the youngsters involved had performed activities both directly and indirectly related to the conflict, but also that they had been exploited and maltreated, with no control over their situation. Reassessment of the relationship between human trafficking and child recruitment could result in more effective justice for this population by shedding light on alternate ways to construct reparation and reintegration.

Iddrisu Abu, F. 2020. «ETHNOGRAPHIC PERSPECTIVE OF FEMALE KAYAYEI IN THE TAMALE METROPOLIS». PhD Thesis.
<http://www.udsspace.uds.edu.gh/bitstream/123456789/2575/1/ETHNOGRAPHIC%20PERSPECTIVE%20OF%20FEMALE%20KAYAYEI%20IN%20THE%20TAMALE%20METROPOLIS.pdf>

Abstract: The activities of kayayei (head porters) particularly in southern Ghana are a dominant phenomenon which characterises the business districts of metropolitan areas. In recent times, the phenomenon has gradually built-up in the Tamale Metropolis. This sets out to understand the cultural and gender dynamics that determine females' choice and participation in kayayo. To do this, I approached the subject from an ethnographic perspective. I used fieldwork as the main tool to gather information. Content analysis was used to analyse field information to arrive at conclusions. Through content analysis, it was revealed that there are gendered cultural factors such as 'talia' (the material things girls acquire to prepare for marriage), 'moni' (taking responsibility of cooking family meals) and 'ɲanbara' (providing bowls from which family members eat) behind the material, social and economic reasons already identified by existing literature. The study revealed that kayayei make gains to provide some of their basic needs, but given all the challenges they face, the study concludes that the trade can only be an option that sacrifices human dignity under the guise of pursuing wellbeing. Also, payment of bride price by the man, force marriage, polygyny and foster parenting of girls and other patriarchal practices have been identified to be responsible for kayayei activities. Current interventions, fall short of achieving the goal of getting kayayei to practice the skill they have been trained in. This is because the interests of benefactors (governments and NGOs) of training interventions are paramount in the implementation of such interventions. Given this, interventions are characterised with short duration for training, insufficient training materials and lack of start-up capital. The study, therefore, proposes a participatory approach to interventions by engaging kayayei in deciding the type of intervention to implement, how to implement them, when to implement them and way forward after implementation.

Iglesias-Rios, Lisbeth, Siobán D. Harlow, Sarah A. Burgard, Ligia Kiss, og Cathy Zimmerman. 2018. «Mental health, violence and psychological coercion among female and male trafficking survivors in the greater Mekong sub-region: a cross-sectional study». *BMC psychology* 6 (1): 1–15.
<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30541612/>

Abstract:

Background: Human trafficking is a pervasive global crime with important public health implications that entail fundamental human rights violations in the form of severe exploitation, violence and coercion. Sex-specific associations between types of violence or coercion and mental illness in survivors of trafficking have not been established.

Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional study with 1015 female and male survivors of trafficking (adults, adolescents and children) who received post-trafficking assistance services in Cambodia, Thailand or Vietnam and had been exploited in various labor sectors. We assessed anxiety and depression with the Hopkins Symptoms Checklist (HSCL-25) and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms with the Harvard Trauma Questionnaire (HTQ), and used validated questions from the World Health Organization International Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence to measure physical and sexual violence. Sex-specific modified Poisson regression models were estimated to obtain prevalence ratios (PRs) and their 95% confidence intervals (CI) for the association between violence (sexual, physical or both), coercion, and mental health conditions (anxiety, depression and PTSD).

Results: Adjusted models indicated that for females, experiencing both physical and sexual violence, compared to not being exposed to violence, was a strong predictor of symptoms of anxiety (PR = 2.08; 95% CI: 1.64-2.64), PTSD (PR = 1.55; 95% CI: 1.37-1.74), and depression (PR = 1.57; 95% CI: 1.33-1.85). Among males, experiencing physical violence with additional threats made with weapons, compared to not being exposed to violence, was associated with PTSD (PR = 1.59; 95% CI: 1.05-2.42) after adjustment. Coercion during the trafficking experience was strongly associated with anxiety, depression, and PTSD in both females and males. For females in particular, exposure to both personal and family threats was associated with a 96% elevated prevalence of PTSD (PR = 1.96; 95% CI: 1.32-2.91) and more than doubling of the prevalence of anxiety (PR = 2.11; 95% CI: 1.57-2.83).

Conclusions: The experiences of violence and coercion in female and male trafficking survivors differed and were associated with an elevated prevalence of anxiety, depression, and PTSD in both females and males. Mental health services must be an integral part of service provision, recovery and re-integration for trafficked females and males.

ILO. 2017. *Global estimates of child labour: Results and trends, 2012–2016*. International Labour Organization Geneva. https://www.ilo.org/global/publications/books/WCMS_575499/lang--en/index.htm

Abstract: Child labour remains endemic and its elimination requires both economic and social reform as well as the active cooperation of all those active cooperation of governments, workers' and employers' organizations, enterprises, international organizations, and civil society at large. The current report, the fifth edition of the ILO's quadrennial report series on global estimates of child labour, charts how far we have come and how far we still have to go to honour this commitment to ending child labour. It describes the scale and key characteristics of child labour in the world today, as well as changes in the global child labour situation over time. It also discusses key policy priorities in the campaign to reach the 2025 target.

The report, and the global estimation exercise that underpins it, forms part of a broader inter-agency effort under Alliance 8.7 to measure and monitor progress towards target 8.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals.

ILO. 2018. «Ending Forced Labour by 2030: A Review of Policies and Programmes». Publication. https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/forced-labour/publications/WCMS_653986/lang--en/index.htm

Abstract: The latest Global Estimates indicate that 25 million people are in forced labour globally. How can the world community get firmly on track toward eliminating forced labour? The International Labour Organization report *Ending forced labour by 2030: A review of policies and programmes* points the way with policy approaches and responses.

ILO. 2020. «ILO Monitor: COVID-19 and the World of Work. Fifth Edition». International Labour Organization. https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@dgreports/@dcomm/documents/briefingnote/wcms_749399.pdf

Abstract:

Looking back:

Labour market disruptions in the first half of 2020 Workplace closures. The vast majority, namely, 93 per cent, of the world's workers continue to reside in countries with some sort of workplace closure measure in place. This global share has remained relatively stable since mid-March, but with a marked shift towards softer measures. Currently, the Americas is experiencing the highest level of restrictions on workers and workplaces.

Working-hour losses: Much larger than previously estimated.

The latest ILO estimates show that working-hour losses have worsened during the first half of 2020, reflecting the deteriorating situation in recent weeks, especially in developing countries. During the first quarter of the year, an estimated 5.4 per cent of global working hours (equivalent to 155 million full-time jobs) were lost relative to the fourth quarter of 2019. Working-hour losses for the second quarter of 2020 relative to the last quarter of 2019 are estimated to reach 14.0 per cent worldwide (equivalent to 400 million full-time jobs), with the largest reduction (18.3 per cent) occurring in the Americas.

The factors driving the decline in working hours vary considerably across the countries for which relevant data are available. In some countries, shorter working hours and "being employed but not working" (e.g. where workers are put on temporary leave) contributed significantly to the decline, while in others, the main driving factor was people being pushed into unemployment and inactivity. These variations suggest that a narrow focus on unemployment does not allow a proper assessment of the pandemic's impact on the labour market.

With disproportionate impact on women workers Since the COVID-19 crisis is disproportionately affecting women workers in many ways, there is a risk of losing some of the gains made in recent decades and exacerbating gender inequalities in the labour market. In contrast to previous crises, women's employment is at greater risk than men's, particularly owing to the impact of the downturn on the service sector. At the same time, women account for a large proportion of workers in front-line occupations, especially in the health and social care sectors. Moreover, the increased burden of unpaid care brought by the crisis affects women more than men.

Looking ahead: Outlook and policy challenges

Outlook for the second half of 2020.

ILO projections suggest that the labour market recovery during the second half of 2020 will be uncertain and incomplete. In the baseline scenario, working-hour losses are likely to still be in the order of 4.9 per cent (equivalent to 140 million full-time jobs) in the fourth quarter of the year. However, under the pessimistic scenario, which assumes a second wave of the pandemic in the second half of 2020, working-hour losses would be as high as 11.9 per cent (equivalent to 340 million full-time jobs) in the last quarter. Even in the optimistic scenario, which assumes a fast recovery, global working hours are unlikely to return to the pre-crisis level by the end of 2020.

Policies for a job-rich recovery.

Jones, Lisa, Mark A. Bellis, Sara Wood, Karen Hughes, Ellie McCoy, Lindsay Eckley, Geoff Bates, Christopher Mikton, Tom Shakespeare, og Alana Officer. 2012. «Prevalence and risk of violence against children with disabilities: a systematic review and meta-analysis of observational studies». *The Lancet* 380 (9845): 899–907. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22795511/>

Abstract:

Background: Globally, at least 93 million children have moderate or severe disability. Children with disabilities are thought to have a substantially greater risk of being victims of violence than are their non-disabled peers. Establishment of reliable estimates of the scale of the problem is an essential first step in the development of effective prevention programmes. We therefore undertook a systematic review and meta-analysis to synthesise evidence for the prevalence and risk of violence against children with disabilities.

Methods: For this systematic review and meta-analysis, we searched 12 electronic databases to identify cross-sectional, case-control, or cohort studies reported between Jan 1, 1990, and Aug 17, 2010, with estimates of prevalence of violence against children (aged ≤ 18 years) with disabilities or their risk of being victims of violence compared with children without disabilities.

Findings: 17 studies were selected from 10,663 references. Reports of 16 studies provided data suitable for meta-analysis of prevalence and 11 for risk. Pooled prevalence estimates were 26.7% (95% CI 13.8-42.1) for combined violence measures, 20.4% (13.4-28.5) for physical violence, and 13.7% (9.2-18.9) for sexual violence. Odds ratios for pooled risk estimates were 3.68 (2.56-5.29) for combined violence measures, 3.56 (2.80-4.52) for physical violence, and 2.88 (2.24-3.69) for sexual violence. Huge heterogeneity was identified across most estimates ($I^2 > 75\%$). Variations were not consistently explained with meta-regression analysis of the characteristics of the studies.

Interpretation: The results of this systematic review confirm that children with disabilities are more likely to be victims of violence than are their peers who are not disabled. However, the continued scarcity of robust evidence, due to a lack of well designed research studies, poor standards of measurement of disability and violence, and insufficient assessment of whether violence precedes the development of disability, leaves gaps in knowledge that need to be addressed.

Funding: WHO Department of Violence and Injury Prevention and Disability.

