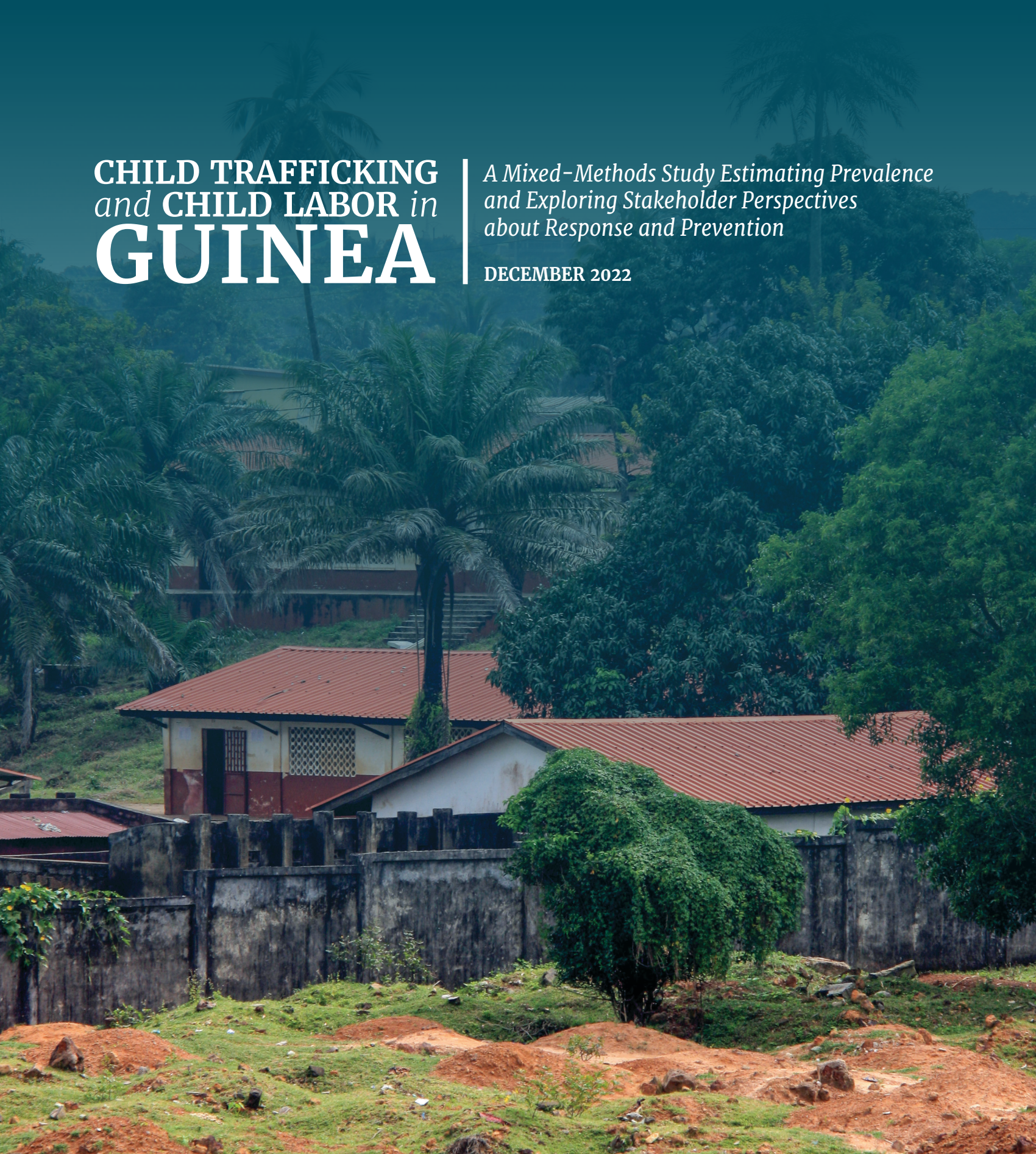


CHILD TRAFFICKING and CHILD LABOR in GUINEA

*A Mixed-Methods Study Estimating Prevalence
and Exploring Stakeholder Perspectives
about Response and Prevention*

DECEMBER 2022



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Child Trafficking and Child Labor in Guinea
A Mixed-Methods Study Estimating Prevalence and Exploring
Stakeholder Perspective about Response and Prevention

DECEMBER 2022

David Okech, Jody Clay Warner, Alex Balch, Tamora Callands, Hui Yi, Anna Cody,
Helen Bryant, Ansoumane Bangoura, Claire Bolton, and Nate Hansen

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

APRIES	African Programming and Research Institute to End Slavery
CenHTRO	Center on Human Trafficking Research and Outreach
CNLTPPA	National Committee to Combat Trafficking in Persons and Similar Practices
COLTE CDE	Coalition of non-governmental agencies
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DCISL	Defence for Children International Sierra Leone
DEFF	Design Effect
DOS	US Department of State
EA	Enumeration Area
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FSU	Family Service Unit
GSI	Global Slavery Index
HDI	Human Development Index
IDI	In-depth Interview
ILO	International Labor Organisation
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRB	Institutional Review Board
KII	Key informant interviews
MASPFPE	The Ministry of Social Action and Promotion of Women and Children
MSE	Multiple Systems Estimation
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NSUM	Network Scale-Up Method
ODK	Open Data Kit
RAN	ResilientAfrica Network
SGD	Sustainable Development Goal
SVI	Stat View International
TIP	Trafficking in Persons
TIP OFFICE	DOS Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons
TOT	Training of trainers
TVPA	Trafficking Victims Protection Act
UNAIDS	The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNAID	United States Agency for International Development

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The **Center on Human Trafficking Research & Outreach (CenHTRO)** at the University of Georgia (UGA) conducts research, develops programming, and influences policies that drastically and measurably reduce human trafficking. Our **African Programming and Research Initiative to End Slavery (APRIES)** project is an international consortium of anti-trafficking researchers and policy advocates at UGA and the University of Liverpool (UoL) that works to reduce the prevalence of human trafficking in Sub-Saharan Africa by transforming the capacity of community-engaged agencies to implement prevention, prosecution, and protection strategies, using rigorous research to identify service and policy gaps that inform our collaborations with local implementation partners.

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David Okech (UGA) is the Principal Investigator for this study and is assisted by co-investigators Jody Clay-Warner (UGA), Alex Balch (UoL), and Tamora Callands (UGA). Hui Yi (quantitative) and Anna Cody (qualitative), both of UGA, performed the research study and drafted the report. Helen Bryant (UoL) wrote the policy and programming recommendations. Callands' Social Technology and Risk Reduction (STARR) Lab coded the qualitative data. Kyle Vincent served as the statistics consultant and offered feedback.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

STUDY OVERVIEW & AIMS

We report the results of a mixed-methods, community-based research study conducted in Guinea by Africa Programming and Research Initiative to End Slavery (APRIES) at the Center on Human Trafficking Research and Outreach (CenHTRO) in partnership with continent-based research partners, ResilientAfrica Network (RAN) at Makerere University in Uganda and STAT View International (SVI) in Guinea, between 2019–2021. This executive summary provides a brief overview of study methods, findings and implications. Recommendations for policy and practice grounded in study findings are also presented. For more details and an in-depth discussion in each of these areas, please refer to the body of the report.

METHODS SUMMARY

The study aimed to:

- 1 Describe the nature of the child trafficking as well as the service and policy gaps in addressing child trafficking in Guinea.
- 2 Estimate prevalence of child trafficking in two regions of Guinea (Boké and Mamou) using both direct estimation and the Network Scale-up Method (NSUM).

Data were collected in Boké and Mamou regions:

- 1 Household surveys of 3,047 randomly sampled households.
- 2 Qualitative interviews with 19 young people (18-to-25-year-olds) who had experienced child trafficking, 5 parents/guardians of young people who had experienced child trafficking, and 23 key informants (including governmental officials, NGO staff, Child Protection Officers, and community leaders).
- 3 16 focus group discussions with community members and 1 focus group discussion with the National Anti-Trafficking Committee.

KEY FINDINGS

Study findings are presented in 7 sections: 1) Prevalence Estimates of Child Trafficking and Child Labor, 2) Community Perspectives about Child Trafficking and Child Labor, 3) Types of Child Labor and Child Trafficking Experienced, 4) Exploitation Involving Force, Fraud, or Coercion, 5) Vulnerabilities to Child Labor and Child Trafficking, 6) Perspectives about Leaving a Trafficking Situation and Re-integration Post-trafficking, 7) Analysis of Policy and Service Gaps. Note that findings are presented from both the household survey and the qualitative interviews and focus groups where appropriate.

PREVALENCE ESTIMATES

- 1 The direct prevalence estimates¹ for **child trafficking** indicated that among the household sample of children aged 5 – 17 years old between April 2020 and April 2021:
 - 247,983 children in Boké (63.12%)
 - 178,841 children in Mamou (67.46%) are estimated to have experienced trafficking.
- 2 The direct prevalence estimates for **child labor** indicated that among the household sample of children aged 5–17 years old between April 2020 and April 2021:
 - 257,922 children in Boké (65.65%) and
 - 186,767 children in Mamou (70.45%) are estimated to have been involved in child labor.
- 3 The NSUM produced prevalence estimates were significantly smaller than those produced by direct estimation techniques (household survey). More research is needed to assess the utility of NSUM in estimating this hard-to-reach population in developing or under-developed countries.

COMMUNITY PERSPECTIVES ABOUT CHILD TRAFFICKING AND CHILD LABOR

- 1 **Focus group discussion (FGD) participants across groups agreed that child trafficking can have a negative impact on children and communities.** For example, respondents noted that CT can impact a child's future due to a disruption in education. However, there were mixed views about what trafficking is, how trafficking happens, and whether or not trafficking is happening within the respondents' communities.
- 2 Although all respondent groups strongly condemned child trafficking, **there was a wide variety of views regarding the acceptability of child labor and child work.** Many respondents suggested that children's work (especially in domestic and agricultural contexts) is an important part of their education and preparation for their future. Also, some respondents reported that child labor may sometimes be necessary to alleviate family poverty.

¹see full findings for in-depth reporting of NSUM and direct estimation, as well as analysis of the differences in methodologies.

- About half of all FGD respondents reported that they viewed children working three hours or more per day for their family as acceptable with some respondents reporting that they viewed children working as much as 8 hours per day for their family as acceptable.
- **Generally, respondents suggested that working outside of the home was more exploitative than working for the child's own family.**

TYPES OF CHILD LABOR AND CHILD TRAFFICKING EXPERIENCED

- Portering was the most common hazardous labor sector for child trafficking in the sampled households in the two hotspot areas.** Among trafficked children in the households surveyed, commercial sex was found to be the least common labor sector, followed by mining/quarrying (Boké) and manufacturing (Mamou) as the second least common labor sectors. The estimated percent of trafficked children involved in each sector, according to the household survey, is presented below:
 - Portering: Boké (69.32%), Mamou (61.23%)
 - Construction: Boké (8.89%), Mamou (4.37%)
 - Fishing: Boké (5.27%), Mamou (2.91%)
 - Manufacturing: Boké (2.62%), Mamou (0.90%)
 - Mining/quarrying: Boké (1.86%), Mamou (1.80%)
 - Commercial Sex: Boké (0.98%), Mamou (0.69%)
- Qualitative respondents in all groups reported that **domestic work (working as a maid, providing childcare), street vending (selling and restaurant work), and agricultural work were the most common forms of child trafficking.** Many survivors and parents described trafficking situations that involved multiple forms of trafficking, such as performing domestic work and restaurant work. According to the household survey, the estimated percent of trafficked children in the sampled households involved in each of these sectors, is presented below:
 - Agricultural work: Boké (58.21%), Mamou (62.73%)
 - Trading/vending activities: Boké (24.84%), Mamou (20.32%)
 - Domestic work for another household: Boké (18.06%), Mamou (18.14%)
 - Working in workshops (e.g., crafts, mechanics): Boké (14.06%), Mamou (6.61%)
 - Begging: Boké (1.84%), Mamou (0.56%)
 - Motorcycle taxi driving: Boké (1.57%), Mamou (0.91%)
- Carrying heavy loads, exposure to dust, fumes or gases and exposure to extreme cold, heat or humidity are the three most frequently reported forms of hazardous working conditions.** The estimated prevalence of engagement in potentially hazardous working conditions among child trafficking victims in each region is reported below.

- Carrying heavy loads: Boké (67.86%), Mamou (71.84%)
- Exposure to extreme cold, heat or humidity: Boké (63.13%), Mamou (43.48%)
- Exposure to dust, fumes or gases: Boké (56.08%), Mamou (49.38%)
- Operating heavy machinery or dangerous tools: Boké (10.34%), Mamou (2.43%)
- Exposure to loud noise or vibration: Boké (14.58%), Mamou (2.84%)

EXPLOITATION THAT INVOLVES FORCE, FRAUD, OR COERCION

- According to data collected in the household survey, **(1) being forced to work for someone who is not a member of the household, (2) being forced to work to pay for school, and (3) being forced to work outside of the home for little or no wages** were the three most common experiences of force, fraud or coercion among children in the household sample.
 - Forced to work for non-household member: Boké (19.98%), Mamou (19.97%)
 - Forced to work outside the home: Boké (18.85%), Mamou (5.13%)
 - Forced to work to pay for school: Boké (5.04%), Mamou (2.57%)
- Most survivors interviewed for this study described traffickers using multiple forms of force, fraud or coercion to maintain the trafficking situation.** For example, survivors described:
 - **Force:** being threatened, experiencing psychological and physical violence and assault, being forced to work.
 - **Fraud:** working under false pretenses after being promised a job or vocational training opportunity (such as tailoring school, driving trucks) or access to an education.
 - **Coercion:** having food withheld, being isolated from family and friends, experiencing controlled communication during trafficking, and traffickers using fear of law enforcement involvement as a threat to survivors.

POTENTIAL VULNERABILITIES TO TRAFFICKING

- According to the household survey, children aged 12-17, who are married, who contributed to the expenses of the household, and those who are not enrolled in a formal school experienced trafficking at higher rates and had increased odds of being trafficked.
- Results from the household survey indicate that the odds of being trafficked were slightly higher for male children. The odds of being trafficked for male children were 11 % higher in Boké and 27% higher in Mamou. This implies that there is a slightly higher prevalence rate of trafficking for boys compared with girls.
- Qualitative findings revealed that structural vulnerability factors (such as a lack of schooling or social services) could be exacerbated by personal and family characteristics (such as single parenting or experiences of poverty) and social and cultural factors (such as conceptions of the age of responsibility and confusion about the line between acceptable children's work and exploitive work for children) which then could increase vulnerability to CT.

4 Key informants and community members who were interviewed suggested that children who may be most vulnerable to experiencing trafficking are children who are:

- informally fostered, also called confiage in Guinea
- orphans
- “on the move” (children who are migrants looking for work)
- 14 years or over (since they are often viewed as adults)
- asked to provide financial support to their family

Perspectives about Leaving a Trafficking Situation and Re-integration Post-trafficking

- 1 Many survivors in this study reported leaving the trafficking situation on their own or with help from family or friends. No survivors in our study reported receiving help from authorities or NGOs to leave the trafficking situation, although some did receive help after they left.
- 2 Survivors and parents reported challenges with re-integration including difficulty accessing vocational or educational training, or psycho-social support services and having their basic needs met.
- 3 Post-trafficking, most survivors reported that they were receiving help from family, friends, or neighbors, especially with enrollment in vocational training (such as tailoring), or school, as well as in having emotional support. However, very few survivors reported getting help from professionals (NGOs or CBOs) or authority figures post-trafficking.



ANALYSIS OF POLICY AND SERVICE GAPS

POLICY GAPS

- 1 Although there have been revisions to the Guinea Penal Code and Children’s Code to include child trafficking-related offenses respondents noted main gaps such as:
 - Lack of a national law against trafficking and gaps in the current legislation. For example, key informants suggested that the current laws do not regulate the domestic labor sector and highlighted how this might make it difficult for authorities to intervene in cases of child trafficking for domestic work. In addition, insufficient punishments to deter trafficking offenses were reported.
 - Justice response to CT was reported to be hampered by insufficient capacity in terms of knowledge, funding, corruption, and oversight systems. For example, key informants and FGD respondents described perpetrators pre-maturely released before prosecution due to corruption and community “interference”, especially when perpetrators were friends or relations of authority figures.
 - Generally, respondents reported a mistrust in the ability of the existing judicial system to prosecute cases of child trafficking, especially in cases where a poor family has been victimized by a well-to-do family. Community members suggested that they were generally more inclined to report cases of CT to community organizations, such as a social club or NGO rather than authorities.
- 2 There is a lack of transparency concerning the current implantation of the National Action Plan for Trafficking in Persons (2020-2022) and the Emergency Anti-Trafficking action plan which was adopted by the transitional government following the 2021 change in government.

SERVICE GAPS

- 1 Although many key informants described several interventions in response to child trafficking including: awareness raising campaigns, involvement of local child protection committees (CLEFS) in facilitating community response to child trafficking, and collaborations between various governmental agencies and NGOs, many FGD respondents suggested that communities often do nothing to respond to child trafficking or that “we talk about it [child trafficking] but no concrete action is taken” (FGD #1, female adults and elders, Boké).
- 2 There appeared to be a disconnect between how key informants may view the accessibility of services for trafficking victims and how the services or access to services may be experienced within communities by survivors and parents themselves. Where key informants sometimes reported accessible services, but survivors, parents and community members reported little to no access to services, especially within rural or island communities.

CHALLENGES TO CHILD TRAFFICKING RESPONSE

Respondents noted several challenges to child trafficking response including:

- 1 Funding and sustainability of anti-trafficking resources and services.
- 2 Challenges with reporting access and mechanisms (e.g., not knowing where or how to report CT).
- 3 Difficulties with the prosecution of traffickers (e.g., corruption or community interference).
- 4 Difficulty with systems collaboration (e.g. lack of coordination between agencies, lack of a shared definition of trafficking, and an absence of standardized tools and procedures for referrals and services).
- 5 Social factors (lack of awareness about the impact of child trafficking and lack of prioritization of child trafficking as an issue of concern).

RECOMMENDATIONS

PREVENTION

- 1 Increase public awareness of current child trafficking laws in communities by reframing engagement to fit access needs.
- 2 Encourage and focus development efforts for youth centers and schools in rural and island communities.