Jurewicz, Patricia. 2014. «Reducing child labour in Uzbekistan: Lessons learned and next steps». *Journal of International Law & Policy* 21: 191-208. <https://jilp.law.ucdavis.edu/issues/volume-21-1/Jurewicz.pdf>

Abstract: Picking cotton is incredibly hard work. It results in back injuries caused by bending over for hours on end, sore shoulders from carrying large weights in shoulder bags, and bloody fingers because of the dry, prickly hulls surrounding the cotton bolls. Due to its hazardous nature, the International Labour Organization (ILO) considers harvesting cotton one of the occupations referenced as the “worst forms of child labor” and children under the age of 18 are forbidden to participate.¹ Today, tens of millions of people work in the global cotton industry, which offers many of them vital income. Unfortunately, there is also considerable research demonstrating that cotton growing is not always a benefit to workers and may be hazardous, exploitative, or unproductive for them. In developing countries, where the majority of cotton is still harvested by hand, several different initiatives focused on training and empowering farmers have come about in recent years including: Fairtrade Cotton, Cotton Made in Africa, and Better Cotton Initiative. Although these efforts are improving the lives of farmers and farm workers, there are still hundreds of thousands of people who are forced to toil in cotton fields, many of them children. The U.S. Department of Labor’s List of Goods Produced by Child Labor and Forced Labor names nine countries with documented incidences of forced labor and 18 countries with documented child labor in their cotton or cottonseed sectors. Cotton/cottonseed shares the top honors with gold and bricks as the commodities with the most widespread cases of child labor (18 countries for Gold, 18 for Cotton/Cottonseed, and 17 for Bricks). Listed among the 18 countries for cotton, is one that historically has been the most unbearable for children: the Republic of Uzbekistan. Child labor there has not only been forced, entrenched, and brutal for upwards of a million children, some as young as seven years old, but it has also been state-orchestrated. However, after several decades of forced child labor and strictly controlled quota systems coordinated through the local politicians and elementary schools, the tides have started to shift. This change did not come about because the international media criticized the Government of Uzbekistan (GOU), or because the GOU received a big loan for cotton-picking machines. The premise of this paper is that change happened because a small, diverse group of stakeholders implemented a wide variety of strategies focused on different pressure points in a targeted and coordinated fashion. There is still a long way to go to completely end exploitation in Uzbekistan’s cotton harvest. But, at least the most vulnerable children, those ages fifteen years and younger, have been largely eliminated from the cotton fields.⁹ This article seeks to recognize, record, and analyze how the shift away from forced child labor occurred in the cotton fields of Uzbekistan. As a result, although the root causes for the existence of child labor vary from country to country, lessons learned from such analysis may be applied to

Md. Kamruzzaman, Md. Abdul Hakim. A Review on Child Labour Criticism in Bangladesh: An Analysis. *International Journal of Sports Science and Physical Education*. Vol. 3, No. 1, 2018, pp. 1-8. doi: 10.11648/j.ijsspe.20180301.11 <https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Md-Kamruzzaman->

23/publication/330287538_A_Review_on_Child_Labour_Criticism_in_Bangladesh_An_Analysis/links/5f2b7a67a6fdcccc43ac8168/A-Review-on-Child-Labour-Criticism-in-Bangladesh-An-Analysis.pdf

Abstract: Child labor is a common practice in developing countries. Child labor is defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and dignity as an emerging social threat increasing at an alarming rate. The statistical secondary data analysis method was used in this study to estimate the causes and different types of victimization trend on child at workplace in Bangladesh. The authors have experienced that the child are now working in multidimensional sectors like agriculture, service sector, industry, construction, domestic work, transport etc for their hand to mouth. They are forced to perform more than one shift duty a day keeping contradiction with the ILO regulations in this connection. They are on the different kinds of workplace victimization where physical abuse, health injury, economical exploitation and sexual abuse are on the top rank. There is no headache on their educational deprivation in our ongoing society.

Faulkner, Christopher M, Jonathan Powell & Trace Lasley. 2019. «Funding, capabilities and the use of child soldiers» *Third World Quarterly*, 40 (6): 1017-1039.

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/01436597.2019.1577680>

Recent research on child soldiering has seen a dichotomy evolve, with arguments generally cast into one of two camps. First, supply-side arguments focus on factors exogenous to the recruiters in the conflict, such as poverty, poor employment prospects, limited educational opportunities, high orphan rates, and the presence of refugee and internally displaced persons (IDP) camps. While these supply-side arguments are valuable in identifying conditions under which a large pool of potential child recruits could be present, they fail to explain rebel groups' motives for choosing children over adults. High poverty and unemployment rates, for example, would similarly produce a larger supply of available adults from which to recruit. Demand-side explanations argue the use of child soldiers is best explained by considering the characteristics of children which make them desirable recruits. Building on the economic models of civil war now prevalent in the literature, child soldiers are seen as more cost effective and their loyalty easier to ensure. For example, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) paid child soldiers no salary. Child soldiers in Sierra Leone were particularly loyal to commanders, with scholars suggesting this loyalty was, in part, due to children's lack of familial ties following the killing of their parents. Other demand arguments contend that rebel groups employ child soldiers because of the proliferation of small arms and light weapons that are more easily operable and that children may actually increase a group's fighting capacity, thus lengthening insurgents' campaigns.¹³ Meanwhile, others emphasise characteristics of the conflict, pointing to rebels being more likely to use children when international punishment is less likely or troop shortages are on the rise.¹⁴ While these studies have improved our understanding of the conditions under which child soldiers are likely to be present within rebel groups, limited attention has been given to the effects of natural resources. In the following section we review relevant literature on the role of the illicit economy and move toward a theory for the link with child soldiering.

Kielland, Anne. 2017. The Exploitation Equation - Distinguishing Child Trafficking from Other Types of Child Mobility in West Africa, in *Human Trafficking: Interdisciplinary Perspectives*, ed. Mary C. Burke. Routledge, 2nd Edition. <https://www.routledge.com/Human-Trafficking-Interdisciplinary-Perspectives/Burke/p/book/9781138931039>

Abstract: This chapter presents three debates that are central in contemporary child research and explains how they are relevant to the analysis of child trafficking situations: childhood as a social construction, child agency, and the inter-generational contract that binds children to family and kin, especially in uninsured societies. Leading international agencies currently apply some very broad definitions of child trafficking. The broad definition of child trafficking makes it even harder to distinguish a trafficking case from a non-trafficking case, when acts and practices in a given situation

would be similar. The International Labour Organization (ILO), after consultations with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), has suggested distinguishing between child trafficking and migration-related child labor much along the lines of the State Department's distinction between the trafficking and smuggling of adults.

Kiss, Ligia, Nicola S Pocock, Varaporn Naisanguansri, Soksreymom Suos, Brett Dickson, Doan Thuy, Jobst Koehler, mfl. 2015. «Health of Men, Women, and Children in Post-Trafficking Services in Cambodia, Thailand, and Vietnam: An Observational Cross-Sectional Study». *The Lancet Global Health* 3 (3): e154–61. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25701993/>

Abstract:

Background: Trafficking is a crime of global proportions involving extreme forms of exploitation and abuse. Yet little research has been done of the health risks and morbidity patterns for men, women, and children trafficked for various forms of forced labour.

Methods: We carried out face-to-face interviews with a consecutive sample of individuals entering 15 post-trafficking services in Cambodia, Thailand, and Vietnam. We asked participants about living and working conditions, experience of violence, and health outcomes. We measured symptoms of anxiety and depression with the Hopkins Symptoms Checklist and post-traumatic stress disorder with the Harvard Trauma Questionnaire, and used adjusted logistic regression models to estimate the effect of trafficking on these mental health outcomes, controlling for age, sector of exploitation, and time in trafficking.

Findings: We interviewed 1102 people, of whom 1015 reached work destinations. Participants worked in various sectors including sex work (329 [32%]), fishing (275 [27%]), and factories (136 [13%]). 481 (48%) of 1015 experienced physical violence, sexual violence, or both, with 198 (35%) of 566 women and girls reporting sexual violence. 478 (47%) of 1015 participants were threatened and 198 (20%) were locked in a room. 685 (70%) of 985 who had data available worked 7 days per week and 296 (30%) of 989 worked at least 11 hours per day. 222 (22%) of 983 had a serious injury at work. 61·2% (95% CI 58·2-64·2) of participants reported symptom of depression, 42·8% (39·8-45·9) reported symptoms of anxiety, and 38·9% (36·0-42·0) reported symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder. 5·2% (4·0-6·8) had attempted suicide in the past month. Participants who experienced extremely excessive overtime at work, restricted freedom, bad living conditions, threats, or severe violence were more likely to report symptoms of depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorder.

Kominers, Sara. 2015. «Working in fear: sexual violence against women farmworkers in the United States: a literature review». *Oxfam America*. <https://www.oxfamamerica.org/explore/research-publications/working-in-fear-sexual-violence-against-women-farmworkers-in-the-united-states-a-literature-review/>

Abstract: The tremendous imbalance of power in the agricultural industry creates an atmosphere where sexual violence is common. In a recent study, 80 percent of women farmworkers surveyed said they experienced some form of sexual violence on the job (compared to 25-50 percent of all women in the workforce).

While sexual violence in the workplace has been studied extensively, far less attention has been given to the issue as it applies to women farmworkers in the United States whose circumstances differ greatly from the white middle-class focus of most sexual violence literature. The purpose of this report is to provide a comprehensive review of the existing documentation of sexual violence against women farmworkers who harvest and pack agricultural goods, the factors in agriculture that heighten their risk and the challenges of finding effective solutions.

Labowitz, Sarah, og Dorothee Baumann-Pauly. 2014. «Business as usual is not an option». *New York University Center for Business and Human Rights*. https://www.stern.nyu.edu/sites/default/files/assets/documents/con_047408.pdf

Abstract/Executive Summary: This is a report about the garment industry in Bangladesh, its supply chain, and the workers at its heart. It is written in the context of intense international attention on working conditions in the global supply chain, and a shared desire for higher standards in the factories that produce the inexpensive clothing on which consumers in the United States and Europe have come to rely. It starts from the premise that the garment sector has greatly benefited the people and the economy of Bangladesh. But for low-cost garment production to continue to create value for business and society in Bangladesh and around the world, actors across the supply chain need to acknowledge and address the risks created by an indirect sourcing model. There are significant challenges to achieving the objective of a sustainable garment sector in Bangladesh. To date, too little attention has been paid to connecting the dots to provide an overall assessment of where things stand and what really needs to be done to ensure safer factories and better working conditions. In this report, the Center for Business and Human Rights at NYU Stern provides that overview.