PROTECTION

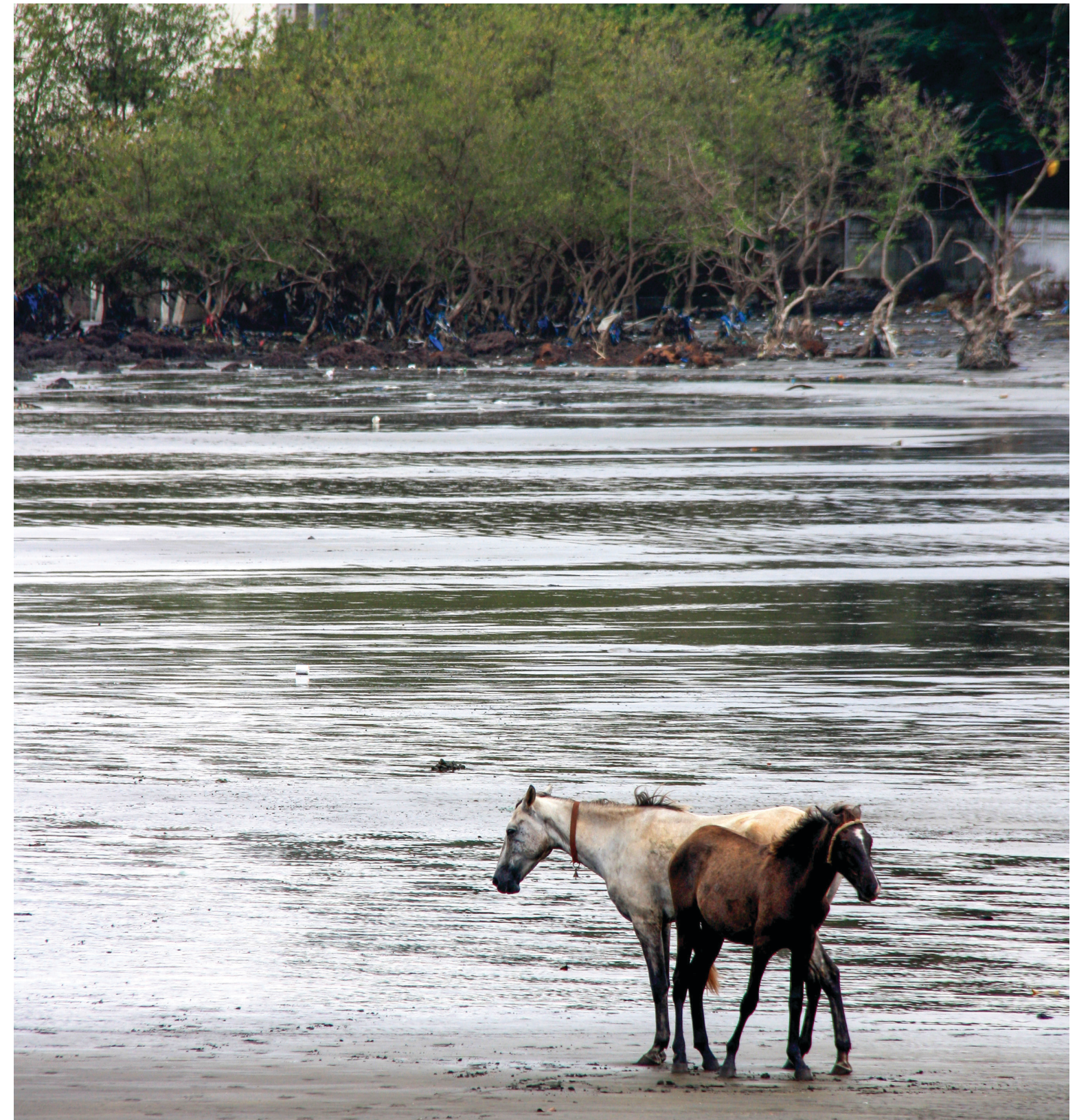
- 3 Provide training for child protection system stakeholders such as magistrates, lawyers, police officers, and chiefs of quarters which focuses on identifying and responding to child trafficking using existing laws.
- 4 Signpost survivors to agencies that provide employment opportunities, financial support, and emotional support.

PROSECUTION

- 5 Amend current anti-trafficking policies to incorporate specific situations in which the victim is a child.
- 6 Encourage survivor participation in prosecution through the provision of free legal services and other incentives in the form of transport refunds for court appearances.

PARTNERSHIP

- 7 Coordinate anti-trafficking efforts through the consolidation of current cross-sectoral agencies in order to more effectively and efficiently use current resources.
- 8 Harmonize communications between anti-trafficking stakeholders, including children's groups, in order to build a multi-sectoral approach.



STUDY OVERVIEW

APRIES at CenHTRO in partnership with continent-based research partners, ResilientAfrica Network (RAN) at Makerere University in Uganda and STAT View International (SVI) conducted this mixed-methods, community-based research study conducted in Guinea, between 2019–2021. The study aims were to:

- 1 Describe the nature of the child trafficking problem as well as the service and policy gaps in addressing child trafficking in Guinea.
- 2 Estimate prevalence of child trafficking in two regions of Guinea (Boké and Mamou) using both direct estimation and the Network Scale-up Method (NSUM).

This study employed a mixed-methods, sequential design. As described in figure 1, data were collected from two primary regions in Guinea, Boké and Mamou. The majority of the household surveys were conducted in the region of Boké. Qualitative data were collected in the two hotspot regions, as well as in Conakry to reach key informants at the national level. Data collected from the qualitative phase informed household survey refinement. Three data collection methods were used:

- 1 47 in-depth qualitative interviews (IDIs) with 3 stakeholder groups:
 - a. young people who had experienced child trafficking (N= 19)
 - b. guardians of young people who had experienced child trafficking (N=5), and
 - c. key informants (KIIs) who had professional knowledge about the problem of child trafficking in Guinea (N= 23).
- 2 17 focus group discussions (FGD) with community members.
- 3 3,047 household surveys of randomly sampled households.

More detail about study methods, including data collection procedures, are described in the methods section of this report.

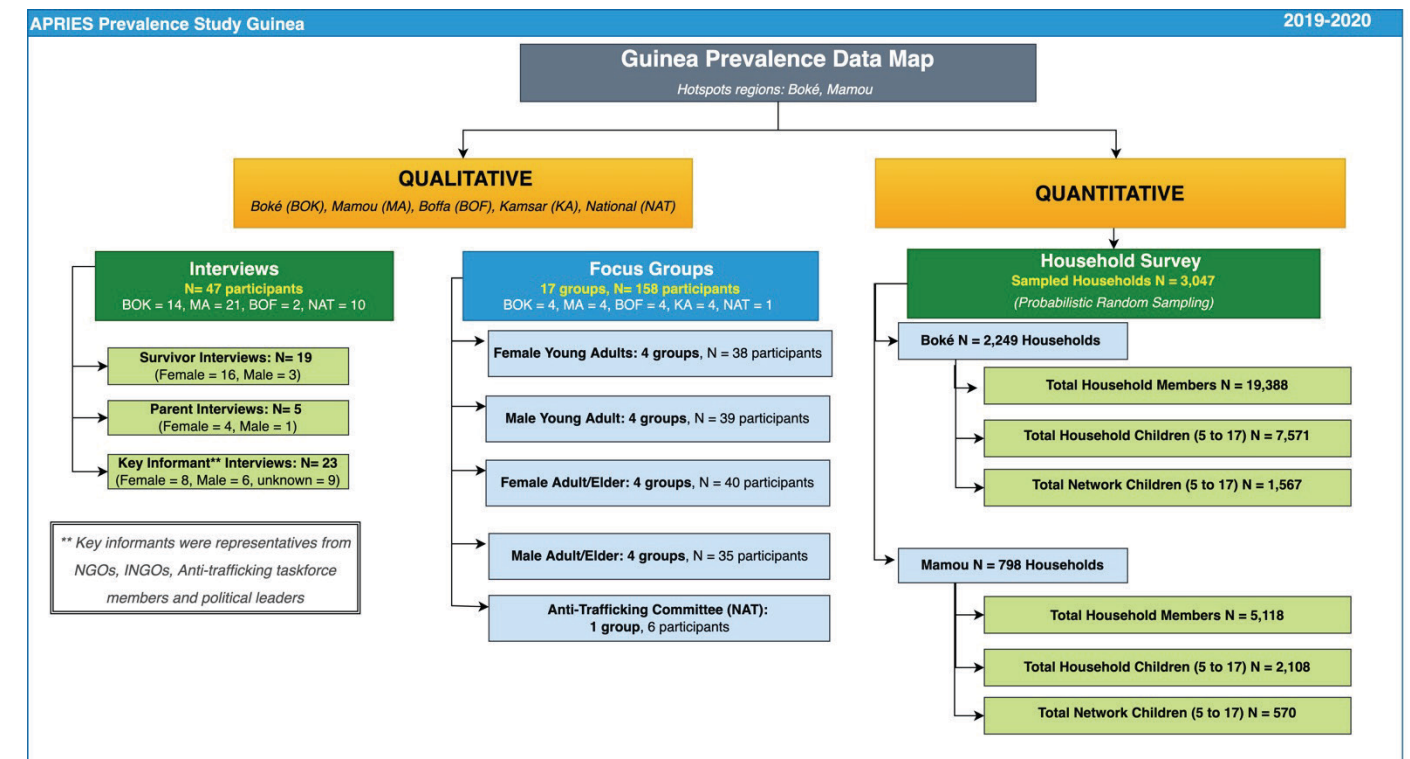


Figure 1. Guinea CT Study Data Collection Map

RESEARCH ETHICS

Before data collection, ethical approval for this study was obtained through the ethics review committees of Guinea, the University of Georgia (headquarters of CenHTRO and APRIES Consortium co-lead) and the University of Liverpool (APRIES consortium co-lead). In addition, approval was sought from the Guinean government and local leaders as well as the Guinean National Committee to Combat Trafficking in Persons and Similar Practices (CNLTTPA).

KEY TERMS

Trafficking in persons, human trafficking or modern day slavery: Recruiting, harboring, transporting, providing, or obtaining a person for labor, commercial sex or other services related to exploitation through the use of force, fraud, or coercion (The Palermo Protocol, 2020). Modern day slavery includes, but does not require movement. People may be considered trafficking victims if they were born into servitude, were exploited in their hometown, were transported to the exploitative situation, previously consented to work for a trafficker, or participated in a crime as a direct result of being trafficked (The Palermo Protocol, 2020).

Child Trafficking. We define child trafficking following the Palermo Protocol, as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of a person under the age of 18 for any form of exploitative labor or commercial sex act.

Child Labor. Child labor is any work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development. In particular: children below 12 years working in any economic activities, children aged 12 to 14 engaged in more than light work, and all children engaged in the worst forms of child labor (ILO Conventions 138, 182 and UN Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989, Art 32). In addition, children aged 15 to 17 are considered to be engaged in child labor if they exceed work-hour limits established by the ILO (Global Estimates of Child Labor, 2017)².

Children are classified as victims of child trafficking if, in the last year, they were subject to any of the “worst forms of child labor,” per Article 3 of ILO Convention Number 182³:

- a. Exposing children to any form of slavery or practice similar to slavery, including recruitment of children in armed conflict.
- b. Using children in prostitution.
- c. Using children in illicit activities such as the production and trafficking of drugs.
- d. Having children to perform work that is likely to harm their health, safety or morals, or work in hazardous conditions, which are harmful to their physical and mental development.

Forced Labor: Labor obtained by any of the following methods: the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery (ILO Forced Labor Convention, 1930 (No. 29)⁴; Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labor Convention, 1930⁵; Forced Labor (Supplementary Measures) Recommendation, 2014 (No. 203)⁶).

²International Labour Office. 2017. Global estimates of child labour: Results and trends, 2012–2016 Geneva.

³https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:C182

⁴[ILO Forced Labor Convention, 1930 \(No. 29\)](#)

⁵[Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labor Convention, 1930](#)

⁶[Forced Labor \(Supplementary Measures\) Recommendation, 2014 \(No. 203\)](#)

STUDY BACKGROUND & CONTEXT

Globally, there is a steady rise in the number of reported cases of human trafficking; for example, between 2011 and 2016, there was an estimated 40% rise in the number of human trafficking cases notified to UNODC (UNODC, 2018). According to estimates from the 2012 International Labor Office global survey, 90% (18.7 million) of the 20.9 million victims of forced labor are exploited in the private economy, of which 22% (4.5 million) were sexually exploited victims, while 68% (14.2 million) were victims of forced labor exploitation, primarily in agriculture, construction, domestic work, manufacturing, mining and utilities (International Labor Office, 2014). Between 2010–2012, children have been estimated to account for 70% of trafficked persons in Sub-Saharan Africa (Martin Fowke, 2016).

Trafficking in Persons is estimated to be the second most profitable organized crime worldwide, with an estimated profit of 150 billion USD annually (International Labor Office, 2014). Globally, trafficking can range from large, sophisticated networks seamlessly operating within well-established systems in Africa, Eastern Europe, South Asia, and the Middle East to Western countries in Western Europe and North America, to independently run local establishments (UNODC, 2009). In sub-Saharan Africa, prevalence estimates suggest that forced-labor related trafficking is the most frequently occurring (63%), followed by sexual exploitation (31%), though there are substantial gaps regarding knowledge about patterns, precise prevalence estimates and flows of trafficking in persons as well prosecution/conviction and reintegration of the trafficking cases in the region (Kangaspunta et al., 2018). According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), in some parts of Africa and the Mekong region in South East Asia, children are estimated to make up the majority of forced-labor related trafficked populations – up to 100% in some parts of West Africa (UNODC, 2009).

Africa is often reported to have the highest prevalence of human trafficking in the world with an estimated rate of 7.6 victims per 1,000 people (ILO, Walk Free Foundation, & IOM, 2017) however, scholars have noted that this high prevalence may be a result of child marriage being included in human trafficking prevalence estimations. Although there appear to be overlaps between child marriage and child trafficking as evidenced in this report (see section qualitative descriptions of child trafficking experiences) and elsewhere (Warria, 2017), the inclusion of child marriage as a form of human trafficking is controversial.

Countries that make up the Mano River sub-region in West Africa (Sierra Leone, Guinea, Liberia, and Cote d'Ivoire) form a hotspot for human trafficking as source, recipient, or transit countries. Trafficking in these countries takes the form of both internal trafficking (from rural to urban areas within the country), and external trafficking to other African countries, the Middle East and Europe (predominantly for domestic labor but also for prostitution) (Bosma, 2018; Monzini, 2015).

HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN GUINEA

Guinea is a source, transit, and to a lesser extent destination country for men, women, and children subjected to forced labor and sex trafficking (DoS, 2022). Children who are working in the informal labor sector, are homeless or orphaned, who have albinism are particularly vulnerable to trafficking (DoS, 2022). Recent reports have indicated that, due to economic pressures from the Covid-19 pandemic, there may be an increase in children and women seeking employment in gold mines, which could lead to increased vulnerability to trafficking (DoS, 2022). Over the years, US Department of State (DoS) rankings for Guinea with regard to response to child trafficking has been seen to fluctuate, with the lowest ranking of Tier 3 in 2017 (DoS, 2010, 2017, 2020, 2022; Figure 2). Ranking fluctuation is attributed to the relatively

sporadic and modest nature of response to child trafficking in Guinea (Comité des droits de l'homme & Juliette Bail, 2018). Guinea briefly returned to a Tier 2 ranking in 2019 however, in 2020, was again downgraded to Tier 2 Watchlist, due to an upshot in trafficking amidst a milder government response (DoS, 2020). In 2022, Guinea received a waiver to remain on Tier 2 Watchlist, rather than being downgraded to Tier 3 (DoS, 2022). The waiver was granted due to Guinea's significant efforts in drafting and approving a National Action Plan, with the hope that this plan will be implemented (DoS, 2022).

There remain concerns that child trafficking continues to be a major problem with perpetrators not held accountable (UN Economic and social council: Committee on Economic Social and Cultural Rights, 2020). Unfortunately, in 2020, the rankings of Guinea were downgraded to Tier 2 Watchlist, due to an upshot in trafficking amidst a milder government response (DoS, 2020). There were also concerns that child trafficking remains a major problem and often perpetrators go unpunished (UN Economic and social council: Committee on Economic Social and Cultural Rights, 2020).

According to recent DoS Trafficking in Persons reports, the Government of Guinea has made significant efforts to comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking, but continues to not demonstrate overall increasing anti-trafficking efforts compared to previous years (DoS, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2022). Although the government newly allocated funds for the Office for the Protection of Gender, Children, and Morals (OPROGEM), the agency within the Guinea police responsible for investigating trafficking and child labor, OPROGEM remains severely underfunded and with low capacity for detection and successful prosecution of perpetrators of human trafficking (DoS, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2022). The government has been challenged to proactively identify or directly provide services to trafficking victims and inter-country repatriation of identified victims is rare. Furthermore, Guinea continues to lack sufficient funding or support for NGOs and shelters that assist victims (DoS, 2022).

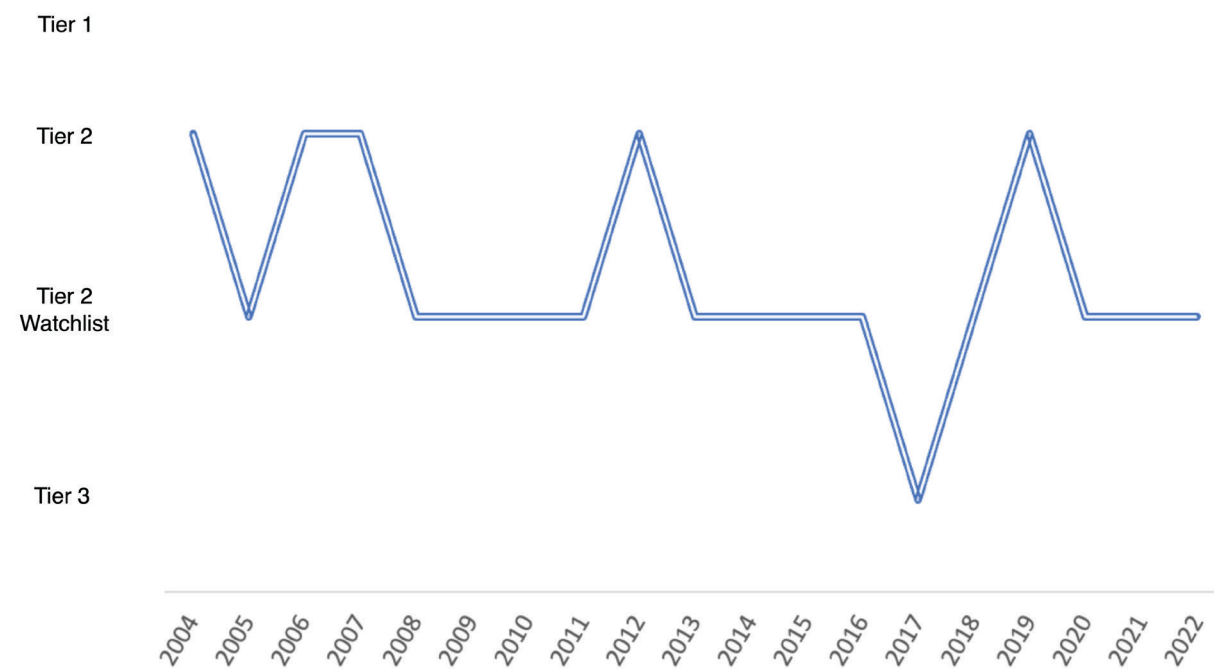


Figure 2. Tier ranking for Guinea on response to child trafficking between 2004-2020. Note: Data sources: DoS TIP reports 2010, 2017, 2020, and 2022.