Landman, Todd. 2020. «Measuring Modern Slavery: Law, Human Rights, and New Forms of Data». *Human Rights Quarterly* 42 (2): 303–31.
https://muse.jhu.edu/article/754938/pdf?mc_cid=4c3ffeed4&mc_eid=96ce13ad78

Abstract: This article argues that many of the lessons learned and achievements made in the measurement of human rights over the past four decades are equally applicable to the measurement of modern slavery. It shows that modern slavery encompasses a significant subset of human rights found in international law, the parameters of which can be delineated and operationalized in ways that make the phenomenon amenable to measurement across a wide range of different data. These include events-based data, standards-based data, survey-based data, and new forms of data made possible through machine learning and artificial intelligence (AI) applications. The article shows that the measurement of modern slavery needs to overcome many of the same challenges that confront efforts at measuring human rights, including the fundamental problem of unobservability, inherent bias through the use of convenience reporting, and the specification of the concept of modern slavery itself. Overcoming these challenges opens up new possibilities to make what many claim to be an intractable problem of development tractable and helps contribute to the Sustainable Development Goal target to end modern slavery by 2030

Latham-Sprinkle, John, Fiona David, Katharine Bryant, og Jacqueline Larsen. 2019. «Migrants and their vulnerability to human trafficking, modern slavery and forced labour». International Organisation for Migration. <https://biblio.ugent.be/publication/8636089>

Abstract: What makes migrants vulnerable to human trafficking and associated forms of exploitation and abuse? A new study, undertaken by Minderoo Foundation's Walk Free initiative and IOM, examines the connection between migration and modern slavery, and focuses on which migrants are most vulnerable, and in what circumstances, to modern slavery. The report explores various sites of vulnerability where migrants are particularly susceptible to human trafficking, forced labour and modern slavery. These include private dwellings, border crossings, irregular migration routes and conflict zones. The report illustrates that migrants are most vulnerable to exploitation in situations where the authority of the State and society are unable to protect them. It also analyses the characteristics of victims that are thought to contribute to their vulnerability. In addition, the study explains some characteristics of offenders, including worldviews that allow them to rationalize the exploitation of others. Lastly, the study looks at examples of enabling environments or contexts, such as restrictive immigration policies, that engender or exacerbate vulnerability. Prepared for the Alliance 8.7 Action Group on Migration, the report examines the recent research literature through a crime prevention lens in order to identify a set of salient features that can help understand the relevant connections between migration and vulnerability to forced labour, human trafficking and modern slavery. This study was made possible through funding provided by the Government of the United Kingdom through UK aid.

LeBaron, Genevieve. 2021. «The role of supply chains in the global business of forced labour». *Journal of Supply Chain Management* 57 (2), 29-42.

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/348512736_The_Role_of_Supply_Chains_in_the_Global_Business_of_Forced_Labour

Abstract: Supply chains are fundamental to whether decent work flourishes or not. Not only do supply chain dynamics shape employment practices and working conditions, but they also influence business models and capabilities which structure opportunities for decent work. As scholars and policymakers race to strengthen labour standards in supply chains and confront barriers to their effective implementation, management scholars can both benefit from and advance an understanding of the role of supply chains in giving rise to indecent work, especially the business practices commonly described as forced labour and modern slavery. To help realise this potential, this article draws from my research on the business of forced labour to emphasise three points. First, there are clear and discernible patterns with respect to the root causes of forced labour in supply chains. Second, forced labour in supply chains cannot be understood in isolation of broader dynamics of work and employment, since low waged workers tend to move in and out of conditions of forced labour in relatively short periods of time. Third, on-the-ground studies of the effectiveness of buyer-centric governance programs reveal serious gaps between corporate social responsibility standards and business practices when it comes to indicators most relevant to forced labour. I conclude with a discussion of future directions in this research agenda and highlight the potential for business scholars to make a contribution.

LeBaron, Genevieve og Ellie Gore. 2020. «Gender and forced labour: Understanding the links in global cocoa supply chains». *The Journal of Development Studies* 56 (6), 1095-1117.

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00220388.2019.1657570>

Abstract: This paper investigates the gendered patterns and dynamics of labour exploitation and forced labour in the cocoa supply chain. The empirical basis of our analysis is an original primary dataset produced through the Global Business of Forced Labour project, which includes data gathered in Ghana in 2016–2017, comprising 60 in-depth interviews and a survey of 497 cocoa workers across 74 cocoa communities from Ghana's two largest cocoa-producing regions, the Western and Ashanti Regions. Drawing on this dataset, we show that prevailing business models within the Ghanaian cocoa industry rely on and reinforce labour exploitation and unequal gender power relations. Given that the links between forced labour and gender remain poorly understood, we analyse the factors that render women workers disproportionately vulnerable to severe labour exploitation, underscoring the role of unequal family relations, responsibility for reproductive labour, and social property relations in creating vulnerability to exploitation.

LeBaron, Genevieve. 2018. The global business of forced labour: Report of the findings. Sheffield: SPERI & University of Sheffield. <http://globalbusinessofforcedlabour.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/Report-of-Findings-Global-Business-of-Forced-Labour.pdf>

Abstract/Summary of findings: There is a coherent pattern of labour exploitation including forced labour at the base of global tea and cocoa supply chains. Tea and cocoa businesses profit from forced labour and exploitation in two main ways: Employers use forced labour to reduce their costs of doing business. Our research uncovers that employers systematically under-pay wages and under-provide legally-mandated essential services for workers. Employers are legally required to provide basic services for tea workers on permanent contracts and their families. However, our study found that 47% of tea workers do not have access to potable water and 26% do not have access to a toilet. Workers also reported being charged by employers for services like electricity but not receiving these. In the cocoa industry, employers seek to cut costs through a complex system of financial calculations, including fines (e.g. for failing to carry out mandatory unpaid labour), fees (e.g. for obtaining a job on a cocoa farm), and deductions (e.g. for costs of inputs like pesticides and safety equipment) to

systematically under-pay workers and create situations of debt bondage. In both industries, these widespread forms of exploitation are also sometimes accompanied by physical violence, threats, verbal abuse, and/or sexual violence. The Global Business of Forced Labour: Report of Findings Employers use forced labour to generate revenue. In the tea industry, employers seek to generate revenue by lending money or providing services to workers and charging high interest on debts, thus engendering situations of debt bondage. Situations of debt bondage are closely linked to the under-provision of services; most tea workers reported borrowing money to pay for food or medical care (which employers are legally required to provide). In the cocoa industry, employers seek to profit by forcing workers to carry out additional labour beyond the agreed terms and conditions of the work, such as working for free on the employer's other farmlands for periods as long as three months. Failure to perform this involuntary labour results in deductions from the worker's wages, fines, threats, or even dismissal. In both industries, these widespread forms of exploitation are also sometimes accompanied by physical violence, threats, verbal abuse, and/or sexual violence. Workers face severe constraints on their ability to exit exploitative tea plantations and cocoa farms. Although chocolate and tea companies are highly profitable, the tea and cocoa workers at the base of their supply chains are living far below the poverty line and are routinely subjected to abuse. According to the World Bank, the poverty line for lower middle-income countries such as Ghana and India is \$3.20 (£2.35) per day. Tea workers' wages in India are as low as 25% of the poverty line amount and cocoa workers' wages are around 30% of the poverty line amount. Producers – tea plantation owners and cocoa farmers – claim they do not receive enough payment for their products to obey labour laws and pay the minimum wage

LeBaron, Genevieve, Neil Howard, Cameron Thibos and Penelope Kyritsis. 2018. *Confronting: Forced Labour in Global Supply Chains*, University of Sheffield, in Open Democracy and the Sheffield Political Economy Research Institute (SPERI).
<https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/145637779.pdf>

Abstract: It is by now widely recognised that effectively tackling forced labour in the global economy means addressing its 'root causes'. Policymakers, business leaders and civil society organisations all routinely call for interventions that do so. Yet what exactly are these root causes? And how do they operate? The two most commonly given answers are 'poverty' and 'globalisation'. Although each may be foundational to forced labour, both terms are typically used in nebulous, catch-all ways that serve more as excuses than explanations. Both encompass and obscure a web of decisions and processes that maintain an unjust status quo, while being used as euphemisms for deeper socio-economic structures that lie at the core of the capitalist global economy. The question thus becomes: exactly which aspects of poverty and globalisation are responsible for the endemic labour exploitation frequently described with the terms forced labour, human trafficking or modern slavery? Which global economic processes ensure a constant and low-cost supply of highly exploitable and coerced workers? And which dynamics trigger a demand among businesses for their exploitation, making it possible for them to profit from it? This 12-part report is an attempt to answer these questions in a rigorous yet accessible way. With it, we hope to provide policymakers, journalists, scholars and activists with a road map for understanding the political economy of forced labour in today's "global value chain world".

LeBaron, Genevieve (2015) Unfree Labour Beyond Binaries, *International Feminist Journal of Politics*, 17:1, 1- 19, <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/14616742.2013.813160>

Abstract: Departing from liberal accounts that understand 'modern-day slavery' and unfree labour in isolation from markets and shifting global networks of production and reproduction, this article highlights the need to investigate how far and in what ways the deepening and extension of neoliberal capitalism has given rise to the contemporary spectrum of unfree labour relations. Building on feminist political economy frameworks, the article argues that the neoliberal resurgence of unfree

labour has been rooted in fundamental shifts in power, production and social reproduction whereby capital's security has increasingly come to rely upon the deepening of labour market insecurity for certain sections of the population. It highlights the need to understand unfree labour within the context of broader relations of inequality and hierarchical social relations, particularly along the lines of race, gender and citizenship, arguing that broader and more systemic evaluations of labour and unfreedom are essential to understanding the variegated power relations that underpin the most severe forms of exploitation.

Le, Uyen p., 2014. «Confronting child labour in global agricultural supply chains: Unprecedented challenges & uncommon collaborations». *Journal of International Law & Policy* 21: 1-21.
<https://jilp.law.ucdavis.edu/issues/volume-21-1/Le.pdf>

Abstract: From the tea estates embracing the rolling hills of Rwanda and the endless palm plantations spanning across Indonesia to the familiar grapevines thriving in the dry soil of California's Sacramento valleys¹ and tobacco of North Carolina, young hands cultivate and harvest our food and the raw ingredients of our lives. Some of these children work in conditions that build agency and capability, while others struggle in circumstances harmful to dignity and development. Imagine the commonplace items in every household. We might buy fair trade coffee and certified chocolate, but do we know who harvested our sugar and hauled our palm oil? Unlike sugar, we might not even know that palm oil is ubiquitous, estimated to be in half of all packaged products sold in supermarkets—from ice cream to shampoo to pizza dough. But for a few prominently egregious examples of child exploitation, the world of hazardous child labor remains outside of our everyday consumer concerns and awareness. While mentions of “child labor” in the media often project images of children working in crowded factories, chained into slavery, or being sexual exploited, most of hazardous child labor can be found on small family fields—often next to their own parents or relatives—hidden by the shrubs and invisible to the rest of the world. To put things in perspective, while a smaller number (5.5 million) of children are estimated to endure forced labor (sexual exploitation, slavery, and state-imposed labor), an estimated total of 264 million children ages 5 to 17 were engaging in some sort of economic activity in 2012. Of this group, 168 million were engaging in “child labor” activities—that is, activities that violate international labor standards, the International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions Nos. 138 and 182.⁷ Within this group of child laborers, almost half, estimated at 85.3 million, were engaging in “hazardous work” or the worst forms of child labor (WFCL). The agricultural sector warrants special attention, accounting for more than half of child laborers (58.6 percent) and most hazardous work incidents.⁹ Due to the invisible nature of hazardous child labor in the agriculture sector, continuing exploration of the issue from various disciplines is critical. Given the sheer number of children in this sector—where progress has been slow—agriculture must be prioritized in our hazardous child labor eradication effort.