CURRENT STUDY

To fill a major gap in knowledge about the manifestations and prevalence of child trafficking in Guinea, this report describes the nature of the problem, service and policy gaps, as well as community and victim experiences to inform interventions to reduce child trafficking in the selected hotspots. This information could help agencies that are developing strategies to mitigate child trafficking and other forms of modern-day slavery to select the most appropriate interventions among the most vulnerable populations. Findings from this report may also be useful for policymakers, community leaders, and advocacy groups who are working to develop and implement meaningful strategies to disrupt and prevent child trafficking within the country and region.

GUINEA IN TRANSITION

Guinea is a young country that gained independence from France 64 years ago in 1958 (CIA, 2021). The population is estimated to be over 13.8 million, with a little over half of the population under the age of 18 (UNICEF, n.d.). Since becoming an independent nation, Guinea has faced tremendous political and social turmoil, including a history of military coups. Guinean youth, who have a history of challenging corruption and advocating for democracy in their country, have faced repression and human rights abuses from leadership (Bangura, 2021). Recent political instability has again left the country facing an uncertain future (CIA, 2021). In 2010, Guinea held its first open democratic election and elected Alpha Conde who served two 5-year terms.

In 2020, President Conde sought a change to the constitution to extend term limits to 6 years for the presidential office (Bangura, 2021). This constitutional amendment was vigorously opposed by many Guineans, and the international community expressed grave concerns about the potential impact of the change in the constitution (Bangura, 2021). Despite concerns, the constitutional amendment was approved in a referendum, which was met with strong protests where at least 50 people lost their lives (Amnesty International, 2020). Following the adoption of the constitutional amendments, President Conde used the new term limit provisions to run for and win a third term.

In October of 2021, soon after the election, there was a military coup after which the Guinean government and constitution were suspended (Bangura, 2021; CIA, 2021; News Wires, 2020). The country is currently being run by the National Council of Transition (CNT), under transitional president Colonel Mamady Doumbouya, the leader of the 2021 coup and a member of the Guinea military (CIA, 2021). As of the time of writing this report, the National Council of the Rally for Development, CNRD approved a 36-month (3-year) transition plan to move from military to civilian rule (Africanews, 2021; BBC News, 2021).

Data for this study were collected before the military coup. Implications of this drastic change in the Guinean government have been far-reaching, resulting in a disruption in ties between Guinea and the international community. Despite these changes, the APRIES team is committed to finalizing and disseminating this report about child trafficking in Guinea in the hopes that soon the findings and recommendations in this report could be useful for Guinean policymakers and community members who are currently actively working to re-build a democratic Guinea.

GUINEAN SOCIAL CONTEXT

Ethnic groups in Guinea include Fulani (Peuhl) 33.4%, Malinke 29.4%, Susu 21.2%, Guerze 7.8%, Kissi 6.2%, Toma 1.6%, and other/foreign 0.4% (CIA, 2018). Although there are over 40 languages spoken in the country, French is the official language (CIA, 2021). Education is compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 13 (UNESCO, Institute of Statistics, n.d.). The primary school enrollment rate is 78% which is comparable with the regional average of 81% (USAID: International Data and Economic Analysis, n.d.).

However, the percentage of children who complete primary school is low at 45% compared with 60% among countries in the region (USAID: International Data and Economic Analysis, n.d.). There is also a large gender gap in completion rates where male children have a significantly higher rate of primary school completion, at 52%, compared with female children at 31% (UNICEF Data: Monitoring the situation of children and women). Household violence, including violence against children and women, are common in the country. MICS 2016 survey data, reported by UNICEF, indicate that 92% of children (ages 1–14) reported experiencing physical or psychological aggression by caregivers (UNICEF Data: Monitoring the situation of children and women).

Unfortunately, this is consistent with other countries in the region (Sierra Leone, 92%; Guinea-Bissau, 76%; UNICEF Data: Monitoring the situation of children and women). In addition, data from the 2018 DHS survey, also reported by UNICEF, indicated that most adults, 15–49 years old, reported that they believe violence against a wife (hitting, beating) by her husband is justified (women 67%, men 57%; UNICEF Data: Monitoring the situation of children and women). This is comparatively higher than neighboring countries in the region. For example, in Sierra Leone 44% of women reported they believe intimate partner violence is justified, compared to 29% of men; and in Guinea-Bissau 34% of women versus 30% of men feel violence against women within marriage is justified (UNICEF Data: Monitoring the situation of children and women).

According to the UNDP, Guinea's human development index⁷ is ranked 182 out of 189, which is comparable to other countries in the region (UNDP, 2022). Approximately 44% of the population is living under the poverty line (CIA, 2018). According to data from USAID, the multi-dimensional poverty index for Guinea is 0.373, which is higher than the surrounding region at 0.261 (USAID: International Data and Economic Analysis, n.d.).

The child dependency ratio of children aged 0–14 for every 100 people aged 15–64 in 2022 is 75.4, which means that there are approximately 75 child dependents for every 100 young adult and adult workers (UNICEF Data Warehouse. Cross-Sector Indicators, n.d.). This is consistent with the region where Sierra Leone has a child dependency ratio for the same age group at 67.3 and Senegal has a child dependency population of 74.9 (UNICEF Data Warehouse. Cross-Sector Indicators, n.d.). To offer a comparison, the dependency ratio for the same age groups in the United States is 27.6 (UNICEF Data Warehouse. Cross-Sector Indicators, n.d.).

CHILDREN'S EXPERIENCES AND POTENTIAL VULNERABILITIES

Data from the most recent MICS survey in Guinea (2016), as reported by UNICEF, revealed several vulnerabilities that Guinean children face, especially in terms of lack of parental attention and monitoring (UNICEF Data: Monitoring the situation of children and women). For example, the survey indicated that:

⁷The human development index (HDI) is a measure of progress, developed by the UNDP, which accounts for life expectancy, education and income. A low ranking indicates that a county is struggling compared with other countries and territories.

- The under-5 mortality rate is high at 95.6 per 1000 live births, which places Guinea in between neighbors Sierra Leone (107.8) and Guinea-Bissau (76.8). For comparison the under 5 mortality rate in the United States is 6.3 per 1000 live births (UNICEF Data: Monitoring the situation of children and women).

- 34% of children under 5 were reported to be left alone or with another child under the age of 10 for more than 1 hour at least once a week. For comparison, this percentage was 30% in Sierra Leone and 70% in Guinea-Bissau (UNICEF Data: Monitoring the situation of children and women).

- 31% of children (3 to 5 years old) were reported to have an adult household member engage with them in 4 or more activities to provide early stimulation and responsive care in the last 3 days. This percentage was 29% in Sierra Leone and 44% in Guinea-Bissau (UNICEF Data: Monitoring the situation of children and women).

Guinean girls and women appear to be particularly vulnerable, compared with women in neighboring countries. For example, 92% percent of girls and women aged 15–49 have undergone female genital mutilation (UNICEF Data: Monitoring the situation of children and women).

This is in comparison to Sierra Leone reporting 61% and Guinea-Bissau reporting 48%. In addition, Guinean women seem to be particularly vulnerable to early marriage, where 47% of 20–24-year-old women were married before they turned 18 years old (UNICEF Data: Monitoring the situation of children and women). This is in comparison to 30% in Sierra Leone and 26% in Guinea-Bissau (UNICEF Data: Monitoring the situation of children and women).

Particularly relevant for this report, current estimates of child labor, calculated by ILO using MICS 2016 data, indicate that around 31% of children aged 5–14 are engaged in child labor either in their household or outside of the household. This appears to be lower than other countries in the region such as Sierra Leone 35% and Guinea-Bissau 57% (DoL, 2021).

CHILD PROTECTION AND CHILD WELFARE SYSTEMS IN GUINEA

A number of agencies are involved in the child trafficking response in Guinea, including the Ministry of Social Action, Ministry of Justice through the Juvenile Court, the Ministry of Security and Civil Protection through OPROGEM, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education and the High Command of the National Gendarmerie through the Directorate of Judicial Investigations which has a division dedicated to the protection of women and children, Junior Police Officers (JPOs), the Police Force, and SYPEG (Child Protection System in Guinea). SYPEG has a multi-sectoral representation composed of traditional chiefs, locally elected leaders, opinion leaders, religious leaders, trade unionists, representatives of the health, education, and police. SYPEG was meant to be established at all administrative levels: prefectures, districts, and sectors of Guinea. However, reports indicate that the coverage of local child protection committees is approximately 78% (OHCHR, 2017).

Key informants described that once the SYPEG structures identify a case of trafficking in their neighborhood or in the villages, they send information to the Directorate of Social Work at regional/prefecture level, which is then involved in coordinating support for the trafficking victim and monitoring response to child trafficking activities. The government agencies in Guinea mainly play the role of strategy setting and coordination of key stakeholders involved in response to child trafficking. Some of the coordination activities

include convening of quarterly performance review meetings for agencies working to mitigate child trafficking.

A coalition of non-governmental agencies (COLTE CDE) is also involved in child protection and the fight against trafficking in Guinea. Trainings are organized under COLTE CDE for its members to build their capacity to respond to child trafficking and child protection issues. Furthermore, some non-government actors like Sabou-Guinea and Terre des Hommes also organize coordination and experience-sharing workshops periodically. The latter also developed platforms like the MCL (minors in conflict with the law) to share experiences on child trafficking response.

ANTI-CHILD TRAFFICKING INSTITUTIONAL SET UP IN GUINEA

The Ministry of Social Action and Promotion of Women and Children (MASPFE) is mandated to provide protection and social services for vulnerable groups such as, minors (including victims of child labor and human trafficking) and elders. MASPFE also provides reintegration services to trafficking victims. The MASPFE houses CNLTPPA's secretariat, a coordination platform for stakeholders involved in anti-human trafficking efforts.

The CNLTPPA was established by law in 2017 with a mandate of stimulating, designing and developing policies, programs, and projects related to the fight against TIP and similar practices in Guinea ("Décret D/2017/039/PRG/SGG du 17 février 2017, portant création, attributions, organisation composition, fonctionnement du comité national de lutte contre la traite des personnes et pratiques assimilées" (CNLTPPA 2017). The CNLTPPA is responsible for the following:

1. Developing the National Action Plan on prevention, protection, repression, return, reintegration, as well as coordination of the fight against TIP and similar practices;
2. Collecting and disseminating information on TIP and related practices;
3. Advocating against TIP and similar practices;
4. Developing technical and financial partnership strategies for the implementation of CNLTPPA activities;
5. Identifying and mobilizing financial and material resources;
6. Capitalizing on experiences in prevention, care and reintegration, as well as information on the identity of victims, perpetrators and their accomplices, and measures taken against them;
7. Organizing in close collaboration with administrative authorities, the diplomatic and/or consular representation of the country of origin, the return and reintegration of victims under the best conditions;
8. Contributing to the establishment of sub-regional, regional and international cooperation mechanisms to combat TIP and similar practices;
9. Providing reports to competent authorities and treaty monitoring bodies on the state of implementation of programs to combat TIP and similar practices;
10. Fighting against illicit trafficking in migrants.

CNLTPPA's activities are financed by resources authorized and included in the budget of the MASPFE, grants, donations and bequests. Members of CNLTPPA's secretariat are appointed by a Decree of the President of the Republic of Guinea, and comprise the following:

- The CNLTPPA President
- The Deputy CNLTPPA President
- A representative each of the following:
 - the MASPFE
 - the Minister in charge of Justice
 - the Minister in charge of Security, Rapporteur
 - the Minister in charge of the Budget
 - the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Guineans Abroad
 - the Minister of Transport
 - the Minister in charge of Pre-University Education and Literacy
 - the Minister of Labor and Employment
 - the Minister of Communication
 - the Minister of International Cooperation
 - the Minister of Territorial Administration and Decentralization
the Minister of Mines
 - the Minister of Agriculture
 - Two representatives of organizations for the Defence of the Rights of Children and Women
 - Two representatives of technical and financial partners
 - Three representatives from the National Directorates for the Promotion of Women, Child Protection and Social Action

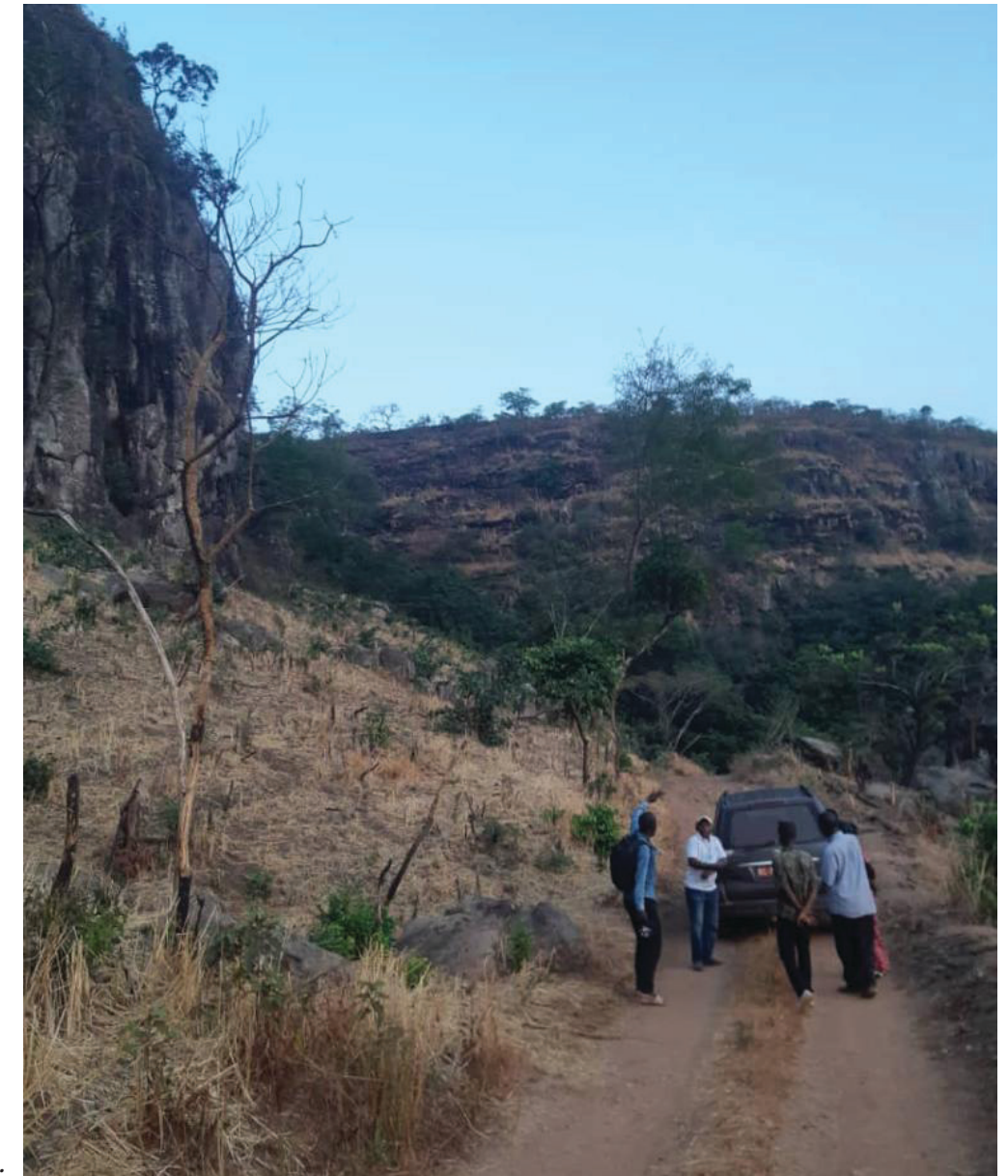
BOKÉ AND MAMOU

Boké and Mamou regions are two of eight administrative regions in Guinea (figure 3). Boké, which has a population of 1,294,242 (Institut national De La Statistique, 2020, Page 70), is the westmost region, bordering Guinea-Bissau on the West, the Atlantic Ocean on the Southwest, and Senegal on the North. Mamou is in the center of the country sharing a border with Sierra Leone on the South. Mamou's population is 873,336. Boké has two of the largest bauxite mines in the country.

Figure 3: Regional Map of Guinea, Study Hotspot regions highlighted



Note. Hotspot regions outlined in red. Data collection areas marked by stars.. Based on an original map by United Nations map from 2014. Hotspot regions outlined and stars added by APRIES.



Photos: Enumerators in the field, 2020-21.



METHODS



This mixed methods study used a variety of both quantitative and qualitative methods to comprehensively address our study aims. We used a mixed methods approach to address study aim 1 to describe the nature of the child trafficking problem as well as the service and policy gaps in addressing child trafficking in Guinea. Qualitative interviews and focus groups were used to gain a comprehensive view of child trafficking, including community perceptions of child trafficking and perceptions of vulnerabilities to trafficking.

In addition, survivors' reflections on their experiences of trafficking provided an in-depth view about what child trafficking may look like and feel like for adult survivors. For this aim, quantitative survey data were used to explore characteristics of households where child trafficking was experienced. Study aim 2, *to estimate prevalence of child trafficking in two regions of Guinea (Boké and Mamou) using both direct estimation and the Network Scale-up Method*. (NSUM) was addressed using a quantitative survey measuring the prevalence of child trafficking and child labor as well as related factors, such as hazardous working conditions. Qualitative data were used to provide context for the prevalence results. For example, types of trafficking reported in the quantitative survey were illustrated by descriptions from key informants and survivors who were interviewed.

QUALITATIVE METHODS OVERVIEW

Qualitative methods were focused on developing an understanding of the context and dynamics of child trafficking in Guinea. In 2019, qualitative data were collected in Boké and Mamou regions, the two hotspot regions, including Boffa (a prefecture of the Boké region) and Kamsar (an urban area in the Boké prefecture), as well as in Conakry (national capitol).

SAMPLE SIZE AND SAMPLING STRATEGY

In total, 47 respondents (including adult survivors of child trafficking, parents of child trafficking survivors and key informants) participated in semi-structured interviews. There were 16 focus group discussions with community members including: 4 focus groups with young adult women (18 to 30 years old), 4 focus groups with adult women and elders (over 35), 4 focus groups with young adult men (18 to 30 years old), and 4 focus groups with adult men and elders (over 35). One focus group discussion was facilitated for members of the National Committee against Trafficking in Persons and Similar Practices (CNLTTPA).

We used a mix of snowballing and purposive sampling approaches. Key informants were recruited at the national, regional, and local levels through agencies and organizations working in the areas of child welfare or human trafficking. For example, at national and regional level with officials from Government Agencies such as the Ministry of Social Welfare/Action, Ministry of Justice, and the police unit in charge of gender and child protection. Key informants were also drawn from national level NGOs/INGOs such as IOM, UNICEF's child protection unit, WHI, Caritas, ChildFund and Sabou Guinée. Key Informants at local council level included opinion leaders and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) that are knowledgeable about the dynamics and set up of human trafficking. Adult survivors of child trafficking and parents/guardians of survivors were recruited through referral from key informants and community leaders. Focus Group Discussions (FGD) respondents (adult male and females) were identified by the field guide, who was often a community leader. In addition, one FGD was also held with members of the CNLTTPA.

Data Collection Procedures

Four qualitative data collection methods were employed:

- (1) A comprehensive desk review of literature on human trafficking in the West Africa region.
- (2) Key informant interviews (KIIs) with representatives of government, non-governmental agencies (NGOs) and leaders at national and local government levels (N=23).
- (3) In-depth interviews (IDIs) with adult survivors of child trafficking (18-22-year old's), and/or referred parents/guardians of victims/survivors (N=17).
- (4) Focus group discussions (FGDs) with local communities in the geographic hotspots and members of the CNLTTPA (N=23).

Qualitative data collection guides were modeled after those developed for a previous study on the same topic on Sierra Leone. Guides were developed by the APRIES research team for each respondent group. Although each guide included questions specific for each group, there were five overarching domains of inquiry for the guides. These included: 1) conceptualizations of child trafficking, 2) perceptions about the causes of trafficking, 3) consequences of trafficking, 4) current initiatives to address trafficking, and 5) proposed solutions to prevent trafficking and support survivors. An in-depth description of the qualitative data collection tools and procedures as well as full versions of data collection tools are available in Appendices F & G.

DATA COLLECTION TEAMS

Local research officers who collected data for this study had experience with qualitative data collection, had graduate training and were familiar with the social, political and cultural context of the hotspot regions. Data collection was coordinated by a team of five local research supervisors. The local research supervisors were trained using a training of trainers (ToT) model by RAN, SVI and APRIES teams for a period of two weeks. The training focused on the concepts of the assessment and orientation to the data collection tools. Individuals trained through the ToTs subsequently trained the rest of the research officers in a 5-day mandatory exercise which focused on orienting them to the study protocols and procedures. The training also provided an overview of the basic concepts of human and child trafficking, as well as guidelines and strategies for data collection on sensitive topics. To ensure maximum adherence to the study protocol, data collection was closely supervised by experienced researchers from RAN and SVI.

QUALITATIVE DATA MANAGEMENT AND ANALYSIS

All interview data were recorded using portable audio recorders. Recordings were assigned a unique identification code. At the end of each day of data collection, the recordings were downloaded to a computer and backed up on another password-protected computer. These data were later transcribed by local research assistants in French, and later translated to English by RAN. The transcripts were checked by the RAN team for quality and then shared with the APRIES team for coding and analysis. Following a quality check and deidentification of transcripts, data were coded and analyzed by the APRIES team in NVivo 12 using a matrix approach to thematic analysis.

QUANTITATIVE METHODS OVERVIEW

A quantitative household survey was conducted to estimate the prevalence of child trafficking in two hotspots in Guinea, Boké and Mamou. The direct estimates of the prevalence rates of CT and CL were derived by extrapolating the rates of CT and CL in the sampled households to each region, as a whole. The Network scale-up model, an indirect survey method was also incorporated in this study to calculate prevalence estimates (e.g., Yang & Yang, 2017). The Network Scale-Up Method (NSUM) uses information about prevalence of a phenomenon (e.g., child trafficking) in respondents' networks to estimate prevalence of the phenomenon within the defined population (Yang & Yang, 2017). Questions for the network scale-up models were collected through surveys of households selected via a stratified, cluster sampling design. Surveys also included questions to assess trafficking experiences and vulnerabilities to trafficking of children in the household, which serve as the conventional direct survey method. This strategy enables comparison between direct and indirect survey methods for estimating the prevalence of child trafficking.

STUDY SITE AND STUDY POPULATION

Data were gathered in the two target hotspot regions: Boké and Mamou. These regions were selected following a scoping visit in February 2018 in which key informants identified these regions as hotspots for child trafficking.

Here are a few important categories of populations in the study:

- General population: people who reside in either Boké or Mamou.
- Base population: children aged 5-17 who reside in Boké or Mamou.
- Target population: children aged 5-17 who reside in either Boké or Mamou and were classified as child trafficking or child labor.

STUDY DESIGN

Population-based cluster sampling was employed. The primary sampling unit (PSU) was the enumeration area (EA), which was the basic administrative unit used in the collection of census data. The secondary sampling unit (SSU) was the household. We define a household as "A person or a group of related or unrelated persons who live together in the same dwelling, who recognize an adult, female or male, as the head of household, who share the same household arrangements and who are considered as a single unit" (Institut National de la Statistique (INS) et ICF., 2018). The information on PSU and SSU was obtained with the help of local authorities. In the field, enumerators interviewed households within each EA by strictly following local administrative procedures, which included obtaining consent and signature of the local authority on the mission order and obtaining a local guide or facilitator appointed by the site authority.

The survey respondent was the oldest female member of the household who met the following criteria: 1) was above the age of 18; 2) had resided in the household for at least the past 12 months; 3) was able to understand the survey questions; and 4) was able to communicate responses to the survey questions. The oldest female member of the household was selected due to her expected knowledge about the lives of children in the household and in the village. If there was no female in the household who met the inclusion criteria, the oldest male in the household who met the inclusion criteria was selected. No incentives were used in this study because we employed random sampling strategies and were not using incentives as a means to promote response rates or decrease refusal rates.

SAMPLING SIZE AND PROCEDURES

The sample size of 3,047 households from 145 Enumeration Areas (EAs) were allocated to the two hotspot regions, proportionate to the population of each region so that the region with a larger population received a proportionately larger allocation. Within the region, the allocated enumeration areas (and households) were allocated to rural and urban strata proportionate to size of each stratum. Within each EA, a listing of households was created. Targeted households were selected via systematic random sampling from a randomly selected starting point in each selected EA. Table 1 summarizes the sample allocation to the different levels in the study zones of Guinea.

DATA COLLECTION TOOLS

An interviewer-administered questionnaire was used to estimate prevalence of child trafficking and vulnerability to child trafficking in target hotspot regions, as well as to determine the correlates for vulnerability to trafficking at the household level (see Appendix A for the full survey). The survey included questions about the activities of children who live in the household, as well as about the activities of children in the respondent's network. This questionnaire incorporates questions adapted from instruments used to estimate human

trafficking (e.g., the Delphi Survey, the UNICEF report on reversing child trafficking trends in Asia, an instrument used to estimate Modern Slavery [Larsen & Diego-Rosell, 2017; UNICEF EAPRO, 2009]), items from the Demographic Health Survey (Institut National de la Statistique/INS et ICF., 2018), as well as questions designed by the research team.

Our selection of reference questions to determine the correspondence between demographic characteristics of the respondent's network and the reference population (survey section E in Appendix A: Household Survey Tool), which are used in the calculation of the prevalence estimates via network scale up methodology, were guided by the following four principles: 1) reliable data about these demographic characteristics in the population must be available, and 2) the number of people who possess the characteristic is no more than 5% of the population, so as to reduce recall effects (see Yang & Yang, 2017), 3) the application in the local context, such that about half of the questions were adult based and half were child based in order to cover the personal social network composition of respondents across the full age range (i.e., both adult and child), and 4) a wide selection of different demographic characteristics that are spread across the population in order to reduce barrier effects. In this study, sixteen reference questions were used. See Figure 6-7 for details.

The survey instrument contained the following sections:

A. HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION

Location of household, date of interview, identification of data collector

B1. HOUSEHOLD ROSTER

List of household members and responses to demographic questions about each member

B2. ASSESSMENT OF CHILD LABOR (CL) IN THE HOUSEHOLD

Questions on labor activities in and outside the home for each person aged 5-17 named in the household roster. Children who are involved in excessive levels of work activity for their age are considered to be child labor victims, as are all children who experience trafficking, per the assessments in Survey sections B2 and F. See Appendix I of Okech et al., (2021) for statistical and operational definitions of excessive levels of work activity by age.

B3. ASSESSMENT OF TRAFFICKING VICTIMIZATION AND VULNERABILITY IN THE HOUSEHOLD

Checklist of activities that either alone or in combination constitute child trafficking (CT) (refer to Appendix H of Okech et al., (2021) for the statistical and operational definition of household child trafficking). Checklist is performed for each person aged 5-17 named in the household roster.

C. HOUSEHOLD DESCRIPTION

Questions drawn from the Demographic and Health Survey that assess physical characteristics of the dwelling reflecting household wealth.

D. PERCEPTIONS OF FAMILY WELFARE

Assesses respondent's perceptions of the availability of economic resources in the household.

E. NSUM AND TRANSMISSION BIAS

Questions determine demographic characteristics of respondent's network (NSUM network reference questions) and estimate the likelihood that persons in the network have communicated personal information to the respondent (transmission bias).

F. LISTING OF POTENTIAL CHILD VICTIMIZATION TO TRAFFICKING

Listing of all children under the age of 18 in the community that have either worked outside the home and/or lived away from parents in the past 12 months. Assessment of trafficking victimization and vulnerability to trafficking for each child named in the roster.

G. IMPACT OF COVID 19

Respondents rated (on a scale of 1 to 5) the impact of COVID-19 related restrictions on welfare of the family, community, exploitation of children, and access to essential social services. Prior to the survey implementation, the questionnaire was pretested and piloted. The pre-testing occurred in October 2019 in Uganda with a similar population, and the survey was subsequently modified prior to full-scale piloting in February 2021. The pilot was administered to a sample of 152 households in rural and urban areas, similar to the main study areas. The piloting exercise was conducted concurrently with the data collection for the qualitative phase of the study. During the pilot, the study team checked for validity and reliability of the questions, especially those used to estimate prevalence of child trafficking, so as to maximize response rates as well as validity and reliability of the tool. Based on the feedback obtained from the pilot test, we adjusted the logic settings in the Open Data Kit (ODK) software to ensure a smooth full-scale rollout of the surveys, e.g., enabling skip patterns to some questions, adding options to the existing answer list, suggesting strategies for the enumerators to adopt when encountering abnormal or interfering situations, etc. The final questionnaire was translated into French and local languages.

Prior to the survey implementation, the questionnaire was pretested and piloted.

DEFINITIONS OF CHILD TRAFFICKING AND CHILD LABOR

In this study, we estimate the prevalence of both child trafficking (CT) and child labor (CL). CT and CL are overlapping yet distinct concepts. Particularly, the CL encompasses CT, as by definition those who have experienced CT are also engaged in CL. Children who reside in sampled households (“household children”) and children who are in a survey respondent’s personal network (“network children”) are categorized as victims of child trafficking and/or child labor based on the criteria described in the paragraph below. For detailed information on each criterion, refer to Appendix H and I of Okech et al., (2021), statistical and operational definition of child trafficking and child labor.

CHILD TRAFFICKING

We draw on the definition of child trafficking from the Palermo Protocol as well as Article 3 of ILO Convention Number 182—Worst Forms of Child Labor to conceptualize child trafficking (see Operational Definition section for more detail). Children are categorized as victims of child trafficking if their labor conditions are characterized by any of the following— (1) hazardous labor sectors⁸, (2) hazardous labor activities⁹, and (3) force, fraud, and coercion¹⁰.

CHILD LABOR

Children who engaged in the worst forms of child labor described above are also categorized as involved in child labor. In addition, per ILO Convention 138 (minimum age convention), children are categorized as involved in child labor when they work longer hours than age-specific hour limits for economic activities. Children aged between 5 and 11 are categorized as involved in child labor if they spend at least 1 hour in economic activity in a given week. For those aged between 12 and 14, the limit is 14 hours and for those aged between 15 and 17, the work hour limit for economic activity is 43 hours.

NETWORK SCALE-UP METHODOLOGY (NSUM) OVERVIEW

Direct Estimation, a conventional strategy based on a probability sampling design and traditional estimation procedures, is commonly used to measure the size and prevalence of populations of interest in a variety of contexts (see the comprehensive text edited by Tourangeau et al., (2014) for discussions on the topic). NSUM provides an alternative approach that is particularly useful when measuring the size of stigmatized or otherwise hidden populations because it does not require those in the populations of interest to identify themselves. For this reason, NSUM has been applied in many contexts, such as men who have sex with men (Ezoe, 2012), drug users (Nikfarjam et al., 2016; Salganik et al., 2011), hidden populations most at risk of HIV/AIDS (Teo et al., 2019; Salganik et al., 2011; Paniotto et al., 2009), and sex-workers (Shelton, 2015).

However, the effectiveness of applying NSUM for the prevalence estimation of human trafficking is unknown yet. One existing report was found which assessed the efficacy of NSUM in a study about child sex trafficking in Maharashtra, India (IST research et al., 2020). In their study, the NSUM and another method, respondent driven sampling (Heckathorn,

⁸Hazardous labor sector includes fishing, mining/quarrying, portering, sex work, manufacturing, and construction.

⁹Hazardous labor activities include carrying heavy loads, using dangerous tools, and exposure to loud noise or vibration etc. For the full list, see Appendix 2.

¹⁰Force, fraud, and coercion criterion includes conditions such as “forced to work to repay a debt,” and “performed work that was not agreed upon.” For full list, see Appendix 2.

1997), were applied simultaneously, and comparison was made between the two. Essentially, the performance of NSUM would be best understood if comparison to the true size or to a benchmark method is available. Therefore, our study is one of the pioneering work by implementing both NSUM and conventional direct estimation to estimate the prevalence of child trafficking in the two hotspots of Guinea, like the study of Sierra Leone (Okech et al., 2021).

Specifically, the NSUM estimate is based on the assumption that the number of people known by individual i ($i=1, \dots, n$) in a sub-population group k ($k=1, \dots, K$) follows a binomial distribution, where n is the sample size and K is the number of sub-populations. That is, the proportion of people in a person’s network that are in a specific reference/hidden population is (approximately) equal to the proportion of people that are in the reference/hidden population relative to the total population size. Killworth, Johnsen, et al., 1998 and Killworth, McCarty, et al., 1998 derived the maximum likelihood estimate of d_i , the number of people respondent i knows, which is also called degree or social network size of the respondent, as

$$\hat{d}_i = N \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{K-1} y_{ik}}{\sum_{k=1}^{K-1} N_k} \quad (i = 1, \dots, n) \quad (1)$$

where y_{ik} is the number of people known by individual $i=1, \dots, n$ in group $k=1, \dots, K$, with the first $K-1$ groups being the subpopulations of known size and the K^{th} group the target population of unknown size. Although there can be more than one unknown groups, without loss of generality, we assume only one to simplify the demonstration here. Let N_k ($k=1, \dots, K$) be the size of group k , and N be the total population of the study region.

Conditional on estimate \hat{d}_i of d_i , the maximum likelihood estimate of N_K , the size of the unknown population, is then

$$\hat{N}_K = N \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n y_{iK}}{\sum_{i=1}^n \hat{d}_i} \quad (2)$$

NETWORK SCALE-UP IMPLEMENTATION

NSUM estimates child trafficking based on respondents’ responses to survey questions about their personal networks. After completing the initial interview questions, information was collected about the background characteristics of the household and its members, and respondents were asked to report how many people they knew in various sub-groups in the population. *The network was defined for the respondent as: the number of people in the region [Boké/Mamou] who you know by sight and by name, who also know you by sight and by name, and with whom you have communicated with in some way (in-person, by text, email, phone call, or through social media) in the past 24 months.* Using this definition, respondents were asked to report the number of individuals they knew in their personal network that fell within the sub-population categories identified in section E of Appendix A: Household Survey Tool.

The sub-population questions in Section E were selected based on the application in the local context, availability of population level data on the sub-groups, and their random distribution in the entire population (Feehan & Salganik, 2016; Yang & Yang, 2017). The number of persons known to the respondent within each of these sub-populations of known size was then used to determine the size of the respondent’s network. Figures 6–7 reported results of the validity check for the sub-populations for the two regions. NSUM estimates were then generated

by calculating the proportion of the respondent's network that is a member of the hidden population (child trafficking victim; child labor victim) and aggregating to the population of children in the two regions.

TOPCODING AND VISIBILITY FACTOR

The topcoding procedure based on the Dunbar's number (Mac Carron et al., 2016; Dunbar, 2011; Hama, 2011) about the personal network size, along with the visibility factor adjustment to mitigate transmission bias associated with the NSUM, were adopted from the baseline report of Sierra Leone by CenHTRO (see Appendix L and K in Okech et al., 2021).

VARIANCE ESTIMATION

The analytic strategy (Levy & Lemeshow, 2013) was used to construct the variance and 95% confidence intervals for the direct estimators (see Appendix E: Computation of Analytic Confidence Intervals for the Prevalence of Child Trafficking Using Direct Estimation). The 95% confidence intervals for the NSUM prevalence estimates were produced based on the same 50,000 resamples using the rescaled bootstrap procedure (J. Rao et al., 1992; J. N. Rao & Wu, 1988; Rust & Rao, 1996), as these have been found to perform better than those based on the usual NSUM standard error calculations (Feehan & Salganik, 2016) and provide insights into the sampling distribution of the NSUM estimator. All NSUM calculations were implemented using the 'networkreporting' package (Feehan & Salganik, 2014) and 'NSUM' package (Maltiel & Baraff, 2015) in the R programming language (R Core Team, 2013). Both the topcoding procedure and visibility adjustment factor were applied for the NSUM analysis.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

SVI, the local consultants in Guinea, engaged with the central government line agencies that are custodians of the national official statistics to obtain information about the enumeration areas within each of the two regions. They used this information to sample rural and urban enumeration areas proportionate to the rural and urban population within each region. The local consultants then engaged with and sought approval from the relevant community gatekeepers. The local consultants recruited supervisors and data collectors from local and nearby communities. The candidates who had basic qualifications were shortlisted and invited for interviews. The minimum qualifications were Bachelor's degree in any discipline and fluency in both French and local languages (Maninka, Poular, and/or Soussou), plus experience in conducting household studies, supported by recommendation from a researcher.