Lloyd Danielle. 2020. «Human Trafficking in Supply Chains and the Way Forward» In: Winterdyk J., Jones J. (eds) *The Palgrave International Handbook of Human Trafficking*. Palgrave Macmillan, Cham. https://link.springer.com/referenceworkentry/10.1007%2F978-3-319-63058-8_50

Abstract: Human trafficking in supply chains is a global issue caused by globalization, populous supply chains, and a lack of supply chain transparency that has increasingly been gaining attention over the past several years. Its infamy has been followed by a legislative fight through the release of new laws that have been heralded as revolutionary, with several exerting particular clout in the last decade. Today it has been accepted that the crime usually occurs at the supplier level, including tier 1 suppliers whose business practices are often vetted by the brands who purchase goods from them, but struggle with effectively uncovering any human rights abuses that might require mitigation. Despite varying efforts to combat the crime across the globe, human trafficking for labor purposes has been exposed in the supply chains of both developing and developed nations and throughout the tiers of their supply chains. This oversight is the result of the inadequacy of the current supply chain monitoring system to identify these issues, rendering the system obsolete, ineffective, and in need of

replacement. In this chapter, the problem of human trafficking in supply chains and the current system of identifying human trafficking in supply chains will be introduced. Second, the evolution and weaknesses of the current systemic approach to monitoring human trafficking risks in supply chains will be addressed. Third, the environment surrounding human trafficking in supply chains will be reviewed (*areas of opacity and intrinsic challenges to be acknowledged in developing a more effective and robust response to mitigate the issue*). Finally, the future of supply chain monitoring will be discussed, identifying strengths and weaknesses of emerging efforts and offering recommendations on how to successfully replace the current system of supply chain monitoring.

Maconachie, Roy and Gavin Hilson. 2016. «Re-Thinking the Child Labor “Problem” in Rural sub-Saharan Africa: The Case of Sierra Leone’s Half Shovels»

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0305750X1500234X>

Abstract: This article contributes to evolving debates on Sierra Leone’s post-war “crisis of youth” by providing an extended analysis of the role that young boys and girls assume in negotiating household poverty and enhancing their livelihood opportunities in small-scale mining communities. Child miners – or “half shovels” as they are locally known – are both directly and indirectly involved in small-scale gold extraction in Kono District, Sierra Leone’s main diamond-producing area. But the implications of their involvement are often far more nuanced and complex than international children’s rights advocates understand them to be. Drawing upon recent fieldwork carried out in and around the Kono mining village of Bandafayie, the article argues that children’s participation in the rural economy not only generates much-needed household income, but in many cases is the only way in which they can earn the monies needed to attend school. A blind and uncritical acceptance of international codes and agreements on child labor could have an adverse impact on children and, by extension, poor communities in rural Sierra Leone. Western notions of “progress” and development, as encapsulated in the post-conflict reconstruction programming of international NGOs and donor organizations, often do not match up with the complex realities or competing visions of local people.

Martuscelli, Patrícia Nabuco and Leonardo Bandarra. 2020. Triply silenced agents: cognitive structures and girl soldiers in Colombia *Critical Studies on Security*, 8:3, 223-239,

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/21624887.2020.1846277>

Abstract: In this article, we employ theoretical tools of social psychology to develop a framework to understand how ideas about children, girls, and child soldiers are constructed and reinforced in the field of International Relations. We show how specific ideas of girls, children and child soldiers as victims are constructed in the United Nation’s Agenda on Children and Armed Conflicts between 1999 and 2019, and how these contrast with alternative reports and narratives of girl soldiers’ experiences in Colombia. Although there is a growing literature on girl soldiers, we conclude that girl soldiers continue to be a triply silenced group in international policymaking inside the categories of children, girl, and child soldier, particularly in Colombia

McAlpine, Alys, Mazedra Hossain, og Cathy Zimmerman. 2016. «Sex Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation in Settings Affected by Armed Conflicts in Africa, Asia and the Middle East: Systematic Review». *BMC International Health and Human Rights* 16 (1): 34.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5192570/>

Abstract:

Background

Sex trafficking and sexual exploitation has been widely reported, especially in conflict-affected settings, which appear to increase women’s and children’s vulnerabilities to these extreme abuses.

Methods

We conducted a systematic search of ten databases and extensive grey literature to gather evidence of sex trafficking and sexual exploitation in conflict-affected settings. International definitions of

“sexual exploitation” and “sex trafficking” set the indicator parameters. We focused on sexual exploitation in forms of early or forced marriage, forced combatant sexual exploitation and sexual slavery. We extracted prevalence measures, health outcomes and sexual exploitation terminology definitions. The review adhered to PRISMA guidelines and includes quality appraisal.

Results

The search identified 29 eligible papers with evidence of sex trafficking and sexual exploitation in armed conflict settings in twelve countries in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East. The evidence was limited and not generalizable, due to few prevalence estimates and inconsistent definitions of “sexual exploitation”. The prevalence estimates available indicate that females were more likely than males to be victims of sexual exploitation in conflict settings. In some settings, as many as one in four forced marriages took place before the girls reached 18 years old. Findings suggest that the vast majority of former female combatants were sexually exploited during the conflict. These studies provided various indicators of sexual exploitation compatible to the United Nation’s definition of sex trafficking, but only 2 studies identified the exploitation as trafficking. None of the studies solely aimed to measure the prevalence of sex trafficking or sexual exploitation. Similar descriptions of types of sexual exploitation and trafficking were found, but the inconsistent terminology or measurements inhibited a meta-analysis.

Conclusions

Findings indicate there are various forms of human trafficking and sexual exploitation in conflict-affected settings, primarily occurring as early or forced marriage, forced combatant sexual exploitation, and sexual slavery. The studies highlight the extraordinary vulnerability of women and girls to these extreme abuses. Simultaneously, this review suggests the need to clarify terminology around sex trafficking in conflict to foster a more cohesive future evidence-base, and in particular, robust prevalence figures from conflict-affected and displaced populations.

McCarthy, Michelle, Rachael Clawson, Anne Patterson, Rachel Fyson, og Luftha Khan. 2021. «Risk of forced marriage amongst people with learning disabilities in the UK: Perspectives of South Asian carers». *Journal of Applied Research in Intellectual Disabilities* 34 (1): 200–210.

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32939930/>

Abstract:

Background: People with intellectual disabilities are at increased risk of forced marriage compared to those without intellectual disabilities. In the UK, this risk is particularly, though not exclusively, associated with South Asian communities and is linked to the desire to secure long-term care.

Method: Focus groups and semi-structured interviews were undertaken with South Asian parents and family carers (n = 22) of adults with intellectual disability and the resultant data thematically analysed.

Results: Although securing care for their intellectually disabled relative was identified as a key motivator for forced marriage, other important themes also emerged. These included cultural and religious beliefs about disability and marriage, and limited understanding of relevant laws. Factors militating against forced marriage were also identified, including fears of abuse and neglect.

Conclusions: Implications for the provision of services and the need for improved access to information on forced marriage of people with intellectual disabilities are highlighted

McGuire, Darren og Knut Laaser. 2018. «‘You have to pick’: Cotton and state organized forced labour in Uzbekistan». *Economic and Industrial Democracy*: 1-12.

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0143831X18789786>

Abstract: This article explores state-organized forced labour in Uzbekistan’s cotton industry, the labour management practices applied in the sector and the experience of labour exploitation associated with Uzbek cotton. To theorize this, the authors bring together Andrew Crane’s slavery as a management practice theory with Amartya Sen’s capabilities approach, offering an alternative to theories focusing on lead firm–supplier relations or global value chains when investigating violations of working conditions. Based on analysis of monitoring data and reporting on Uzbekistan’s cotton sector, the authors explore what sustains and enables forced labour as well as the exploitation and insulation of human capabilities that follow.

Molland, Sverre. "What Happened to Sex Trafficking? The New Moral Panic of Men, Boys and Fish in the Mekong Region." *Sojourn: Journal of Social Issues in Southeast Asia* 34, no. 2 (2019): 397-424. Accessed April 22, 2021. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/26696417>.

Abstract: Activists, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the international media have repeatedly singled out the Mekong region as a hotspot for 'sex trafficking'. Yet, in recent years anti-trafficking campaigns that focus on prostitution have lost momentum, witnessed by a decline in project activity and media attention. This article suggests that a moral panic relating to prostitution has partly been overshadowed by a broader focus on the Thai labour sector, particularly the fishing industry. At the same time, this shift coincides with a discursive reorientation away from 'trafficking' towards 'modern slavery'. This article explores the gendered dimensions of this shifting regime of migration governance which in effect replaces women and girls with men and boys as the central locus for action. Although this change must be understood in light of structural changes within the Thai economy and a broader compassion and programme fatigue, this article points to the similar moral registers that both 'sex trafficking' and 'slavery at sea' invoke. Neoliberal modes of activism coupled with emergent social media help explain why anti-trafficking and modern slavery discourses have gradually redirected attention away from sex to fish.

Murray, Una. 2013. "Rural Child Labour: Views of Extension Agents in Ethiopia, *The Journal of Agricultural Education and Extension*", 19:5, 505-519, DOI: 10.1080/1389224X.2013.817344 <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/1389224X.2013.817344?journalCode=raee20>

Abstract: Whilst children working in agriculture and domestic work is an inherent part of growing up and essential for survival, if boys and girls lose out on education they are less equipped to respond to inevitable environmental shocks and to negotiate agri-food value chains. This article investigates views of extension agents on children working. 'Child labour' is not easily understood as a significant problem in agriculture. Domestic work is a burden for rural girls in particular. There is a need to disaggregate the tasks that boys and girls are undertaking. Agricultural extension staff are found to be an important stakeholder group for addressing child labour in agriculture, because they are knowledgeable about the realities of rural livelihoods, observe labour practices and can suggest sensible ways to address labour demands. As agricultural productivity usually refers to annual yield per hectare, it may be timely to also consider productivity in terms of reduced child labour per hectare. Labour saving technologies are required. Awareness of children's rights and of the hazards of child labour in agriculture is required at many levels, combined with improved political coherence on the issue.

Nazaria, V., Ciubotaru, E., Lozan, O., & Terzioglo, S. (2021). The Health Impacts on Victims of Human Trafficking in the Republic of Moldova. *Journal of Human Trafficking*, 1-13. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/23322705.2021.1935147>

Abstract: The current study investigates the effects of human trafficking on the health of victims within the Republic of Moldova. The findings are based on responses provided by 99 victims of human trafficking who had been exploited and were willing to share their experiences, health complaints and concerns. The proposed study is in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agenda; to date, limited research exists on the health consequences of human trafficking, and to our knowledge, no surveys have been conducted on the health needs of victims of trafficking for various forms of labor in the Republic of Moldova. The results of the study could serve as a basis for formulation of pertinent recommendations to the relevant state and civil society actors on how to remedy the current state of play in the country as far as socio-health assistance of the victims is concerned.

Nolan, Justine og Gregory Bott. 2018. «Global supply chains and human rights: spotlight on forced labour and modern slavery practices» *Australian Journal of Human Rights*, 24:1, 44-69. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/1323238X.2018.1441610>

Abstract: The problem of modern slavery in global supply chains is attracting increased attention from governments, business, and the civil society. Modern slavery is not defined in international law and remains a concept in search of a clear legal definition. We focus on emerging legislative disclosure regimes as a mechanism for regulating modern slavery in supply chains and consider how regulatory frameworks could be crafted to maximise their effectiveness. We identify four essential requirements: such legislation should incorporate human rights due diligence; it must include detailed disclosure requirements; there should be regulatory consequences for failure to comply; and finally, it should utilise the leverage of individual stakeholders – including businesses, governments, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), unions, consumers, and workers – to regulate supply chains. **Conclusion:** While supply chains stretch across multiple jurisdictions, they are too often effectively regulated by none. Meanwhile, the number of victims trapped in modern slavery practices – such as forced labour – remains stubbornly high. Despite forced labour and slavery being a violation of customary international law, and the subject of numerous treaties, domestic regulations, and voluntary standards followed by both companies and MSIs, such modern slavery practices persist. Domestic laws at the host country level may suffer from a lack of resourcing and a weak rule of law. The limited enforceability options for international laws also pose challenges to holding companies accountable for their actions and the actions of others in their supply chain. The mechanisms developed in the mid-twentieth century to combat human rights violations have not kept pace with the realities of modern business. Today, transnational firms are of a global nature, presiding over global supply chains that are characterized by asymmetric power relationships, and have the power to dictate profit distributions and displace risk down the chain (Gereffi and Lee 2012). In a race for lower cost inputs, transnational corporations have taken advantage of jurisdictions with weak regulatory frameworks. Yet, while they may reap the benefits of globalisation, and those of reduced costs, they do not necessarily shoulder the burden of eradicating modern slavery practices present in their supply chains. It is for this reason that we suggest shifting the burden of due diligence and reporting to chain captains, developing regulatory consequences for failing to comply, and using a mix of public and private regulatory mechanisms to enforce such efforts. While the leverage of corporate chain captains to improve working conditions in their supply chain is crucial, so too are clearly mandated due diligence standards and reporting requirements set by governments.

Oram, Siân, Melanie Abas, Debra Bick, Adrian Boyle, Rebecca French, Sharon Jakobowitz, Mizanur Khondoker, mfl. 2016. «Human Trafficking and Health: A Survey of Male and Female Survivors in England». *American Journal of Public Health* 106 (6): 1073–78.
<https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2016.303095>.

Abstract:

Objectives: To investigate physical and mental health and experiences of violence among male and female trafficking survivors in a high-income country.

Methods: Our data were derived from a cross-sectional survey of 150 men and women in England who were in contact with posttrafficking support services. Interviews took place over 18 months, from June 2013 to December 2014.

Results: Participants had been trafficked for sexual exploitation (29%), domestic servitude (29.3%), and labor exploitation (40.4%). Sixty-six percent of women reported forced sex during trafficking, including 95% of those trafficked for sexual exploitation and 54% of those trafficked for domestic servitude. Twenty-one percent of men and 24% of women reported ongoing injuries, and 8% of men and 23% of women reported diagnosed sexually transmitted infections. Finally, 78% of women and 40% of men reported high levels of depression, anxiety, or posttraumatic stress disorder symptoms.

Conclusions: Psychological interventions to support the recovery of this highly vulnerable population are urgently needed.

Oram, Siân, Heidi Stöckl, Joanna Busza, Louise M. Howard, og Cathy Zimmerman. 2012.
«Prevalence and Risk of Violence and the Physical, Mental, and Sexual Health Problems Associated

with Human Trafficking: Systematic Review». *PLoS Medicine* 9 (5).
<https://journals.plos.org/plosmedicine/article?id=10.1371/journal.pmed.1001224>

Abstract:

Background

There is very limited evidence on the health consequences of human trafficking. This systematic review reports on studies investigating the prevalence and risk of violence while trafficked and the prevalence and risk of physical, mental, and sexual health problems, including HIV, among trafficked people.

Methods and Findings

We conducted a systematic review comprising a search of Medline, PubMed, PsycINFO, EMBASE, and Web of Science, hand searches of reference lists of included articles, citation tracking, and expert recommendations. We included peer-reviewed papers reporting on the prevalence or risk of violence while trafficked and/or on the prevalence or risk of any measure of physical, mental, or sexual health among trafficked people. Two reviewers independently screened papers for eligibility and appraised the quality of included studies. The search identified 19 eligible studies, all of which reported on trafficked women and girls only and focused primarily on trafficking for sexual exploitation. The review suggests a high prevalence of violence and of mental distress among women and girls trafficked for sexual exploitation. The random effects pooled prevalence of diagnosed HIV was 31.9% (95% CI 21.3%–42.4%) in studies of women accessing post-trafficking support in India and Nepal, but the estimate was associated with high heterogeneity ($I^2=83.7\%$). Infection prevalence may be related as much to prevalence rates in women's areas of origin or exploitation as to the characteristics of their experience. Findings are limited by the methodological weaknesses of primary studies and their poor comparability and generalisability.

Conclusions

Although limited, existing evidence suggests that trafficking for sexual exploitation is associated with violence and a range of serious health problems. Further research is needed on the health of trafficked men, individuals trafficked for other forms of exploitation, and effective health intervention approaches.

Palumbo, Letizia and Alessandra Sciarba. 2015. 'Vulnerability to Forced Labour and Trafficking: The case of Romanian women in the agricultural sector in Sicily', *Anti-Trafficking Review*, issue 5, 2015, pp.8 9–108, <https://www.antitraffickingreview.org/index.php/atrjournal/article/view/136>

Abstract: This paper focuses on labour and sexual exploitation faced by Romanian female workers employed in the agricultural sector in Ragusa, Sicily, Italy. Drawing on fieldwork conducted in 2013 and 2014 with Romanian female farm workers in Ragusa, the paper identifies factors that contribute towards their vulnerability to exploitation. By paying specific attention to the experiences of women who are mothers with dependent children, we look at structural factors that increase their vulnerability and consider how this vulnerability 'forces' women into situations whereby they effectively accept and/or submit to abuse. We also highlight how European Union (EU) citizenship does not automatically protect migrants from such abuse. This is important because, as we argue, the mistreatment experienced by participants in this study can be regarded as cases of forced labour and trafficking, based on International Labour Organization (ILO) indicators and the definition of trafficking provided by the Directive 2011/36/EU. For a long time, these cases have mostly been neglected by incompetent authorities or addressed using only repressive and assistentialist approaches. Thus, this paper also investigates the limits and potentialities of the Italian legal framework on trafficking, and the ways local institutions and organisations confront the rights violations occurring in the agricultural sector. We contend that in order to effectively counter these phenomena, labour rights measures and anti-trafficking interventions have to be combined based on a comprehensive approach aimed not only at assisting victims, but also at tackling the structural factors that create their vulnerability.

Pattojoshi, Amrit, Aninda Sidana, Shobit Garg, Suwendu Narayan Mishra, Lokesh Kumar Singh, Nishant Goyal, og Sai Krishna Tikka. 2021. «Staying Home Is NOT ‘Staying Safe’: A Rapid 8-Day Online Survey on Spousal Violence against Women during the COVID-19 Lockdown in India». *Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences* 75 (2): 64–66. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33225558/>

With a recommendation to ‘Stay home, stay safe!’, the nationwide lockdown in India began on the 25 March 2020 in a quest to fight the COVID-19 pandemic. Following global trends, 1 India too received increased complaints of domestic violence from across the country during this period. 2 Here we report results of an online survey that was conducted to assess the prevalence and characteristics of spousal violence experienced by Indian women during the lockdown.

Perry, Kelsey McGregor, og Lindsay McEwing. 2013. «How do social determinants affect human trafficking in Southeast Asia, and what can we do about it? A systematic review». *Health & Hum. Rts.* 15: 138. <https://www.hhrjournal.org/2013/12/how-do-social-determinants-affect-human-trafficking-in-southeast-asia-and-what-can-we-do-about-it-a-systematic-review/>

Abstract:

Background: The sale of women and children accounts for the greatest proportion of human trafficking globally, with Southeast Asia acting as the illegal industry’s largest international hub. At least 225,000 women and children are trafficked from the region every year, accounting for approximately one-third of the global human trade. The health ramifications of trafficking are severe: many survivors contract infectious diseases including sexually transmitted infections and develop mental health conditions, including anxiety, panic disorder, and major depression. The complications associated with studying a highly secretive illegal trade have severely limited research on effective prevention measures. Because this presents a challenge for organizations that hope to develop prevention strategies, we asked the following question: How do social determinants facilitate or mitigate trafficking of women and children in Southeast Asia, and what recommendations does the literature provide for combating trafficking via these social determinants?

Methods: Using a Cochrane-based systematic search methodology, five independent researchers reviewed 1,148 articles from the past ten years (2001–2011). After three phases of independent review, they selected and analyzed 61 articles to identify the determinants that impact trafficking of women and children in Southeast Asia.

Results: Key social determinants that facilitate trafficking include poverty, female gender, lack of policy and enforcement, age, migration, displacement and conflict, ethnicity, culture, ignorance of trafficking methods, and caste status. Conversely, protective determinants that mitigate trafficking include formal education, citizenship, maternal education, higher caste status, and birth order. Recommendations relating to a variety of the determinants are identified and discussed in detail.

Conclusions: Social determinants are central to the processes that mitigate and facilitate the sale and exploitation of women and children in Southeast Asia. Specifically, the facilitation of education and empowerment, along with the creation and enforcement of effective policies, could lessen the vulnerability of women and children to modern-day slavery.