Extensive training was conducted to ensure appropriate data collection techniques and research ethics. The research team leaders carried a letter of introduction that detailed the purpose of the study, along with other key information. Upon reaching a randomly selected household, research assistants introduced themselves and sought permission from the head of the household or the oldest guardian available to conduct the interview with the oldest female of the household who has lived in the household for at least 12 months. Data were collected via the ODK software system using tablets or smartphones. The research assistant read the survey questions to the respondent in the language of the respondent's choice and recorded the survey responses in the ODK system. Once the survey was completed, data were uploaded to a secure data storage cloud.

QUALITY CONTROL AND ASSURANCE

At the end of each interview, the research assistant thoroughly checked the questionnaire for completeness. Supervisors cross-checked all the questionnaires at the end of each day's work to ensure that no important data were missing. The RAN and SVI staff oversaw the quality control aspects of the study. In addition, the SVI field supervisors held daily debriefs to track data collection progress, understand any problems encountered, and plan for the next days' work.

ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Before conducting the survey, the proposal and all supporting documents were reviewed and approved. Due to the lack of a national scientific review committee in Guinea, the Sierra Leone Ethics and Scientific Review Committee provided external IRB approval for this study. The UGA IRB approved the study based on their approval. In addition, Guinea's CNLTPPA (anti-TIP committee based in the Ministry of Social Action, the Promotion of Women's Interests and Childhood) provided official approval as well. Permission also was sought from the provincial governments in the respective geographical areas to be involved in the study.

Following all approvals, the study was rolled out to the data collection areas fully observing participants' confidentiality and rights. Prior to administering the questionnaire, research assistants explained to each participant the purpose of the survey and obtained their informed consent. The participant reserved the right to refuse to answer any question or to end their participation at any time. Survey responses were not linked to specific respondents. For confidentiality purposes, identifier information on all sampled households were collected and kept in a secure manner.

FINDINGS

As described previously, findings for both the household survey as well as the interviews and focus groups have been organized according to specific topics relevant to the study aims. Where possible, findings from both quantitative and qualitative data are presented together to provide a comprehensive view of the topic. Findings are presented in the following sections:

- 1 **PREVALENCE ESTIMATES OF CHILD TRAFFICKING AND CHILD LABOR**
- 2 **COMMUNITY PERSPECTIVES ABOUT CHILD TRAFFICKING AND CHILD LABOR**
- 3 **TYPES OF CHILD LABOR AND CHILD TRAFFICKING EXPERIENCED**
- 4 **EXPLOITATION THAT INVOLVES FORCE, FRAUD, OR COERCION**
- 5 **VULNERABILITIES TO CHILD LABOR AND CHILD TRAFFICKING**
- 6 **PERSPECTIVES ABOUT LEAVING A TRAFFICKING SITUATION AND RE-INTEGRATION POST-TRAFFICKING**
- 7 **ANALYSIS OF POLICY AND SERVICE GAPS**

PREVALENCE ESTIMATES OF CHILD TRAFFICKING AND CHILD LABOR

This section will report findings from the household survey for both direct prevalence estimates and NSUM estimates for Child Trafficking (CT) and Child Labor (CL).

SAMPLE DESCRIPTIVE

Table 1 summarizes basic characteristics of the sample. 2,249 households in Boké and 798 households in Mamou, for a total of 3,047 households, were sampled. “Network children” refers to children in respondents’ social networks. A child is considered to be in the respondent’s social network if the respondent knows the child by sight and by name and the respondent has communicated with the child or the child’s parent in the past 2 years. The non-response at the household level was negligible (with <10 cases reported). Missingness at the item level was also acceptable for the child-trafficking and child-labor questions, as well as the NSUM questions (<10% in Boké and <30% in Mamou). Therefore, it was not necessary to utilize a non-response model to account for selection probabilities at the final stage of sampling (see Appendix B: Non-Response in the Household Survey for details).

PREVALENCE ESTIMATES OF CT AND CL GENERATED FROM REPORTED EXPERIENCES OF CHILDREN IN THE SAMPLED HOUSEHOLDS (DIRECT PREVALENCE ESTIMATES) AND IN THE NETWORKS OF RESPONDENTS (NSUM)

Note that the estimate of CL encompasses CT, as by definition those who have experienced CT are also engaged in CL (see Appendix H and I of the SL baseline report for operational definitions of CT and CL; Okech et al., 2021).

CHILD TRAFFICKING

Based on direct estimation, the child trafficking rate in Mamou is 67.46%, compared to 63.12% in Boké. In Boké, among 7,571 children aged 5-17 in the sampled households, 4,779 children are involved in one or more type of child trafficking activities. In Mamou, 1422 out of 2,108 children in the sampled households are classified as victims of child trafficking. Based on NSUM estimation, however, 11.99% in Boké and 10.35% of the children in Mamou are victims of child trafficking (Table 4).

CHILD LABOR

Mamou has higher estimated rates of child labor (70.45%) relative to Boké (65.65%). Based on NSUM estimates, only 9.84% of the children in Boké and 10.75% in Mamou were estimated to be involved in child labor (Table 4).

SUMMARY

Direct prevalence estimation findings indicate that child trafficking and child labor are experienced by many children and families in Boké and Mamou, impacting as much as two-thirds of 5–17-year-old children living in the region.

Prevalence estimates of child trafficking and child labor suggest that NSUM may not be an optimal prevalence methodology in the context of these two hotspot regions in Guinea. NSUM underestimates the number and prevalence rate, relative to the direct estimates. All NSUM estimates rates are more than 50 percentage points lower than those produced through direct estimation. Further investigation is needed to determine factors that might have resulted in the large discrepancy between NSUM and direct prevalence estimates.

COMMUNITY PERSPECTIVES ABOUT CHILD TRAFFICKING AND CHILD LABOR

Direct prevalence estimation findings indicate that child trafficking and child labor may be very common across the hot spot region, suggesting that many community members may experience or witness child labor or child trafficking in their community with regularity. Therefore, understanding community conceptualizations of child trafficking is critical for developing community-based strategies to effectively respond and prevent child trafficking. This section will explore qualitative findings about community conceptualizations of child trafficking as described by interview and FGD respondents.

CONCEPTUALIZATIONS OF CHILD TRAFFICKING

All respondent groups (including community members, KIIs and survivors) strongly condemned child trafficking and child labor. Child trafficking was described by respondents as being similar to child labor, however, some FGD respondents emphasized CT as a violation of children’s rights, characterized by restrictions of movement and the use of violence. Although many respondents described CT in ways which are consistent with the standard definitions, such as the Palermo Protocol (in terms of harboring a person for forced labor or using force, fraud or coercion for forced labor) there were many respondents who indicated a wide range of views about exactly what trafficking is and how it occurs. For example, some respondents, including key informants, appeared to conceptualize any neglectful or abusive behavior towards children as trafficking:

“Exploiting a child in search for knowledge without feeding him/her is trafficking. Whenever we identify such situations, we call upon his/her parents or guardian to make him/her understand. If the case persists, it is made known to the security services.”

—KII # 7. SYPEG member, SYPEG, Boffa

Generally, respondents emphasized the negative impacts of child trafficking for children themselves as well as the community and Guinea as a whole. Impacts on children were most often described in the context of potential impact on a child’s future, indicating a view that trafficking can lead to a child missing out on important educational opportunities which could result in survivors being unprepared to support themselves or their families as an adult.

“After trafficking, the child will grow up without a job or any training...Trafficking or exploitation has destroyed the future of some children. First, they did not study or learn any business, like other friends. They then became idle, not concerned about their future and their family. Others even use violence to live by taking possession of other people’s property.”

—FGD 8, Adult Male, Kamsar

As indicated in the excerpt above, some respondents also shared a view that children who are trafficked will become idle or fall into criminal activity (drugs, sex work). The impacts of trafficking on the community were often described within FGDs as hindering the communities’ efforts to get out of poverty.

Importantly, in a bit of a contrast to the direct prevalence estimation findings, there were mixed views about whether or not trafficking happens within respondents’ own communities. Sometimes within an FGD, respondents expressed uncertainty about whether or not trafficking happens in their communities, stated that this used to happen but no longer does, or that trafficking happens somewhere else rather than in their community. This uncertainty about trafficking happening within the respondent’s own community, even when FGD respondents in the same group shared examples of specific trafficking events taking place in the community, suggests a potential social acceptability bias or discomfort with talking about child trafficking happening within the respondent’s own community. This could also be reflective of differences in viewpoints about what child trafficking is and how it is experienced. However, despite having some respondents who expressed a view that trafficking did not happen within their own communities, many respondents indicated that they believed trafficking happens within their communities and shared specific examples of trafficking cases known to them. Most cases described by FGD respondents which happened in their own community were trafficking for domestic work as part of a confiage (foster) arrangement.

“My neighbor has a young girl who was given to her. She does not even give her good food. I am the one who feeds her. When the girl falls sick, she doesn’t take care of her. That girl does all the house chores such as transporting water from the borehole to home. She doesn’t go to school [nor] is she learning any business. However, the lady has children who are well treated and who all go to school.”

–FGD 1, female adults and elders, Boké

A number of respondents in FGDs also shared a personal experience of trafficking during childhood. There were also a few respondents who shared that at the time of the group discussion they knew a child who was being exploited, but they also reported that they were unsure about what to do about it or where to report. Surprisingly, there were one or two respondents who shared that they themselves had a confiage who would be defined as experiencing trafficking. During the FGD discussion, one of the respondents who had a confiage themselves seemed to ask the group for advice about what to do, recognizing that the arrangement could negatively impact the child’s future and may be an exploitive arrangement.

“...I have a child who is not mine. The boy really does everything for me like my own child. But my children are studying. The fact that this boy is not studying really bothers me because I know in future he will need to marry, take care of himself and his family but if he doesn’t study or learn any business yet he is growing, what will he do the day he won’t be with me? That could lead him to do many bad things to the disadvantage of his family and his community. That is what I have in mind. It bothers a lot. I fear destroying his family. That worries me. I still don’t know what business he can learn in order to come out of this situation.”

—FGD 4, female adults and elders, Bouliwel

CONCEPTUALIZATIONS OF CHILD LABOR AND CHILDREN'S WORK

Generally, respondents indicated a view that child labor is unacceptable, especially when it takes place outside of the child's home and when it interferes with school. However, some respondents indicated that CL may be necessary for a family to alleviate poverty.

"I think it's economic and cultural because they lack the means. There are families who have nothing to live on and who have no support. They must practice agriculture, business, to provide for their needs. For these, the whole family must get involved."

—FGD 15, Female Youth, Mamou

Respondents seemed to reach consensus that overwork of children, by engaging them in tasks which are inappropriate for their age and ability, can negatively impact a child's health (specifically their physical health) and their future (from missing out on educational opportunities). In addition to viewing CL as work which is not appropriate for the child's age and abilities, some respondents reported that working too long, work that does not allow time for play, work done for someone other than a family member, and work that is forced are also components of CL.

"You have to give children work which they can do without letting them suffer or exhausting them, that is to say giving them work which is not beyond their strength but compelling children to do work which they cannot do is not good at all. It will affect their health and even prevent them from growing up well. There is [a] need to measure the degree of work to be given to a child according to his/her age and physical capacity and especially there is need to give him/her time for resting. That is necessary."

—FGD 4, adult women and elders, Bouliwel

CHILDREN'S WORK

Although many respondents voiced strong opinions in opposition to child labor, there was a tension and uncertainty about when work children does for their family (especially in doing household chores and agriculture) may become exploitative child labor. For many communities, children's work is a regular part of life. Children's participation in domestic and agricultural chores are commonly expected and respondents indicated that as long as parents agree to the work for a child then it is generally acceptable. For example, almost all FGD respondents indicated that children's work in the home was acceptable as long as it did not interfere with their education, meaning that they are expected to do their chores before and after school, on weekends and holidays. Many respondents shared strong views about the importance of children learning to work in the home, to prepare them for their future roles. For example, in describing expectations for children's work, there were notable gendered expectations shared by FGD respondents. Girls were described by respondents as being expected to perform domestic tasks (e.g., cooking, cleaning) to prepare them for marriage while boys were described as either being expected to do no housework (so that they could focus on their education) or as responsible for gathering firewood and fetching water as necessary.

"Adult expectations vis-à-vis children, especially girls, is that they sweep the compound, clean the house and make the bed in the morning. In the evening, they pound for the next day. They are expected to do this two times a day. As for the boys, they may come back home and find there is no firewood for cooking food. They go to collect firewood."

—FGD 12, young men, Mamou

FGD respondents expressed strong views that overwork of children (which they described as forcing a child to do work which is not appropriate for their age and ability, or to work too many hours) was harmful, but opinions were widely divergent about how many hours per day is acceptable for children's work. About half of the respondents in the FGDs suggested it was acceptable for a child to work 1 to 2 hours per day, whereas the other half reported they expected children to work for 3 or more hours per day, with a few suggesting that a child would be expected to work 8 hours a day (especially if they are not in school).

"In reality, the child's program should be divided into two. Since he spends 8 hours at school, he must also have 8 hours for the family (4 hours in the morning and 4 hours in the evening)."

—FGD 8, adult and elder men, Kamsar

Some respondents also indicated that overwork outside the home is more egregious than within, meaning that as long as the work is done for the family, in their view, that work is acceptable.

"Overloading a child at home is a bad thing but exploiting him/her outside home is worse because the child may become a slave."

—FGD 17, adult and elder men, Boké

FGD respondents shared a view that a parent may be forced to exploit their child or ask them to work to earn money due to poverty. There was a strong view from some respondents that children's work is often necessary in order to provide for their family. A few respondents suggested that if a family is living in poverty and they send their child to school but have nothing to eat, this is unacceptable, and it would be necessary to send a child to work instead.

"It is lack of means. He has no solution. It is very bad for them to go to school and come back home when there is no food."

—FGD 12, young men, Mamou

In addition, there was a view that it is a child's duty to help with household chores so that they can seek blessing from their parents. Some FGD respondents indicated that parents expect children to work to support the family. Many described performing household chores while a few described an expectation that the child would work for to support the family financially. Respondents who endorsed children working to support the family financially described expectations of children to "bring something to their parents" and indicated it was acceptable for these children to work selling items or food from 8 am to 10 pm. Children who work, according to some respondents, were more "appreciated" by their parents.

“Children who sell on the street are much more appreciated than those who do nothing because they bring something to their parents compared to children who work at home. When children go out to sell, they do it from 8:00am to 10:00pm.”

—FGD 15, young women, Mamou

Some respondents described different expectations for children who go to school and children who do not.

“For those who do not go to school, they work for 4 to 5 hours before doing their activities. For those who go to school, they only work 1 hour. They get up at 6:00am and work until 7:00am before going to school. When they come back too, they do the rest of the work. They only work twice a day.”

—FGD 7, young women, Bouliwel

Some respondents indicated that children, even as young as 5 years old, who are not going to school should learn to do a job. There was a view that learning to do a job was an education in and of itself, reflecting a perspective that schooling was less important for some children than learning about the world of work. Again, the respondents who expressed these views connected children’s work to being integral to alleviating poverty for their family and their community.

“Children between 5 to 15 years old should be educated to learn to do business, those in school should study well to help lift us out of poverty.”

—FGD 1, adult and elder women, Boké

Some respondents in this group also indicated that they viewed experiencing suffering through work as an important part of a child’s growth and well-being. Respondents suggested that the suffering children may experience through working hard and learning about the world of work will help them have strength to be able to take on adult-like responsibilities, which may be thrust upon them at an early age due to family circumstances and poverty.

“That kind of domestic work and little suffering is good for children. That will make them endure and confront difficulties in life. I will give you an example. There is a lady who lived with her daughter. She taught her how to do all house chores. One day she fell sick and was taken to Conakry. They had no support there. Her daughter looked for paid housework to do. She went from one restaurant to another every day, from one home to another, she worked and earned money to buy medicine and something for her mother to eat. That is what enabled her to take care of her sick mother until she recovered. If her mother had not taught her to do house chores, what would she have done given the fact that she hadn’t gone to school or didn’t do any job in order to be able to earn some money. So learning domestic chores was beneficial to her and her mother.”

—FGD 4, adult and elder women, Bouliwel

TYPES OF CHILD LABOR AND TRAFFICKING EXPERIENCED

Per operational definition of CT, children were classified as trafficked if they were involved in any of the 19 subcategories under the three umbrella categories, i.e., hazardous labor sectors, hazardous labor activities, and force, fraud, or coercion. Table 5 summarizes the conditions and/or activities that the children were trafficked for in the households.

Types of Labor Sectors in Which Children were Trafficked

Overall, household survey results and qualitative interview and focus group results offered unique perspectives about the types of trafficking experienced by children within the hotspot regions in Guinea. Survey results (see table 5 and 6) indicated that among the hazardous labor sectors, the majority of trafficked children in the surveyed households experienced portering, i.e., carrying heavy loads or luggage at work, with 69% of children in Boké and 61% in Mamou were involved in such. Relatively few children were trafficked in other hazardous labor sectors, such as construction (9% Boké ; 4% Mamou), fishing (5% Boké ; 3% Mamou), manufacturing (3% Boké , 1% Mamou), mining/quarrying (2% Boké , 2 % Mamou), and sex work (1% Boké , 0.7% Mamou). In fact, children were more likely to work in less technically demanding jobs, such as portering. Meanwhile, children were reported to be least involved in commercial sex work, meaning that sex trafficking was not prevalent among children in hotspots. Figures 8–9 provides for details.

Children are also classified as victims of child trafficking if they are subject to force, fraud, or coercion and/or engage in dangerous labor activities, regardless of whether the labor sector in which they are working is classified as hazardous. For this reason, we examined these other labor sectors the trafficked children experienced (see the tables in Appendix D: Labor Sectors Household Children Experienced). These included: agricultural work (58.21% Boké; 62.73% Mamou), trading/vending (24.84% Boké; 20.32% Mamou), domestic work for another household (18.06% Boké; 18.14% Mamou), working in workshops, e.g., crafts and mechanics (14.06% Boké; 6.61% Mamou), begging (1.84% Boké; 0.56% Mamou), and motorcycle taxi driving (1.57% Boké; 0.91% Mamou). Consistent with the qualitative findings, agriculture and domestic work, were revealed to be the two most prevalent forms of labor exploitation children were experiencing, in addition to trading and vending and working in workshops. Coinciding with the findings for the trafficked children, begging and motorcycle taxi driving were rarely or least reported to occur to the non-trafficked children as well.