Pocock NS, Kiss L, Oram S, Zimmerman C. 2016. “Labour Trafficking among Men and Boys in the Greater Mekong Subregion: Exploitation, Violence, Occupational Health Risks and Injuries”. *PLoS ONE* 11(12): e0168500. <https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0168500>

Abstract: Background. Men comprise nearly two-thirds of trafficked and forced labourers in common low-skilled labour sectors including fishing, agriculture and factory work. Yet, most evidence on human trafficking has focused on women and girls trafficked for sex work, with scant research on trafficked men and boys. Methods. We analyse survey data from the largest systematic consecutive sample of trafficked people collected to date to describe the prevalence of violence, occupational health risks and injuries and associated factors. Participants were labour-trafficked men and boys using post-trafficking support services in Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam. Findings. Data are presented on 446 males aged 10–58. Men and boys were mainly trafficked for fishing (61.7%),

manufacturing (19.1%) and begging (5.2%). Fishermen worked extensive hours (mean 18.8 hours/day, SD 5.9) and factory workers worked on average 11.9 hours/day (SD 2.9). 35.5% of male survivors had been injured while trafficked; 29.4% received no personal protective equipment (e.g. gloves). The most commonly reported injuries among all males were deep cuts (61.8%) and skin injuries (36.7%), injuries for which fewer than one-quarter reported receiving medical care. Six fishermen lost body parts, none of whom received medical care. Most males (80.5%) had no or very few rest breaks. One-third (37.8%) experienced severe violence. Work-related injuries were associated with severe violence (AOR 3.44, CI:1.63–7.26), being in the fishing sector, (AOR 4.12, CI:2.39–7.09) and threats (AOR 2.77, CI:1.62–4.75). Experiencing any violence was associated with threats (AOR 26.86, CI:14.0–51.23), being in the fishing sector (AOR 18.53, CI:8.74–39.28) and fluency in language of destination country (AOR 0.39, CI:0.20–0.75). Conclusion. This study highlights the abuse and extreme occupational hazards suffered by trafficked men and boys. Occupational health and safety interventions are urgently needed to protect male migrant labourers working in high-risk sectors, particularly fishing.

Puente Aba L.M. 2020. Defining Child Trafficking for Labor Exploitation, Forced Child Labor, and Child Labor. In: Winterdyk J., Jones J. (eds) *The Palgrave International Handbook of Human Trafficking*. Palgrave Macmillan, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-63058-8_18

Abstract: Child trafficking for labor exploitation is one of the worst and most invisible forms of human trafficking. Moreover, this specific form of trafficking is intertwined with other phenomena ranging from forced child labor to broader concepts like child labor and child work. The convergence of factors related to child trafficking for labor exploitation not only complicates efforts to regulate child work and criminalize forced child labor and child trafficking for labor exploitation, but it also hampers attempts to establish adequate and effective preventive measures. This chapter aims to unravel this complexity in three steps. Firstly, child work is defined as a comprehensive term that includes work legally undertaken by children as an economic activity. Secondly, the term child labor is defined as a concept that encompasses diverse categories of work prejudicial to children. These categories, based on specific conditions of work, differ in seriousness, and the International Labour Office (ILO) has classified forced child labor and trafficking for labor exploitation as two of the unconditional worst forms of child labor. Thirdly, these two graver forms are explained with emphasis placed on two special circumstances: the specific role of consent when children are the victims of forced labor and the progressive approximation of these two different concepts as a necessary strategy to effectively combat the exploitative situation.

Puls, Laura. 2018. «Human Trafficking Victims with Disabilities and Mental Illness: Annotated Bibliography». <https://ncvc.dspacedirect.org/handle/20.500.11990/1023>

Abstract: There is not yet a global or U.S. estimate for how many trafficking victims have disabilities or mental illness. This annotated bibliography includes research articles, news reports, government and nonprofit reports, and suggested search tips for finding information about human trafficking victims who had disabilities or mental illness prior to trafficking. The bibliography summarizes the main topics and findings from the research materials, including the specific sections or pages that discuss the abuse of people with disabilities or mental illness.

Putnick, Diane L og Marc H. Bornstein. 2016. «Girls'' and Boys'' Labor and Household Chores in Low- and Middle-income Countries. *Monogr Sos Res Child Dev* 81(1): 104-122. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5860687/>

Abstract: Children in impoverished households in low- and middle-income countries (LMIC) often contribute to their family's welfare by managing household responsibilities while parents work outside the home or by engaging in employment themselves. UNICEF (2007) estimated that 1 in 6 children aged 5-14 years was involved in child labor. However, estimates vary widely because of

inconsistent definitions of child labor. Some definitions of child labor include only paid work outside the home and others include unpaid work, family work, and excessive household chores as child labor because each type has the same impact on child school attendance, health, and well-being (ILO, 2004, 2009). Girls are also more likely to be involved in excessive housework than boys (Huebler, 2008). In this chapter, we use a broad definition of child labor and compare the rates of different types of labor in girls and boys in 38 LMIC.

Qiu, Geping, Sheldon X. Zhang, og Weidi Liu. 2019. «Trafficking of Myanmar women for forced marriage in China». *Crime, Law and Social Change* 72 (1): 35–52.

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/331185893_Trafficking_of_Myanmar_women_for_forced_marriage_in_China

Abstract: Trafficking of foreign women into China for forced marriage, once unheard of in China, has ceased to surprise the general public with frequent news stories about women from Vietnam, Myanmar, and North Korea being deceived and sold as brides into the interior of China. Using data extracted from official sources in the Chinese judicial system, we analyzed a total of 73 court cases involving 184 Myanmar women who were trafficked into China, spanning a period of 13 years (2003 through 2016). We found people of diverse backgrounds participated in the trafficking business, most were of low education and unemployed or underemployed. Little formal organizational structures appeared to be needed in these trafficking activities. The vast majority of traffickers were Chinese nationals, who seemed well-connected with the cross-border trade as well as traditional matchmaking business. Most trafficking occurred under the guise of employment opportunities, in which Myanmar women were offered jobs in interior China. The majority of victims appeared to have been recruited from inside Myanmar, and wound up being trafficked to three Chinese provinces (Henan, Anhui, and Shandong). Policy implications as well as Data limitations are also discussed.

Quayyum, Nausheen. 2019. «Women workers in Bangladesh''s ready-made garment industry: Building an infrastructure of dissent». *Labor and Society* 22, 835-852.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/wusa.12441>

Abstract: The ready-made garment industry in Bangladesh is the second largest in the world. It employs more than 4 million workers in approximately 5,000 garment factories and generates more than \$30 billion in export revenue per year. The growth of the industry, Bangladesh's dependence on it, and the growing labor activism in the sector are significant in that women workers comprise 80 % of the industry's workforce. Contrary to the popular—but erroneous—portrayal of the country's garment workers as victims to forces outside or beyond their control, Bangladeshi women have increasingly been at the forefront of efforts to transform their workplaces and the communities that have formed around them. Drawing on extensive primary research, this article explores the ways in which women workers' activism in the sector is today contributing to the emergence of an infrastructure of working-class dissent (Sears, 2007, 2014; Webber, 2012). In it, I argue that it is only when we begin to look at informal organizing as organizing, do we make visible what was formerly rendered invisible—namely, the important, ongoing, and everyday contributions women workers and activists make to the construction of a viable workers' movement.

Ranchhod, Vimal, og Reza Che Daniels. 2021. «Labour Market Dynamics in South Africa at the Onset of the COVID-19 Pandemic». *South African Journal of Economics* 89 (1): 44–62.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/saje.12283>

Abstract: This paper conducts an analysis of labour market dynamics in South Africa during the initial period of lockdown, from the end of March to the end of April 2020, using the first wave of the NIDS-CRAM (2020) survey. Within our sample of over 6,000 adults aged 18 to 59, we found that there was a very large decrease in employment. The fraction of the sample that was conventionally classified

as employed decreased from 57% in February to 48% in April. If we further exclude temporarily absent workers, which we term “furloughed” employees, this fraction decreases further to 38%. Thus, about one out of every three employed people in our sample either lost their job or did not work and received no wages during April. This has extremely large implications for poverty and welfare. We further analyse the labour market by comparing across demographic groups as defined by race, by gender, by age groups, by geographic areas and by education levels. The over-arching finding from this analysis is that the job losses were not uniformly distributed amongst the different groups. In particular, groups who have always been more vulnerable – such as women, African/Blacks, youth and less educated groups – have been disproportionately negatively affected.

Reid, Joan A. 2018. «Sex Trafficking of Girls With Intellectual Disabilities: An Exploratory Mixed Methods Study». *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment* 30 (2): 107–31.
<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/1079063216630981>

Abstract: Few researchers have examined sex trafficking of girls with intellectual disabilities (IDs). Drawing from 54 juvenile sex trafficking (JST) cases, this exploratory, mixed methods study compared 15 JST cases involving girls with ID with 39 JST cases involving girls without ID. Findings revealed a disproportionate risk for exploitation in JST for girls with ID, endangering circumstances creating vulnerability among this population, as well as the perpetrator–victim dynamics that complicate prevention and intervention. Complicating dynamics included victim lack of awareness of exploitation and its endangerments, inability of victims to self-identify, and the relative ease with which traffickers manipulated these girls. The disproportionate risk faced by girls with ID substantiates the need for enhanced safeguards to prevent sexual exploitation of girls with ID including stiffer penalties for those who exploit and buy sex with youth with disabilities.

Ruggeri, Giordano og Stefano Corsi. 2019. «An analysis of the Fairtrade sugar small producer organizations network». *Journal of Cleaner Production* 240:1-13.
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0959652619330616>

Abstract: Over the last decades global sugar production and consumption have grown and the forecasts predict further increases in the coming years. Today 80% of the sugar in the world is produced from sugar cane, while only 20% is produced from sugar beet. Sugar cane production is mainly limited to tropical or sub-tropical areas, which production has always been linked to incidents of child labor, exploitation of workers, precarious working conditions and health problems for farmers. This paper provides a representation of the global sugar market, presenting the main players and the most evident trends, focusing on the network of Fairtrade (FT) certified producer organizations. The analysis uses data on sugar cane producers available in the literature (USDA, OECD, FAO) and data collected by the Monitory, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) program, which were provided by Fairtrade International. The database was analyzed using descriptive statistics techniques and two-step cluster analysis. The results identified four cluster that highlights recurring patterns and similarities of different indicators between producers' organizations in terms of their geographical location, productivity, type of cultivation, size of the organization and involvement in FT.

Sabates-Wheeler, Rachel og James Sumberg. 2020. *Understanding Children’s Harmful Work in African Agriculture: Point of Departure*. Retrieved from Brighton: IDS.
<https://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/opendocs/handle/20.500.12413/15238>

Abstract: This paper steps back from dominant discourses around child labour, and examines how a reframing of children’s involvement in African agriculture, from child labour to children’s work, might enhance understanding of the forms, prevalence, drivers, and dynamics of their involvement, and particularly in work that is harmful. Our aim is to open space for new discourses, strategies, and interventions with which children’s harmful work in agriculture might be addressed.