As Figure D1 (in Appendix D: Labor Sectors Household Children Experienced) shows, in Boké, among the 4,779 household children who were classified as trafficked, more than half of them (2,735; 57.23%) were involved in both hazardous and other labor sectors within the past year. 917 (19.19%) trafficked children were reported to be engaged in other labor sectors but not engaged in hazardous labor sectors, meaning they were trafficked because of hazardous labor activities or force/fraud/coercion experiences. This implied that labor sectors, although not hazardous, can implicate children into trafficking situations. Similarly, 753 (15.76%) children were involved in hazardous labor sectors solely and not involved in any other labor sectors. This indicates that child trafficking can take place in any of the 12 labor sectors (rather than the 6 hazardous labor sectors), with 8% children in Boké and 12% children in Mamou (Table C1 and C2 in Appendix D: Labor Sectors Household Children Experienced) who were trafficked in labor sectors that were not classified as hazardous in the survey.

Estimates from the network children indicated a slightly higher prevalence for all forms of trafficking (e.g., 87% Boké; 80% Mamou, table 6) than that of the household children (e.g.,

63% Boké; 67% Mamou, table 5). As indicated in the methods section network estimates may be higher due to reporting bias, which means that it may be easier for someone to report a negative experience that has happened outside of their household than within it.

Qualitative Descriptions of the Labor Sectors in Which Children were Trafficked

Survivors and parents who were interviewed most often described experiences with domestic trafficking (for housework and childcare) and selling (such as selling ice cold water and cakes), and agricultural work, which partly echoes the quantitative findings. Qualitative reports provide insight into how hazardous labor sectors and activities may take place within settings which are not classified as hazardous, such as in a domestic work. For example, the term “portering” was not used in the qualitative interviews and focus groups however this type of exploitation was often described by qualitative respondents within the context of domestic work, vending, or fishing.

“The forms and types of trafficking that our management comes across and handles are generally...domestic exploitation...the case of children who are removed from their villages with a promise of happiness and being taken to school but who end up coming to work, wash, clean, sweep and cook without any rest in families whose children study...exploitation in small businesses (the case of children who spend time selling things with a tray on their head without rest or remuneration and who don’t go back home until what is being sold is completed, who leave home in the morning and go back in the evening without having anything to eat) [and] exploitation in markets and bus stations (there we meet children, especially boys who carry heavy luggage on their heads from point A to point B).”

—KII # 6, Leadership, Ministry of Social Work, Mamou

Many survivors and parents described trafficking situations which involved multiple forms of trafficking, such as performing domestic work and restaurant work. Survivors also described traffickers forcing them to work for others (for example at a restaurant) and not receiving any money for their work.

“My aunt picked me up and told my father she was going to send me to learn tailoring. When we reached her home, she put me straight to work. I started by washing dishes, doing laundry and doing all the house chores at the end...I was seven years old and in school when she picked me up...I did the same thing i.e. sweeping, washing and cooking for several years...I lived like that for a long time. One day she told me to work to buy what I wanted. So she sent me to a lady who owned a restaurant...I started working in that restaurant and I spent over two years working there. I never received anything from the lady with whom I worked nor from my aunt.”

—Survivor # 2, Female, age unknown, Tailor, Boké

In addition to describing CT in domestic work, some respondents, especially KIIs and FGD respondents, also described children’s involvement in dangerous jobs such as mining, construction and sex work. A few respondents in FGDs also mentioned other jobs such as, weaving, fetching firewood and working in a mechanics shop as sectors where trafficking can occur. Key informants reported children being trafficked for other kinds of work such as, collecting recycling, construction (digging wells), agriculture (working in cashew fields), fishing (especially hauling fish from boats to the shore) and begging (especially children in Quranic schools or children who are albino).

“In agriculture, children are used in garden work instead of going to school and in very miserable conditions. They are also used for chasing birds in rice plantations, tilling and even sowing rice. In fishing, they are used to transport loads of fish from canoes to land in return for money. Parents are aware of that and some of them are even sent by parents themselves. Parents are sometimes obliged to do it in order to get relief of burdens. Others even participate in catching fishing.”

—KII # 12, Social Worker, Ministry of Social Work, Boffa

Key informants and FGD respondents described increased risks of sexual assault and abuse that girls and young women faced while selling on the streets or working in a domestic situation. Respondents also described how child marriage was linked to trafficking because when a young girl would get married they would be forced to do domestic work and were not allowed to attend school.

“Our customs also play a big role in the lives of girls in the villages. This consists of early marriage for example. Girls are often forced to marry their cousins. Those are young girls under the age of 18. After marriage, they live in an extended family with their husband. The man’s family subjects them to all kinds of atrocities of life. They are expected to do all the family chores. They argue that “A woman should always help her husband to seek blessing from his parents.”

—FGD 11, Young men, Boké

Similarly, to survivors and parents in our study, focus group respondents who had direct experience of trafficking themselves or of someone they knew, most often described trafficking in the context of domestic work or selling. However, some FGD respondents described children working in agriculture (specifically driving away birds from a field and working during the harvest). In addition, some FGD respondents described children being trafficked for domestic work in connection with mining operations, where mining operators would have children working in their household as maids.

“The number of children from villages has considerably increased ever since the arrival of mining companies in Boké. Children of 9 years old to 15 years old work with the managers of those companies as maids. Others steer trucks containing bauxite. At [CITY], some children are used for cleaning services in homes of experts in the city.”

—FGD 17, Adult and elder men, Boké

Hazardous Labor Activities that CT Victims Experienced

A number of children across labor sectors were involved in hazardous work activities (Figures 10–11). Carrying heavy loads was the most common hazardous labor activity. Direct estimates indicate that 68% of children in Boké and 72% of children in Mamou carried heavy loads. Other hazardous activities included exposure to dust, fumes, or gases (56% in Boké and 50% in Mamou) and exposure to extreme cold, heat and humidity (63% in Boké 54% in Mamou).

Qualitative Descriptions of Hazardous Labor Activities

Respondents in the qualitative interviews described similar hazards as reported in the household survey, such as carrying heavy loads. The context of their descriptions offers

addition insights into potential hazards that children may experience during trafficking. For example, a key informant describes potential hazards children may be exposed to when transporting fish:

“[children] are the ones who transport fish. When the canoe docks, children transport fish from the boats to land, sometimes they are submerged up to the waistline and they walk with difficulty to bring fish from the boats.”

—KII # 13, Leadership, Ministry of Social Work, Boké

Additional hazardous experienced during child trafficking situations were described in gold mining as well as domestic work. Hazardous working conditions described by key informants for mining included: potential for landslides, diving using old tools, suffocation, and exposure to chemicals used in gold mining. In addition, some key informants described hazards associated with agricultural work such as risk for snake bites due to not having proper boots while working in the fields.

“Taking the example of mines, children dig at the same place as adults, they do not have good hygiene, let alone health care. They are very malnourished and in addition to that, they are exposed to very high risk. You know sometimes there is gold at the bottom of some rivers. Children are sometimes asked to dive using old equipment the use of which is prohibited. Despite that, children carry those old tools to descend underwater to dig. In the process of diving, this equipment can become blocked at a cost because it is completely used up. When that happens, the child immediately dies of suffocation. They enter the tunnels and we are all aware of the phenomenon of landslides. Those are cases which happen very often in mines. Other than that, there is exposure to chemicals sometimes used by artisanal gold miners because they sometimes use chemical products.”

—KII # 20, Specialist, INGO, Conakry

In addition, some key informants reported that children who were working on the streets selling were at risk for experiencing hunger and sexual assault:

“The other example is that even here in town in Mamou we see children (girls and boys) aged 12 to 15 selling water, groundnuts, cakes etc. in the markets or on the streets the whole day. They are often dirty, poorly dressed and hungry some of them are victims of physical violence or even rape.”

—KII # 6, Leadership, Ministry of Social Work, Mamou Region

Number and Type of Trafficking Activities that CT Victims Experienced

Tables 7a and 8a and Figure 5 summarized the trafficking activities that CT victims experienced. In Boké, approximately 25% of the household CT cases were classified as CT because the children fell into all three categories of trafficking conditions (hazardous labor sectors, hazardous activities, and force/fraud/coercion). Four out of every ten children that were classified as being trafficked worked both in a hazardous work sector and performed hazardous labor activities. 89% of the CT victims were involved in some hazardous labor activities, and 79% were involved in at least one hazardous labor sector. Among the three broad categories of trafficking conditions, the smallest number of CT victims experienced force, fraud or coercion (36%). As for the average number of working conditions children were trafficked into, 89% of children who were involved in two or more categories of trafficking conditions.

In Mamou, the vast majority of children who were classified as trafficked experienced at least two trafficking conditions (95%). Trafficking victims experience, on average, 3 of the 15 CT conditions, as set forth in the operational definition of household CT (see the second column in Tables 5 & 6). Among the trafficked children in the sampled households, nearly half of them (45%) both worked in hazardous labor sectors and performed hazardous labor activities. Just over a quarter of trafficking victims (26%) performed hazardous labor activities only, and approximately 18% of the household CT cases were classified as CT because the children worked at hazardous labor sectors, performed hazardous activities, and they also experienced force/fraud/coercion simultaneously. The remaining 11% of trafficked children were in situations where they worked in hazardous labor sector only or they experienced force, fraud, or coercion in either hazardous or non-hazardous labor sectors or activities (refer to Table 8a and Figure 5).

EXPLOITATION THAT INVOLVES FORCE, FRAUD, OR COERCION

All survivors and parents who participated in qualitative interviews described experiencing force, fraud or coercion during trafficking. For example, all survivors interviewed described being physically assaulted in the home of the trafficker and the majority described leaving their family home to live with a trafficker under false pretenses (after being told the trafficker would send the survivor to school). Likewise, a large percentage of household survey respondents who experienced trafficking also reported force, fraud or coercion.

Force/Fraud/Coercion

According to the household survey results (Table 5 and Figures 14–15), approximately 20% of the children in Boké and 20% of the children in Mamou was forced or induced to work for someone who was not a member of this household. 19% of the children in Boké and 5% of the children in Mamou were not allowed to contact their family or were otherwise cut off from family contact by their employer.

Consistent with the results from the quantitative survey, all survivors and parents who were interviewed reported being forced to work for someone and most described survivors being isolated from or experiencing controlled communication during trafficking.

“I asked her to give me some money to buy some items, she still refused and told me she didn’t have money. I hardly ate despite the work I was doing. She didn’t allow me to leave home as well. Whenever I went out, I would come back when the door to the house was closed. So, I find somewhere to sleep next to her home until morning. I used to start work at home from 6:00 a.m. and I would only stop when she is in bed.”

—Survivor # 1, Female, age unknown, unemployed, Boké

In addition, survivors described force used during trafficking such as: being threatened, experiencing psychological and physical violence, coercion such as through withholding food, and many examples of fraud most notably when traffickers made promises of jobs (tailoring school, driving trucks) or educational support to victims or their families. Most survivors described traffickers using multiple forms of force, fraud or coercion to maintain the trafficking situation. For example, a survivor in Mamou described intimidation tactics used by her trafficker:

“They softened, threatened and intimidated me. Sometimes that woman would hug me and tell me I am brave by working for her or she would give me 500 francs but all that wasn’t sincere. It was just to give me courage and hope to stay working for them. Sometimes they threatened me by stopping me from leaving the house on condition that I was severely punished and even deprived of food or being kicked out of the house. So I was scared because I had nowhere to go. I did what was asked of me in spite of myself, because I had no choice.”

—Survivor # 19, Male, 19-years-old, Apprentice Truck Driver, Mamou

Another survivor, in Boké, described fraud and violence during the trafficking situation:

“I was a maid and a water seller at someone else’s home on the pretext that I could pay my school fees. That lady beat me up and tortured me. I could hardly find anything to eat. I escaped as soon as she left for the market.”

—Survivor # 3, Female, age unknown, unemployed, Boké

In another example, a survivor describes experiencing fraud while being deceived by the trafficker by a false job opportunity to drive trucks. This survivor also reported that his uncle was involved in the trafficking situation by collecting the survivors’ earnings at the trafficker’s café.

“I stayed there in Mamou working in that gentleman’s café. Every time I asked about my program, the cafe owner would tell me that his brother was coming. He tells me his brother has changed another truck and he is waiting for the new one to arrive by boat. During that time I noticed that my uncle would come to see that gentleman once every month. I thought he was coming to inquire about my situation but he would come for something else. It was after I had a discussion with the manager of the cafe that I learned that my uncle received 80,000 GNF as my salary every end of the month.”

—Survivor # 7, male, 18-years-old, Apprentice Mechanic, Mamou

In addition, some parents who were interviewed described family-based coercion where a family member made a request to become the guardian of a child and a parent reported they felt they had to acceded to the family members request, only to later realize that the family member was exploiting their child.

“So the second person involved is my own biological father, because if it hadn’t been for his intervention, I would never have allowed my daughter to go. I am a teacher. I have always lived with my children and taken care of their schooling and education. I don’t need anyone to do that for me. Look, all my children who live with me are in school and studying the Quran as well. So I didn’t allow my daughter to go because of lack of means or support but it was rather due to family reasons. My father’s influence and the respect I had for my ‘sister’.”

—Parent #2, Father of female survivor, Local Leader, Mamou

Key informants also described the use of force by traffickers who were forcing girls and young women to do domestic work within their household, where they were at risk of experiencing sexual assault.

“Girls are exploited as maids, some are raped in homes where they work by fathers or their boys, that is common. But girls cannot dare talk about it. You know, in our society, when a young girl is raped, if she talks about it, she risks being rejected by the society for good.”

—KII # 5, Leadership, Domestic Workers Trade Union, Conakry

Overall, it seems that many child trafficking victims and their families within the hotspot areas in Guinea may commonly experience force, fraud or coercion, which could lead to difficulty for survivors in leaving a trafficking situation and may also contribute to potential vulnerabilities to trafficking, for example when a family member coerces a parent into giving their child away.

VULNERABILITIES TO CHILD TRAFFICKING

Characteristics of children who have experienced trafficking or child labor can offer insight into which groups of children may be at increased risk. Chi-square tests, using household survey data, were performed for potential vulnerability factors against CT or CL, and results indicated that children who were victims of trafficking were more likely than non-victim children to have the following characteristics: being male (both Boké and Mamou); contributing to the expenses of the household (both Boké and Mamou); having a low level of education (both Boké and Mamou); being orphaned (Boké only); not having a disability (Boké only); being married (Boké only); not enrolled in a formal school (Boké only); and aged 12–17 (Boké only). See Table 9b and 9c for more details.

Qualitative respondents indicated that they viewed personal and family characteristics (e.g., poverty, single parent, illiteracy, family coercion), structural factors (e.g., lack of school access or infrastructure), and social and cultural factors (e.g., custom of child marriage, blurry line between acceptable children’s work and exploitive child labor, community “interference” in intervention efforts) as being the primary drivers of vulnerability to child trafficking. Key informants and community members suggested that the most vulnerable children are children who are adopted (confiage), children who are orphans, children who are “on the move” (children who are migrants looking for work), children who are 14 years or over (since they are often viewed as adults), and children who are asked to help support the family.

“Children on the move are often victims of trafficking. They leave their families and find themselves in working conditions where they are underage. Sometimes they are of age but are exploited by adults who subject them to work and take fruits of their labor.”

—KII # 8, Social Worker, INGO, Conakry

“Such cases exist here with almost all these adoptive children who are the most vulnerable. They are forced to sell ice-cold water or sweets to provide food for the family. Their guardians force them to drop out of school.”

—FGD 13, young men, Mamou

Characteristics of CT Victims in the sampled households

The household survey collected demographic and other information about children who were victims of child trafficking and child labor, as well as non-victim children within households. Characteristics collected included: sex, age, disability status, child’s level of education, school

enrollment status, parentage status (orphan or non-orphan), and children's contribution to household expenses. See Tables 9b for a comparison of the characteristics of children who experienced child trafficking with characteristics of children who were not trafficking victims.

Sex and Age

The sex distribution of the household children classified as victims of CT or non-victims of CT are compared between the two regions and results displayed in Table 9b. In both Boké and Mamou, a slightly larger proportion of victims are boys (51.45% in Boké and 54.29% in Mamou) than girls (48.55% in Boké and 45.71% in Mamou).

As for age of the victims, in Boké, approximately 55% of the victims are aged between 5 and 11, followed by ages 12–14 (22.75%), and 15–17 (22.33%). In Mamou, 63.36% of the victims are aged between 5 and 11, followed by 12–14 (21.31%), and 15–17 (15.33%). Overall, victims of child trafficking are younger in Mamou than in Boké.

Disability Status

In both Boké and Mamou, about 1% (1.19% in Boké and 1.20% in Mamou) of the victims had a disability. Among non-victims of child trafficking, 3% in Boké and approximately 2% in Mamou had a disability. The odds ratio of having disability among trafficked children was 0.39 in Boké and 0.63 in Mamou, suggesting that the absence of disability was a risk factor for trafficking victimization.

Level of Education

Among victims of child trafficking, 33.23% in Boké and 28.69% in Mamou did not have any educational degree, 55.37% of victims in Boké and 63.36% of victims in Mamou had a primary school education, followed by Junior Secondary School (9.31% in Boké and 6.54% in Mamou). Among non-victims of child trafficking, 28.51% in Boké and 30.03% in Mamou did not have any educational degree, 57.88% in Boké and 57.29% in Mamou had primary school education, followed by Junior Secondary School (8.38% in Boké and 10.06% in Mamou). Overall, children having a low level of education (e.g., none, pre-primary, primary, junior secondary school) was indicative of a higher risk of trafficking.

Currently enrolled in a formal school

In Boké, 54.89% of the victims of child trafficking were currently enrolled in a formal school. This number was higher in Mamou, where 63.71% of the victims currently attended school. Among non-victims, 67.08% in Boké and 65.74% in Mamou were currently enrolled in a formal school.

Koranic school/madrassa

43.48% of the victims in Boké were enrolled in a Koranic school/madrassa. This number was much higher in Mamou, where 72.57% attend such schools. Among non-victims, 41.44% in Boké and 67.64% in Mamou were enrolled in Koranic school/madrassa.

Orphan Status

Approximately 1% of the victims in Boké and 0.42% in Mamou were double orphans, having lost both of their parents. 10.96% of victims in Boké and 6.12% in Mamou were single

orphans, who lost one parent. A majority of victims (87.95% in Boké and 93.46% in Mamou) have living parents. In Boké, 0.61% of the non-victims were double orphans, 9.92% were single orphans, and 89.47% had both parents alive. In Mamou, 0.44% of the non-victims were double orphans, 10.50% were single orphans, and 89.07% had both parents alive.

Contribution to Household Expenses

In Boké, 14.92% of the victims and 2.47% of the non-victims contributed to the expenses of the household. In Mamou, 9.14% of the victims and 4.23% of the non-victims contributed to the expenses of the household.

Characteristics of CL Victims in the Sampled Households

See Tables 9c for a comparison of the characteristics of children who experienced child labor with characteristics of the non-victim children. The following sections will present key findings from this table.

Sex and Age

In both Boké and Mamou, the proportion of boys who are victims of CL is higher (51.05% in Boké and 53.87% in Mamou) than the proportion of girls (48.95% in Boké and 46.13% in Mamou).

As for age of the victims, in Boké, 56% of the CL victims are aged between 5 and 11, followed by 12–14 (22.47%) and 15–17 (21.53%). In Mamou, 64.31% of the victims are aged between 5 and 11, followed by 12–14 (21.01%) and between 15 and 17 (14.68%). Overall, victims of child trafficking are younger in Mamou than in Boké. Refer to Table 7b, 8b, 9a and Figures 12–13 for more details about age groups of CL victims.

Disability Status

In both Boké and Mamou, approximately 1% (1.17% in Boké and 1.14% in Mamou) of the victims of CL had a disability. Among non-victims of child trafficking, 3% in Boké and approximately 2% in Mamou had a disability.

Level of Education

Among victims of child trafficking, 33.04% in Boké and 29.02% in Mamou did not have any educational degree. 55.75% in Boké and 63.16% of victims had a primary school education, followed by Junior Secondary School (9.09% in Boké and 6.26% in Mamou). This pattern was different among non-victims. 57.32% of non-victims in Boké and 57.14% in Mamou had primary school education. 8.73% in Boké and 11.08% in Mamou had completed Junior Secondary School.

Currently enrolled in a formal school

In Boké, 55.19% of the victims of child trafficking are currently enrolled in a formal school. This number is higher in Mamou, where 63.77% of the victims currently attend school. Among non-victims, 67.40% in Boké and 65.81% in Mamou are currently enrolled in a formal school.

Koranic school/madrassa

43.06% of the victims in Boké are enrolled in a Koranic school/madrassa. This number is much higher in Mamou, where 72.32% attend such schools. Among non-victims, 41.91% in Boké and 67.74% in Mamou are enrolled in Koranic school/madrassa.

Orphan

Approximately 1% of the CL victims in Boké and 0.40% in Mamou were double orphans, having lost both of their parents. 10.82% in Boké and 6.26% in Mamou were single orphans, who lost one parent. A majority of victims (88.13% in Boké and 93.33% in Mamou) have both parents alive. In Boké, 0.65% of the non-victims were double orphans, 10.11% were single orphans, and 89.23% had both parents alive. In Mamou, 0.48% of the non-victims were double orphans, 10.59% were single orphans, and 88.92% had both parents alive.

Contribution to Household Expenses

In Boké, 14.41% of the victims as compared to 2.54% of non-victims contributed to the expenses of the household. In Mamou, 9.36% of the victims as compared to 3.21% of the non-victims contributed to the expenses of the household.

CT Vulnerability Factors Described by Qualitative Respondents

Qualitative respondents described CT vulnerability factors which were grouped into three themes during analysis: 1) structural factors, 2) personal and family characteristics, and 3) social and cultural factors. Importantly, vulnerability factors were not described by respondents in isolation, but were described as relating to and impacting each other. For example, some respondents described the struggle of single parents to provide for their children financially within a low resource community as leading to potential for increased vulnerability to experiencing trafficking.

Structural factors

Structural factors included community infrastructure or system level factors, which respondents identified as increasing vulnerability to CT. Most respondents indicated that lack of schools or school infrastructure was the primary structural factor in their communities which contributed to children's vulnerability. For example, respondents noted a lack of school access in rural and island communities, including a lack of school buildings and an insufficient number of qualified teachers. Respondents also reported that the ratio of students to teachers was too high and that parents often had trouble affording fees and school supplies required to send their children to school.

“Children and young people between 6 to 17 years old are exploited due to lack of financial means to support them and lack of school and / or teaching staff in their area.”

—FGD 12, young men, Mamou

“...causes that lead some children to leave [their home community], we can cite lack of basic infrastructures such as schools (from primary to college and other cycles) in certain areas.”

—KII # 4, Leadership, National Directorate for Child Protection, Conakry

In addition to schooling, respondents suggested that other structural factors may also play a role, such as lack of social services, vocational centers and leisure centers for children.

“When there is a big gap between the rich and the poor, it goes without saying that the poor will be exploited, when the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is poorly shared and when the vast majority of people do not have access to basic social services. That's all.”

—KII # 13, Leadership, Ministry of Social Work, Boké

“...if we go in the direction of the causes that lead some children to leave, we can cite lack of basic infrastructures such as schools (from primary to college and other cycles) in certain areas.”

—KII # 4, Leadership, National Directorate for Child Protection, Conakry

“Lack of social assistance for children; lack of food, leisure center for children”

—FGD 16, adult and elder women, Kamsar

“Speaking of children's difficulties, we can cite lack of drinking water because they are the ones who fetch water from the borehole. There is lack of public school and electricity.”

—FGD 14, young women, Kamsar

Personal and family characteristics

All respondents described several personal and family characteristics which they perceived as increasing risk of experiencing trafficking. These characteristics included household financial position, parental educational attainment, and family structure (e.g. single parent household). Within this theme, poverty was most commonly reported by all groups. Respondents described poverty as experiencing hunger and food insecurity, or generally when parents were unable to provide basic resources for their children.

“Poverty is the main cause of child trafficking. It is children of the poor who are being subjected to forced labor or child trafficking. It is the poor who send their children for studies thinking they will be well looked after while the opposite is usually done.”

—FGD 3, adult and elder women, Mamou

“There are children who dropped out of school to go to katougouma where mining companies are located. Since their parents cannot afford to support them, they go to work those companies in order to have money to take care of themselves.”

—FGD 9, young women, Boké

Many parents and survivors reported that the lack of financial means to provide basic necessities (such as food and clothing) for all of the children in the household often led to the trafficking situation.

“This is where I gave birth to my two children. My husband died when the children were very young, he fell from a mango tree and did not survive. Both my parents are dead as well so I am alone and I have no means. When their father was alive, we worked hard to take them

to school. They made it all the way to grade 3. Their father passed away leaving them and me helpless. Besides, I'm not in good health. After my husband death, my friend who lives in Kamsar paid me a visit. She asked me to give her my daughter to be enrolled in school and take her to learn tailoring at the same time. Since my husband had just died and I had no one to rely on, I responded by telling her that would make me happy, besides, I didn't have any means. She took the child and sent her."

—Parent # 5, Mother to female survivor, unknown occupation, Boké

Respondents also reported that poverty impacted a family's ability to pay for school supplies, and school fees.

"The main cause is poverty. Indeed it is difficult to send a child to school if you cannot afford it. That is why some parents are forced to give their children to be educated by relatives."

—FGD 8, adult and elder men, Kamsar

In addition to poverty, key informants and FGD respondents described parental illiteracy, parental "ambition", and single parenthood or parental separation (through death or abandonment) as contributing to CT vulnerability. For example, respondents suggested that parental illiteracy was related to CT vulnerability because parents who have not experienced education themselves may not know the value of an education within a school setting and instead may view education through work as more important for their children.

"In my opinion, there are two main causes, first of all illiteracy and ignorance of parents. In fact, an educated parent knows how to measure the quality of work he/she can give to a child. He knows the importance of educating a child. He also knows what his child's education can bring him/her tomorrow."

—FGD # 5, adult and elder men, Bouliwel

"On the cultural level, parents often require children to follow them in agricultural fields at the expense of their education or health. Trafficking is often seen in communities but confused with education because of ignorance."

—KII # 10, Police officer, OPROGEM, Boké

Parental "ambition" was described as greed or a desire for money which could lead a parent to send their child away with a potential trafficker.

"It is her mother's ambition which caused her to be mistreated. Otherwise she shouldn't have given her daughter to strangers whose destination she does not know. She allowed those men to take her daughter because they gave her money."

—FGD 7, young women, Bouliwel

Many respondents also described single parenting due to spousal death, separation or abandonment as relating to CT vulnerability because of the single parent experiencing financial hardship or being pushed further into poverty.

"I know a certain young boy whose mother was abandoned by his father and his mother could not afford to sustain her children and she forced her first boy to abandon studies to do business in order to help her support his young brothers."

—FGD 13, Young men, Mamou

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL FACTORS

Social and cultural factors included social norms or practices reported by respondents to be related to CT vulnerability, such as the custom of early marriage and community views regarding the age of responsibility starting at 14-years-old. For example, key informants and community members in FGDs described the custom of early marriage which they connected to CT vulnerability due to the expectations that are placed on young brides to perform domestic duties for their husband and husband's family.

"Our customs also play a big role in the lives of girls in the villages. This consists of early marriage for example. Girls are often forced to marry their cousins. Those are young girls under the age of 18. After marriage, they live in an extended family with their husband. The man's family subjects them to all kinds of atrocities of life. They are expected to do all the family chores. They argue that 'A woman should always help her husband to seek blessing from his parents.'"

—FGD # 11, young men, Boké

Relatedly, key informants and community members in FGDs described expectations for young people who are 14 or over as having adultlike responsibilities. This was noted as a major potential factor related to CT vulnerability for this age group, because it meant that generally communities may view children who are 14 and older as old enough to work as much as an adult.

"First of all we do not always consider a child as a child, even if the constitution says that children's code talks of any child under 18 ...but in the community, as soon as a girl is 14, she is already an adult and especially if she is married etc.... You already have a difference between the legal age of the child and then a little bit of community consideration. Then you get the idea that the child has to work. There is necessarily no focus on education when you see a girl or boy who is quite grown up. They say he is old enough to work and he can support the family without taking into account his intellectual development. "

—KII # 16, Lawyer, INGO, Conakry

Consistent with findings in this report about community conceptualizations of child trafficking and child labor, key informants described that sometimes communities may have a blurry line between acceptable children's work and exploitive child labor, which can sometimes lead to cases of child trafficking.

"Yes. Even if these attitudes do not openly support trafficking, I would say they do so in secret, in a hidden way. There are attitudes because people, many of them haveof course in communities socially in some communities people think a child should be used to serve. They sometimes go beyond the limit. You want your child to offer a service to you as your son, you go beyond the limit and enter into trafficking. Sometimes, others fall into it without realizing it. I talked about ignorance earlier. Others do not know."

—KII # 8, Social Worker, INGO, Conakry

Parents reported experiencing family coercion which they suggested contributed to their child's CT vulnerability. Family coercion was noted when respondents described a family member or a group of family members requesting or insisting the parent send their child to

live with another relative. Descriptions from parents indicate that the pressure from family members to share their children can be strong, as indicated in the excerpt below from an interview with a parent.

“I allowed my daughter to go due to the insistence from my family and neighbors. Everyone knows that the education of a young girl relies with her mother. But as you yourself know, with us here relatives especially those on the paternal side have all rights over the child. My husband and his sister share the same father, so they think I don’t have much to say about the children... This would not have happened if they had listened to me at that time. But since the whole family was in favor, this had to happen. To prevent that, we need to first prohibit it in families. Let everyone take care of their child.”

—Parent # 3, Mother to a female survivor, occupation unknown, Boké

Overall, respondents reported several vulnerabilities which could potentially increase risk of experiencing CT. Survey results indicated that contributing to the expenses of the household and low level of education were the most significant factors. Qualitative findings reveal that structural vulnerability factors (such as a lack of schooling or social services) could be exacerbated by personal and family characteristics (such as single parenting or experiences of poverty) and social and cultural factors (such as conceptions of the age of responsibility and confusion about the line between acceptable children’s work and exploitive work for children) which then could increase vulnerability to CT.

PERSPECTIVES ABOUT LEAVING A TRAFFICKING SITUATION AND RE-INTEGRATION POST-TRAFFICKING

Survivors’ experiences of leaving trafficking and re-integration post-trafficking are critical for gaining a wholistic view of the child trafficking experience. Findings in this section may be useful for policy makers and service providers who aim to strengthen interventions in support of survivors leaving a trafficking situation or seeking help with re-integration. Results presented in this section draw exclusively from qualitative interviews and focus groups, as there were no household survey questions asked about leaving trafficking or re-integration post-trafficking.

Leaving trafficking

“This experience ended last year in 2019 when I left that family... I was sick in bed when that woman [trafficker] came to accuse me of stealing 10,000 GNF; she beat me up despite my health. I wanted to fight her that day but unfortunately it is not good to beat up an elderly person. I decided to leave that very night. I didn’t even wait until morning to pack up and leave. I decided never to go back to that family again.”

—Survivor #19, Male, 19-years-old, Apprentice Truck Driver, Mamou

As described in the excerpt above, many survivors in this study reported leaving the trafficking situation on their own, often after a violence experience or because they felt threatened by the trafficker. Some survivors also reported leaving after learning that they were being exploited, for example, one survivor reported leaving after realizing that his uncle was collecting the salary that the survivor was entitled to for working at a café. Many survivors also reported having help from family and friends to help them leave the trafficking situation. No survivors

in our study reported having help from authorities to leave the trafficking situation, although some did receive help after they left.

HELP FROM FAMILY AND FRIENDS

Survivors and parents who were interviewed reported the most common way that they left the trafficking situation was through intervention by family, friends, or strangers. For example, survivors reported being provided with financial support and transportation to leave a trafficking situation. Survivors also reported family members intervening on their behalf after their situation was discovered.

“As the years went by, I became less and less afraid of my aunt. So I started saying no to her, turning down some tasks. I called my mother several times to tell her what I was going through, but she always asked me to be patient because she was my aunt and she couldn’t do anything. It was until I got in touch with my uncle, my mum’s elder brother that he took me back to the village. When he heard about my story, he didn’t ask anyone for advice and picked me up from Conakry.”

—Survivor # 2, Female, age unknown, Tailor, Boké

“My daughter remained in that situation until she met a friend of mine from the village. When the latter came home, she told me I would find my daughter’s corpse if I didn’t go to look for her. I didn’t waste any time, I took advantage of the first opportunity to pick up my daughter.”

—Parent # 3, Mother to a female survivor, occupation unknown, Boké

Some survivors reported that their family did not intervene or report the incident to police because the trafficker was a family member. For example, a survivor recalled their reaction when they discovered that they were being exploited by working at a cafe for no pay:

“When I found out about that, I insulted the [cafe owner] and even threatened to set his cafe on fire. I was calmed down by his neighbors. Then I called my mum to tell her about what happened. She asked me to calm down and that she would have reported him to police if it hadn’t been for family ties. She said she wouldn’t want the family to say she had locked up her cousin.”

—Survivor # 7, Male, 18-years-old, Apprentice Mechanic, Mamou

HELP FROM AUTHORITIES AND CBOS

No one in our study reported that they received help from law enforcement in order to leave. Only a few survivors reported having help from a CBO, however, this was after the survivor had already left the situation. Unfortunately, there are indications that law enforcement may exacerbate the situation rather than offer appropriate support for survivors. Some community members in FGDs and KIIs reported that sometimes survivors themselves are arrested after being accused of stealing from a trafficker. In a poignant example, a survivor recounted her experience with being arrested after her cousin (the woman who had trafficked her and her sister for domestic work) accused her and her sister of stealing. The teens were arrested and spent three months in jail before they were released because the trafficker came to ask for their release. The trafficker was made aware that her younger brother had stolen the money, rather than the survivor. Although the authorities suggested at that point that they should arrest the trafficker, the survivor’s uncle did not want to pursue the case in court.

“This experience of trafficking ended when my cousin accused us of theft and sent us to jail... She said that money was taken by my sister and I...she filed a complaint against us and the police came to pick me and my sister...It was only after we spent 3 months in prison [when trafficker realized we hadn’t stolen the money]...So she went to court and asked them to release us because the money was taken by her young brother. She said her brother had called her and confessed. Everyone was surprised by her act, both at the police and the judges. They even said that they were going to jail her as well because she deprived us of our freedom based on lies and that is punishable by law therefore she must face the law. At the court, we were told to appeal for justice so that she can be condemned but my uncle told us to let go and surrender to God.”

—Survivor # 12, Female, age unknown, Enrolled in Tailoring Workshop, Mamou

LEAVING ON THEIR OWN

A number of survivors and parents reported that survivors had left the trafficking situation on their own or that no one had helped them leave. Some survivors reported that they left when they realized they were experiencing exploitation. For example, some reported they realized they were supposed to be paid for their work and others made the decision to leave after experiencing violence or threat of violence from the trafficker.

“This experience of trafficking ended the day I learned that the work I did in the restaurant was a paid job. I returned to TOWN after finding out about that. One of my family sisters was a victim of the same. I did not get any help.”

—Survivor # 16, Female 19-years-old, Apprentice Mechanic, Mamou

Some survivors reported saving money or having to make plans in order to leave the trafficking situation:

“One day while the lady was at the market, I collected the little money I had and ran away to look for my mother. When I asked mum if she received money from my sister, she said she rarely did.”

—Survivor # 3, Female, age unknown, unemployed, Boké

REINTEGRATION POST-TRAFFICKING

Many survivors and parents reported that they experienced challenges with reintegration, especially in terms of accessing vocational or educational training, psychosocial support services and having their basic needs met. For example, survivors reported struggling to have food, clothing and a place to live post-trafficking. Parents, likewise, reported struggling to financially support their children’s physical and emotional well-being after their return, such as experiencing difficulty providing food, or not being able to enroll their children in school or in a vocational training program.

*Moderator: “What challenges do you encounter now being back?”
Response: Poverty, the fact that we have nothing means we hardly find anything to eat.”*

– Survivor # 5, Female, age unknown, selling firewood, Boké

“Since I cannot go to school anymore, what I want right now is to learn tailoring. It will be good if someone can help me with a sewing machine. Otherwise I don’t know what I am going to do because I don’t go to school and I haven’t learnt any job. When I was at my sister’s home I only learnt how to do house chores otherwise I just thought about resting. I do not know how to cope.”

—Survivor # 6, Female, age unknown, selling firewood, Boké

MISSED EDUCATION

As indicated in the excerpt above, many survivors reported feeling that they were too old to return to school and described feeling frustrated that they missed out on their education as a result of their trafficking experience.