Sadler Lawrence L. (2020) The Spoiled Supply Chain of Child Labor. In: Winterdyk J., Jones J. (eds) The Palgrave International Handbook of Human Trafficking. Palgrave Macmillan, Cham.
https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-63058-8_28

Abstract: The complexities of human trafficking make this criminal activity one of the most difficult and dehumanizing movements to abolish. While the eradication of slave labor has the attention of government agencies and major manufacturers, it does not have a comprehensive approach to facilitate quick resolutions. This chapter aims to evaluate the trafficking of children in Western Africa and the connection to chocolate manufacturers and their suppliers through the farming of cocoa along the Ivory Coast. The exploitation of children in Western Africa, a population recognized as vulnerable due to their long-standing societal challenges including poverty and lack of education, has festered in recent decades. Even under the assurance of change to these practices by the leading chocolate manufacturers, this problem continues to grow with an estimated 2,000,000 children working on cocoa plantation throughout the region right now. Exploring initiatives to eradicate these practices is the focus of this chapter, at times placing the spotlight on Nestlé, the world's largest processor of food. Considerations include an exploration of their prior, current, and speculative attempts to ratify the problem of child trafficking in their supply chain of cocoa production. From these assessments a theory of grassroots activity can provide insight into corrective measures. Changing the behaviors and attitudes of those that rely on the cocoa production, mainly the farmers, will create a lasting effect as globalization impacts the dominant values regarding the child labor that envelopes the region of the West Africa

Sánchez, Odette R., Diama B. Vale, Larissa Rodrigues, og Fernanda G. Surita. 2020. «Violence against women during the COVID-19 pandemic: An integrative review». *International Journal of Gynecology & Obstetrics* 151 (2): 180–87.
<https://obgyn.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/ijgo.13365>

Abstract:

Background

During the COVID-19 pandemic, incipient data have revealed an increase in violence against women (VAW).

Objective

To analyze the existing scientific literature on strategies and recommendations to respond to VAW during the implementation of social distancing measures in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Search strategy

An integrative review was conducted based on articles published between December 2019 and June 2020. Suitable articles were identified from the PubMed, SciELO, and LILACS databases, using relevant terms.

Selection criteria

Eligible studies included opinion and primary research articles describing the dynamics of VAW during quarantine and in the context of the restrictive measures taken during the COVID-19 pandemic and proposing recommendations to respond to this issue.

Data collection and analysis

Data were extracted from eligible publications and qualitative synthesis was used.

Main results

The 38 articles included in the study showed that some factors increasing women's vulnerabilities to violence were exacerbated during the social distancing and lockdown period. Health professionals are essential for screening and responding to VAW during the pandemic.

Conclusions

Strategies must include integrated actions aiming to prevent and respond to violence during and after the COVID-19 pandemic. These must be designed based on lessons learned from previous public health emergencies.

Schwardsbach, Natasha og Ben Richardson. 2014. « A bitter harvest: Child labour in sugarcane agriculture and the role of certification systems». *Journal of International Law & Policy* 21: 99-129. https://www.academia.edu/12127143/Bitter_Harvest_Child_Labour_in_Sugarcane_Agriculture_and_the_Role_of_Certification_Systems

Abstract: The headline statistics show the continued prevalence of child labour in agriculture. According to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) the agricultural sector employs an estimated 98 million children, or 59% of the total number of child labourers worldwide. Along with cocoa, coffee, cotton, tea and tobacco, sugarcane is one of those cash crops that feature consistently in policy initiatives, academic studies and media reports on the abuse of working children. As our title suggests, this sweet crop still entails a bitter harvest. The number of children working in sugarcane agriculture specifically is unknown, since data provided by the ILO and other research institutions is not disaggregated by crop. However, drawing on the available literature, we would suggest that this is best measured in the tens of thousands, if not hundreds of thousands. Certainly the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) lists a large number of countries in which it believes sugarcane is produced using child labour. In 2013, this list included Belize, Bolivia, Burma, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Kenya, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, the Philippines, Thailand, and Uganda. Based on publicly available studies commissioned by The Coca-Cola Company, as well a cursory search of reports by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and newspapers, Cambodia, Costa Rica, Honduras, Fiji, India, Nicaragua, Nepal, and Pakistan can also be added to that list. Notably, no less than thirteen of these countries are given privileged access to the U.S. sugar market under its tariff-rate quota scheme, and in fiscal year 2013 they collectively exported 329,187 tonnes of raw sugar to the U.S. In addition, Mexico has completely free access under the terms of the North American Free Trade Agreement and that same year exported 2,124,000 tonnes of sugar to the U.S. Given the size of these export flows, it is almost inconceivable that sugar tainted with child labour is not being consumed in the U.S. today. In this paper we are primarily concerned with how certification and its associated practices of standard-setting and auditing might be used to help eradicate child labour in sugarcane agriculture. To do this, the paper proceeds in the following fashion. We begin by categorising three kinds of abuse that children suffer in sugarcane agriculture. We also examine the challenges that have confronted recent efforts to eradicate the use of child labour and the reasons why it remains such a stubborn aspect of the sugarcane sector. Then we contrast different certification systems for sugarcane to show the subtly different forms this governance mechanism can take. The paper concludes by suggesting strategies that might better integrate certification systems with broader actions to tackle child labour. Aimed primarily at influential supply-chain actors, these strategies are modest but practical: agree on common and comprehensive standards; engage in credible and inclusive monitoring; and undertake open and honest assessments of one's endeavours.

Seo-Young, Cho. 2015. «Modeling for Determinants of Human Trafficking: An Empirical Analysis». *Social Inclusion* 3 (1). <https://www.cogitatiopress.com/socialinclusion/article/view/125>

Abstract: This study aims to identify robust push and pull factors of human trafficking. I test for the robustness of 70 push and 63 pull factors suggested in the literature. In doing so, I employ an extreme bound analysis, running more than two million regressions with all possible combinations of variables for up to 153 countries during the period of 1995–2010. My results show that crime prevalence robustly explains human trafficking both in destination and origin countries. Income level also has a robust impact, suggesting that the cause of human trafficking shares that of economic migration. Law enforcement matters more in origin countries than destination countries. Interestingly, a very low level of gender equality may have constraining effects on human trafficking outflow, possibly because gender discrimination limits female mobility that is necessary for the occurrence of human trafficking.

Silverman, J. G., M. R. Decker, J. Gupta, A. Maheshwari, V. Patel, B. M. Willis, og A. Raj. 2007. «Experiences of Sex Trafficking Victims in Mumbai, India». *International Journal of Gynecology & Obstetrics* 97 (3): 221–26. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijgo.2006.12.003>.

Abstract:

Objective: To explore mechanisms and contexts related to sex trafficking victimization among South Asian women and girls rescued from brothels in Mumbai, India.

Methods: Records of residents at a major non-governmental organization providing rescue, shelter and care of minor girls and of women held against their will in brothels in Mumbai were systematically reviewed ($n = 160$). Descriptive statistics were calculated, and demographic differences in trafficking mechanisms and pre-disposing contexts were explored.

Results: The majority of victims (51.9%) were trafficked as minors and by individuals previously known to them (59.7%). Traffickers most commonly lured victims via promises of economic opportunity (55.0%) or kidnapped individuals via use of drugs or force (26.3%). Victims were most often trafficked from public settings (e.g., markets, train stations; 50.9%) and via public transportation (94.9%). Almost half (49.4%) reported some type of family disruption as directly leading to their being trafficked; violence involving husbands or other family members (38.0%) and marital separation or abandonment (32.9%) were the most common forms of disruption reported. Differences in experiences of trafficking were identified based on age, nationality, education, and marital status; no differences were found based on religion.

Conclusion: The interaction of poverty and gender-based mistreatment of women and girls in families heightens the risk of sex trafficking; further empirical research is needed on this critically understudied issue. Prevention efforts should work to improve economic opportunities and security for impoverished women and girls, educate communities regarding the tactics and identities of traffickers, as well as promote structural interventions to reduce trafficking.

Sommerfelt, T. 2015. *Child fosterage and child domestic work in Haiti in 2014: Analytical report*. Fafo Oslo. <https://www.fafo.no/zoo-publikasjoner/fafo-rapporter/item/child-fosterage-and-child-domestic-work-in-haiti-in-2014-analytical-report>

Abstract: This report is an analysis of the overall findings from the research project on Haitian child domestic workers. The main objective of the research is to establish a better understanding of child domestic work phenomena in Haiti, as well as mapping the existing institutional responses. Findings in this report are based on statistical data from a nation-wide household survey carried out in September 2014. The report also draws on insights from a qualitative fieldwork carried out in Haiti in 2014, and an institutional study that included fieldwork in Haiti from May to September 2014. In addition, we have reviewed recent academic literature and policy-related works on child domestic workers in Haiti.

The research was initiated by UNICEF, the Haitian Ministère des Affaires Sociales et du Travail (MAST), the Institut du Bien-Etre Social et de Recherches (IBESR), ILO, IOM, the IRC and the Terre des Hommes Lausanne Foundation. It was carried out with the support of 28 Haitian organisations that have served in a reference group for the research project.

Stanley, Nicky, Siân Oram, Sharon Jakobowitz, Joanne Westwood, Rohan Borschmann, Cathy Zimmerman, og Louise M. Howard. 2016. «The Health Needs and Healthcare Experiences of Young People Trafficked into the UK». *Child Abuse & Neglect* 59 (september): 100–110. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5023059/>

Abstract: Young people who have been trafficked may have experienced significant trauma and violence but little is known about their health and healthcare needs. This UK study aimed to address that gap. It included a health survey and qualitative interviews with 29 young people aged 16–21 trafficked into the UK from other countries who were recruited through voluntary organisations and

children's social services. These data were supplemented by interviews with relevant professionals. Over half the young people had been trafficked for sex work but sexual violence had also been experienced by those trafficked for domestic servitude and labour exploitation. Physical violence, threats, restrictions of liberty and deprivation were also widespread, as were experiences of physical and sexual violence prior to being trafficked. Five young women had become pregnant whilst trafficked; three were parents when interviewed. Two-thirds screened positive for high levels of psychological distress, including PTSD. Twelve reported suicidal thinking. Whilst some were keen for opportunities to talk to health professionals confidentially and wanted practitioners to treat their accounts as credible, others wanted to forget abusive experiences. Complex gatekeeping systems, language barriers and practitioners who failed to take them seriously limited access to healthcare. Support and advocacy were helpful in assisting these young people to navigate healthcare systems. Health professionals need to recognise and respond appropriately to trafficked young people's often complex mental health needs and refer them to relevant services, as well as facilitating care at later times when they might need support or be more ready to receive help.

Strauss, Kendra og Siobhán McGrath. 2017. «Temporary migration, precarious employment and unfree labour relations: Exploring the 'continuum of exploitation' in Canada's Temporary Foreign Worker Program» *Geoforum*, 78: 199-208.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0016718515301342>

Abstract: Exploitation of international migrant workers in the Global North has been increasingly framed in terms of trafficking, in political and legal domains and by the media. Yet posing trafficking as a phenomenon that captures the unfreedom experienced by migrants obscures the variegated means through which unfree labour relations are both institutionalized, and related to more 'mundane' forms of exploitation including precarious employment (for migrants and non-migrants alike). In this paper we argue that conceptualizing forms of unfreedom along a continuum of labour relations highlights this interrelationship, which for migrant workers includes attempts to harness and control mobilities through immigration regimes that restrict mobility bargaining power within labour markets. We use the example of the Temporary Foreign Worker Program (TFWP) in Canada to show how precarious employment, precarious legal status and unfree labour relations interact, and how they are negotiated and contested by of workers themselves.

Stringer, Christitina, D., Hugh Whittaker og Glenn Simmons. 2016. «New Zealand's turbulent waters: the use of forced labour in the fishing industry». *Global Networks* 16 (1): 3–24.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/glob.12077>

Abstract: In this article, we make an empirical and conceptual contribution to the emerging debate on unfree labour in the context of labour chains and global value chains. We recast an historical view of poor labour practices aboard some foreign charter vessels fishing in New Zealand's waters as something more nefarious. Applying the International Labour Organization (ILO) and European Commission (EC) operational indicators of human trafficking for forced labour to 293 interviews, we evaluate the extent to which we can consider migrant fishing crew aboard South Korean vessels as victims of forced labour. We find that they are indeed victims of forced labour and that there is a need to extend the ILO/EC operational indicators to take into account exit strategies. Specifically, there is insufficient recognition of deception, exploitation and coercion at the point of exit, which can prevent a trafficked victim from exiting the employment relationship. Thus, it is crucial to take account of all stages, from recruitment to exit, to understand fully unfree labour in labour and global value chains.

Sullivan, Patricia M., og John F. Knutson. 2000. «Maltreatment and disabilities: A population-based epidemiological study». *Child abuse & neglect* 24 (10): 1257–73.

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/11075694/>

Abstract:

Objectives: To assess the prevalence of abuse and neglect among a population of children identified as a function of an existing disability, relate specific types of disabilities to specific types of abuse, and to determine the effect of abuse and neglect on academic achievement and attendance rates for children with and without disabilities.

Method: An electronic merger of school records with Central Registry, Foster Care Review Board, and police databases was followed by a detailed record review of the circumstances of maltreatment.

Results: Analyses of the circumstances of maltreatment and the presence of disabilities established a 9% prevalence rate of maltreatment for nondisabled children and a 31% prevalence rate for the disabled children. Thus, the study established a significant association between the presence of an educationally relevant disability and maltreatment.

Conclusions: Children with disabilities are 3.4 times more likely to be maltreated than nondisabled peers. School professionals need to be cognizant of the high base rate of maltreatment among the children they serve. Disability status needs to be considered in national incidence studies of maltreatment.

Takasaki, Yoshito. 2020. «Impacts of disability on poverty: Quasi-experimental evidence from landmine amputees in Cambodia». *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization* 180: 85–107.
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0167268120303620>

Abstract: This paper examines the impacts of disability on poverty in rural Cambodia. I combine a natural experiment and spatial blocking. First, I focus on amputation among adults due to landmines, which is free from measurement errors and the onset of which is an exogenous shock. Second, I conduct an original survey stratified by disability status within villages where people have shared the same local vulnerability to landmine accidents. This research design enables matching analysis within small geographic areas, treating demographic factors, such as household formation and fertility, as endogenous. This quasi-experimental study finds that amputation greatly reduces consumption and income, but not subjective well-being (i.e., adaptation), increasing poverty and augmenting its magnitude. Disability triggers a vicious circle of reduced work, low earnings, and limited accumulation of productive assets and social capital. This work-cum-asset channel leads to adverse intergenerational effects on child schooling and child labor.

Tang, Can, Liqiu Zhao og Zhong Zhao (2020) «Does free education help combat child labor? The effect of a free compulsory education reform in rural China» *Journal of Population Economics* (33):601–631.
<https://www.iza.org/publications/dp/12374/free-education-helps-combat-child-labor-the-effect-of-a-free-compulsory-education-reform-in-rural-china>

This paper evaluates the effect of a free compulsory education reform in rural China on the incidence of child labor. We exploit the cross-province variation in the roll-out of the reform and apply a difference-in-differences strategy to identify the causal effects of the reform. We find that the exposure to the free compulsory education significantly reduces the incidence of child labor for boys, but has no significant effect on the likelihood of child labor for girls. Specifically, one additional semester of free compulsory education decreases the incidence of child labor for boys by 8.3 percentage points. Moreover, the negative effect of the reform on the likelihood of child labor is stronger for boys from households with lower socioeconomic status. Finally, the free compulsory education reform may induce parents to reallocate resources towards boys within a household and thus may enlarge the gender gap in human capital investment.

Thomas, C. (2014). Addressing child labor in agriculture supply chains within the global fight against child labor. *Journal of International Law & Policy* 21, 131. <https://jilp.law.ucdavis.edu/issues/volume-21-1/Thomas.pdf>

Abstract: This paper briefly reviews the historic gains that have been made over the past twenty-five years in the global fight against child labor.² The progress made in such a relatively short period of time should serve to strengthen the resolve to carry the fight forward. The reality is however that there is a long and hard road ahead to meet the goal of eliminating child labor, even in its worst forms. Nowhere is that more true than in the agricultural sector. In light of this reality, this paper makes the case for greater attention to be given to the elimination of child labor in agriculture. Eliminating child labor requires addressing its root causes. The global strategy to eliminate child labor set out in The Hague Roadmap³ provides excellent guidance on action required to be taken to address the root causes and to make sustainable progress. This global strategy needs to be applied to rural areas and to agriculture workplaces, plantations and farms. Addressing child labor in agriculture supply chains is an important component of this global strategy. This paper highlights a few ways to address child labor more effectively in agriculture supply chains. It does not attempt to be exhaustive or comprehensive. It stresses the importance of responsible business operations and supply chain management, providing decent work for adults, supporting rural community development, and for the efforts undertaken by business to link to wider public policies adopted to eliminate child labor. In this connection, it makes some suggestions on ways businesses and other stakeholders can move forward to strengthen their impact on the elimination of child labor in agriculture. It concludes by affirming the importance of using lessons learned, being strategic, and addressing child labor from a coordinated development, rights, and sound business practice perspective within agriculture supply chains.

Tyldum, Guri, og Anette Brunovskis. 2005. «Describing the Unobserved: Methodological Challenges in Empirical Studies on Human Trafficking». *International Migration* 43 (1–2): 17–34.
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.0020-7985.2005.00310.x>

Introduction: As the international awareness to the problem of trafficking in persons has increased, the number of studies and publications on the topic has escalated. A substantial number of these publications set out to describe the various elements associated with human trafficking, including estimates of the scope of the phenomenon, descriptions of trends, and characteristics of victims (Kelly, 2002). However, the methodologies applied are not always well suited for these purposes, and inferences are often made based on very limited data. This has led to an urgent call for the improvement of research methods to study human trafficking (see for instance Kelly, 2002; Laczko and Gramegna, 2003; EU, 2004).

Vaha, Milla Emilia & Leena Vastapuu (2018) ‘My heart was already cooked’: girl soldiers and situated moral agencies, *Cambridge Review of International Affairs*, 31:2, 223-238,
<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/09557571.2018.1495180>

Abstract: The number of studies on children in war has steadily increased in the fields of international relations, international law and moral philosophy in recent years. Most of this research has evolved around the legal and moral status of children in war. The status of girl soldiers is particularly intriguing, as it conflates common assumptions about both women and children as innocent victims of war. In this paper we look at narratives of children’s victimhood in the context of war by concentrating on girls who participated, in various forms, in the two Liberian civil wars from 1989 to 1997 and 2000 to 2003. Drawing on interviews conducted with women war veterans, we make the case that the study of child soldiers in general—and girl soldiers in particular—would benefit from a more contextually sensitive and empirically informed study of girls’ experiences, specifically regarding the possibilities and limitations of their capacity to be agents of war. We demonstrate how the agential capacities of children are case sensitive and argue that scholarship must better take into account the complex contextuality of childhood and agency in the study of children in war.

Villalobos, Aremis, Filipa De Castro, Rosalba Rojas, Betania Allen-Leigh, Celia Hubert, Diana Avendaño-Badillo, Martín Romero, Agustín Vázquez-García, Tonatiuh Barrientos-Gutiérrez, og

Eduardo Lazcano-Ponce. 2017. «Child labor and severe functioning difficulties and disability in Mexican children and adolescents 5-17 years of age». *salud pública de méxico* 59: 380–88.
<https://www.saludpublica.mx/index.php/spm/article/view/8483>

Abstract:

Objective. To describe the characteristics of Mexican children and adolescents 5-17 years with severe functioning difficulties and disability and explore their participation in child labor.

Materials and methods. Using data from the National Survey of Boys, Girls and Women in Mexico 2015 we estimated prevalence of functioning difficulties and disability and used logistic regression to explore the association between this condition and child labor.

Results. While 11.2% of Mexicans 5-17 years-old has severe functioning difficulties or disability, 13.4% work. The functioning difficulty and disability domains with the highest prevalence are experiencing anxiety (5.4%) and depression (1.5%) daily. Children and adolescents with severe functioning difficulties and disability are 70% more likely to do child labor [OR=1.7, 95%CI:1.2,2.4]. Educational lag doubles the likelihood of doing child labor [OR=2.2, 95%CI:1.5,3.3].

Conclusions. Guaranteeing educational opportunities and respect for the rights of children with severe functioning difficulties and disability is essential to achieve development of their full potential.

Wijkman, Miriam, og Edward Kleemans. 2019. «Female Offenders of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation». *Crime, Law and Social Change* 72 (1): 53–72.
<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10611-019-09840-x>

Abstract: Female offenders are seldom studied by criminological scholars. This is certainly the case regarding offenses like human trafficking and sexual exploitation. However, the number of women suspected of being a perpetrator of human trafficking should not be underestimated. In this paper we present the results of a study on female perpetrators of human trafficking. We have analyzed the court-files of 150 women who have been convicted for human trafficking. We present results on the prevalence of female offenders of human trafficking and the forms of exploitation they have been convicted for. After this we present the sanctions that were imposed on the women and the offender, offense and victim characteristics. This paper concludes by discussing implications for criminal justice authorities, policy and research.

Worsnop, Catherine Z. 2019. «The disease outbreak-human trafficking connection: a missed opportunity». *Health security* 17 (3): 181–92. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31173508/>

Abstract: This article examines the connection between disease outbreaks and human trafficking. A central challenge in combating trafficking is poor data on its nature and scope. One way to deal with these gaps in knowledge and still target resources effectively is to identify key "push and pull" factors that increase the likelihood of trafficking from origin countries and to destination countries. One under-examined push factor is the outbreak of disease. Outbreaks are associated with several well-documented trafficking risk factors, from the breakdown of rule of law and increase in criminal activity to competition for resources and diminished economic opportunity. Disease outbreaks can also disrupt family ties. For example, the 2014 Ebola outbreak in West Africa left thousands of orphans at increased risk of exploitation. The article outlines possible mechanisms through which outbreaks could increase trafficking risk and, using data on disease outbreaks and trafficking across states over the past 2 decades, provides evidence that countries that have recently experienced a disease outbreak are more likely to have trafficking outflows. The findings point to the importance of integrating trafficking prevention into outbreak response and call for a research agenda more fully examining the connection between trafficking and outbreaks (and potentially other types of natural disasters as well).