“I have challenges of how to study and catch up. Look, I am nineteen years old and in grade 5. I am very late because I never went to school the whole time I was in Conakry. My grandfather sent me to school when I returned here to TOWN. The other challenge is how to acquire skills to do business.”

—Survivor # 17, Female, 19-years-old, Student, Mamou

Frustration described by survivors regarding missed educational opportunities was also shared by parents who watched their children struggle emotionally.

“[The trafficking experience] has left the child behind both academically and in terms of preparing for her future. Much as she didn’t complete studies, the little she did could have helped her. She can’t dare approach people these days. She likes to isolate herself at all times as if she were haunted by a spirit.”

—Parent # 4, Mother to a female survivor, occupation unknown, Boké

Some survivors indicated that they wanted to have the opportunity for an education, but felt embarrassed or too old to attend school. Survivors in our study overwhelmingly reported that rather than attend school as an older student, they preferred to learn a trade or vocation which could enable them to take care of themselves and their family.

“The challenges I currently face is what I can do to have someone help me start up a business because I am ashamed of my friends who are all in school while I am not doing anything. That is why I want to do a job for my future.”

—Survivor # 3, Female, age unknown, unemployed, Boké

SOCIAL & RELATIONAL CHALLENGES

Survivors and parents described many social and relational challenges which survivors faced during reintegration. The impact from trafficking on young people’s well-being was noted by survivors and parents who described the struggle that some survivors had with reconnecting to their family and friends and finding their place in the community. For example, during the interviews, survivors described emotional difficulties they faced when they discussed the impact that trafficking had on their lives, feeling left behind and not able to catch up with peers.

“Although I have started learning tailoring, my current need is to master my skills, have sewing machines, working tools, open a tailoring workshop and register students. When I came back to my family, I spent much of the time thinking and crying. I can’t hold back my tears whenever I remember what I’ve been through. I didn’t learn anything that would allow me to take care of myself when I got home.”

—Survivor # 13, Female, 19-years-old, Enrolled in a Tailoring Workshop, Mamou

Likewise, parents described how their children struggled with social and relational difficulties, such as isolation from family and friends as well as expressing feelings of shame related to the trafficking experience.

“...[my daughter] is traumatized. In fact she has become shy, reserved and lonely. All she does is do housework and isolate herself. She can’t even greet anyone let alone someone speaking to her. When her siblings are playing or discussing together at home, she does not join them. It is worth noting that these facts make her reintegration difficult. Even at school, she is ashamed to stay in the same class as children who are her of her young sister’s age.”

—Parent # 2, Father to a female survivor, Local Leader, Mamou

Some parents, key informants, and community members in FGDs indicated that survivors, especially who had experienced sexual assault or abuse during trafficking, may be encouraged to stay isolated and not to discuss the potential traumatic experiences they had during trafficking or risk facing discrimination after their return to the community post-trafficking.

“...You know, in our society, when a young girl is raped, if she talks about it, she risks being rejected by the society for good. In particular, we tell ourselves: “bhèwadhaye mo kolloun” meaning: “we are going to point it out”. Or, it is the parents who tell you not to talk about it because you will be targeted and deprived of a husband. Personally, I think when a girl undergoes this kind of treatment, she has to talk about it so that a solution can be found.”

—KII # 5, Leadership, Domestic Worker Trade Union, Conakry

As the key informant indicates in the excerpt above, the pressure to remain silent after experiencing abuse or assault could make the reintegration process more difficult for survivors who may feel they must hold their emotions and their memories of trauma within themselves. This social pressure in addition to financial challenges that a parent may face in providing for their children may exacerbate the social and relational difficulties that survivors may experience during reintegration.

“...[my daughter] wasn’t eating and bathing [after returning post-trafficking], she looked like a mad person. I bathed her myself. Little by little, with money from the sale of firewood, I managed to buy her some clothes.”

—Parent # 5, Mother to a female survivor, occupation unknown, Boké

RECEIVING HELP POST-TRAFFICKING

Many survivors reported that they were receiving help from family, friends, or neighbors, especially in enrollment in vocational training (such as tailoring), enrollment in school, as well as in having emotional support. However, very few survivors reported getting help from professionals (NGOs or CBOs) or authority figures post-trafficking. Survivors who suggested

they were doing well with reintegration described community members and family members working together to support them.

“I have currently received all the help that I needed. To be enrolled in a tailoring school, to learn the Quran, have clothes, shoes and some money to buy small items. All this help was given to me by my half-sister and her husband who are my current guardians. There is the elderly neighbor and my teacher at the tailoring school as well.”

—Survivor # 8, Female, 19-years-old, Enrolled in Tailoring School, Mamou

Many survivors and parents reported that survivors were engaged in training programs, such as tailoring or mechanics workshops, however they did not have the resources to buy the equipment necessary to make money in the vocation that they were training in, for example, a sewing machine or mechanics tools. The lack of access to equipment and supplies to start a business building from their training was a major concern for respondents in thinking about their future.

“Since I have now started learning mechanics at the garage, what I now need is to have a complete case of tools. I would also like to get some money in order to buy a motorbike for public transport. That will enable me take care of my mum better. The only help I received was from the gentleman who allowed me to learn the skill from his garage. That gentleman was a client I met at the café-bar where I worked.”

—Survivor # 7, Male, 18-years-old, Apprentice Mechanic, Mamou

“The first thing I thought about when I hugged my daughter was her health, then how I was going to quickly bring her back to her former state. When my daughter regained her shape, we had to find a place for her to learn tailoring. So what we wanted was for her to regain her health and learn tailoring. Since she started that, what we now need is a sewing machine. Anyone who wants to help us now can give my daughter a sewing machine.”

—Parent # 4, Mother to a female survivor, occupation unknown, Boké

ANALYSIS OF POLICY AND SERVICE GAPS

This section will provide an analysis of policy and service gaps drawing from existing literature to explore the landscape for anti-trafficking policies in Guinea as well as presenting findings from qualitative interviews and focus groups relevant to policy and service initiatives and potential gaps. The section will begin with a literature review of the legal framework for anti-trafficking policy in Guinea. Following this literature review, findings from qualitative interviews and focus groups will be presented to explore current state level and community level responses to child trafficking (including current initiatives and stakeholder roles), as well as challenges to anti-trafficking initiatives and service provision as described by respondents.

Legal Framework

Various instruments and efforts have been put in place to curb trafficking at different levels. Globally, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have generated a wide-ranging agenda which is likely to interlink with anti-trafficking efforts. SDG 8 ('Decent Work', specifically Target 8.7) includes a call for "immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labor, end modern slavery and human trafficking..." by 2030. Two other SDGs have a linkage to anti-trafficking efforts: 5.2 ("eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation"), and 16.2 ("End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children") (Osborn, Cutter, & Ullah, 2015). The multiplicity of linkages also demonstrates how other policy areas (on women, children, migrants, economic development and others) will likely impact work on child trafficking. The Palermo Protocol, a UN anti-trafficking instrument, aims to prevent trafficking, protect victims, improve prosecution of traffickers and promote cooperation among Member States to mitigate the vice.

In addition, several other regional instruments (policies, conventions, agreements and frameworks) against human trafficking and in other policy areas (such as those relating to economic development, migration and mobility) may impact patterns of trafficking. These might be negotiated through regional bodies like the African Union, Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and others. An example of such frameworks is the multilateral cooperation agreement to combat Trafficking in Persons (TIP), especially women and children in West and Central Africa (ECOWAS & ECCAS, 2006).

Following this agreement, the Ouagadougou Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking among Women and Children was instituted in 2006, as one of the regional initiatives that mainly provided specific recommendations to be implemented by regional economic communities and Member States to prevent human trafficking, protect victims of trafficking and prosecute those involved in the crime of trafficking (African Union, 2006).

Furthermore, subregional instruments such as the ECOWAS Declaration on the Fight against Trafficking in Persons (2001) and the ECOWAS Initial Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons (2002–2003 and 2008–2011 launched in 2009) have been instituted. The plan includes seven priority strategies to combat human trafficking: awareness raising and prevention of human trafficking; victim assistance and protection; collection and analysis of information; legal framework and policy development; training and specialized capacity building; travel and identity documents; and monitoring and evaluation of interventions (Brown, 2010).

Anti-Child Trafficking Laws and Policies in Guinea

Guinea has taken part in global conversations and international policy efforts to address human trafficking. As a UN member state, Guinea has been a signatory to a number of important global initiatives to address human trafficking such as the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons (UN, 2010), the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (ratified by Guinea in 2004; UN, 2003) and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (also called the Palermo Protocol; ratified by Guinea in 2004; UN, 2000). Since ratification, Guinea has established some domestic legal systems and administrative structures to support provisions for protection of victims and prevention of trafficking.

Administratively, ECOWAS Member States committed to establishing a National Task Force on TIP, comprised of multiple anti-human trafficking actors from both public and private

sectors (including NGOs and other civil society as necessary) (ICMPD & ILO, 2014). In addition, Guinea had adopted a revised National Action Plan for Trafficking in Persons (NAP; 2020–2022) and the transitional government has adopted an Emergency Anti-Trafficking action plan to supplement the NAP (2020–2022), however at the time of writing this report, it remains unclear what progress has been made in implementing the plans, given the abrupt change in governance as a result of the 2021 coup (DoS, 2022; see study background section for more details).

In order to adopt and implement these global and regional policy instruments, the Government of the Republic of Guinea made substantial amendments to existing laws to include some anti-trafficking provisions and have also amended anti-trafficking laws to strengthen protections or scope. For example, in 2016, Article 323 of the Penal Code was amended to criminalize labor and sex trafficking, and Article 324 prescribed penalties of five to 10 years imprisonment, a fine, or both for child traffickers (DoS, 2018). Article 344 of the Penal Code separately criminalized forced begging and prescribed penalties of one to three years imprisonment and a fine (DoS, 2018). In addition, the Children's Code also deals with child trafficking-related offences, especially Articles 386 to 390, detailed penalties for trafficking of children, while Articles 392 to 396 provide for protection of victims of trafficking and witnesses in court (UN Economic and Social Council: Committee on Economic Social and Cultural Rights, 2019).

Despite these efforts, the DoL reports that Guinea's legislation has a number of gaps. For example, current legislation against TIP does not protect children in the informal sector, such as children working without a formal contract (DoL, 2021). Additionally, the minimum age for light work allowed by the Children's Code and Labor Code includes children who are under the age of 13 (which is inconsistent with the international standard of 14 years old). Also, there is a lack of clarity about what "light work" entails, meaning that hours worked and the type of work which is considered acceptable is open to broad interpretation (DoL, 2021).

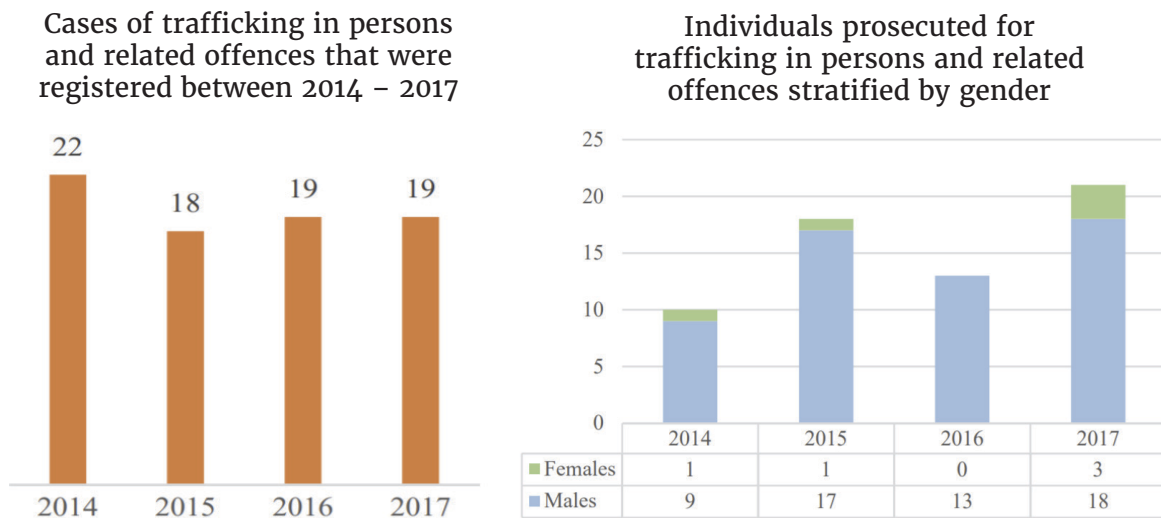
Policy Set Up and Implementation

The National Committee to Combat Trafficking in Persons and Similar Practices (CNLTTPPA) was instituted in 2017 as a coordination office for anti-trafficking activities in Guinea. The National Plan of Action to Fight against TIP (2017) was drawn through the coordination of CNLTTPPA, with an objective of enhancing awareness, prevention, protection and prosecution of human trafficking perpetrators (Bureau of International Labor Affairs, 2017). Although the original plan expired in 2018, an updated version, National Action Plan for Trafficking in Persons (NAP; 2020–2022) has since been approved.

However, the abrupt change in governance as a result of the 2021 coup may have an impact on implementation of the updated NAP. After the transitional government took control, they issued an emergency anti-trafficking national plan to supplement the NAP (2020–2022; DoS, 2022). In addition, they implemented a national anti-trafficking hotline to encourage reporting (DoS, 2022). However, it remains unclear whether the anti-trafficking plans have been implemented or how widely utilized the anti-trafficking hotline has been (DoS, 2022).

Reports from monitoring groups indicate that the rate of prosecutions appears to remain low, and penalties are weak (DoL, 2021; DoS, 2022; GLOTIP, 2020). For example, penalties for sex trafficking of a child (as defined by Article 323 and 324 of the penal code) could be either a fine, 5 to 10 years in prison or both (DoS, 2022). Meaning that under the law, a perpetrator who commits child sex trafficking may only be mandated to pay a fine. In addition, there are reports that generally very few people are prosecuted for trafficking crimes in Guinea. The 2020 GLOTIP report indicated that very few individuals are prosecuted for trafficking in Guinea (figure 4).

Figure 4: Number of TIP cases notified and prosecuted between 2014 and 2017.



Source: GLOTIP (2018), National Committee against Trafficking in Persons and Similar Practices (CNLTPPA), and Office for the Protection of Gender, Children and Morals (OPROGEM).

Response to Child Trafficking

Key informants described current interventions and initiatives for child trafficking response including: awareness raising campaigns, involvement of local child protection committees (CLEFS) in facilitating community response to child trafficking, the availability of a toll-free reporting phone line (within some areas), collaborations between various governmental agencies and NGOs (such as the police collaborating with OPROGEM or OVC collaborating with the juvenile court, the police force and an NGO reception center). In FGDs community members mentioned NGOs and government agencies (especially the Department of Social Work) as being involved in child trafficking response:

“...there are NGOs which manage this kind of situation. I know two of them here in Mamou. They fight against everything related to abuse and exploitation of children. There is the Department of Social Work which is also very much involved in child protection. For example, last Ramadan, there was a lady who made a child to transport a heavy number of mangoes to the market. But the child was struggling to walk because the burden was so heavy. When the market women saw it, they unloaded the mangoes and asked the child who gave him that heavy baggage to carry. He said his stepmother since his mother had been divorced, he lives with his stepmother who makes him do all the work. The women immediately called Social Work, who took the matter at hand and summoned the woman to the police station. That is a fine example of the work done by Social Work in the fight against child exploitation and child trafficking.”

—FGD 15, young women, Mamou

CROSS-SECTORIAL COLLABORATION

Some key informants reported that government agencies work collaboratively across sectors, for example, key informants described that the MASPFE collaborates with the Ministry of Justice through the Juvenile Court; the Ministry of Security and Civil Protection through OPROGEM; and the Ministries of Health and Education. The Ministry of Security and Civil Protection was also noted to collaborate with the High Command of the National Gendarmerie

through the Directorate of Judicial Investigations, which has a division dedicated to protection of women and children.

“... When there are cases that arise, we act in collaboration. This is the case that my colleague just reported now concerning the 12 intercepted adolescent girls. There was a committee around this case; the Juvenile court, the police force through its department dedicated to child protection and women which is the Directorate of judicial investigations. This Directorate handled the case of these young adolescent girls. As usual, we worked in collaboration to handle that case. We set up an alert system. The children were transferred to a reception center pending reunification with their families. So, this is to let you know that there’s no department solely dedicated to trafficking. We have a global policy that embraces all child protection issues.”

—KII # 4, Leadership, National Directorate for Child Protection, Conakry

Other government agencies were highlighted by key informants as being involved in the response to child trafficking included the JPOs, the Police Force, and Child Protection System in Guinea (SYPEG). Some key informants reported that once SYPEG structures identify a case of trafficking in their neighborhood or in the villages, they send information to the Directorate of Social Work at regional/prefecture level, which then coordinated and monitored services for victims.

“There is even a concerted framework which has been put in place by social work. This framework involves all NGOs and organizations involved in child protection. They meet every quarter whereby each organization makes feedback on the activities it has carried out. They send collection tools and exchange ideas and experiences on what they have done for the children during those three months.”

—KII #6, Leadership, Ministry of Social Work, Mamou

A few key informants described tools, such as case management tools, for cross-agency collaboration on child trafficking response:

“We have case management tools that have been reviewed and validated by all stakeholders in protection related issues. These tools are not only used by protection structures, I mean SYPEG, but also by the defense and security forces, by SWs (social workers), NGOs and those responsible for children related issues. They are even called common tools. The aim is to have the same approach. For example, if a child is a victim of abuse or a problem, than the method used to gather information or provide solutions is the same for all stakeholders on issues to do with protection. In fact, interventions must be standardized through the use of this common, standard tool which has been revised and validated by all stakeholders on protection. We want the same approaches to be used by stakeholders on protection in case management.”

—KII# 04, Leadership, Ministry of Social Work, Mamou

Although there may be some collaborative tools available, as described in the above excerpt, many key informants in our study did not appear to be aware of these tools. Also, no one described using any “common tools”, so it is difficult to determine to what extent the collaboration between stakeholders described by the key informant above is taking place with regularity. Many key informants mentioned that cross-agency collaboration needed to be strengthened and that tools needed to be developed, suggesting that not all stakeholders were aware of the “common tools” or other collaborative tools which may be available.

ROLE OF NGOS

A number of NGOs and INGOs were highlighted by key informants and during FGDs as being involved in activities to reduce child trafficking or provide services for survivors of child trafficking, such as: UNICEF, IOM, Sabou-Guinea, Terre des Hommes, The Children's World (MDE), AFASCO, SOS minors, Plan Guinée, ChildFund, Maison Mère, NFQE, Guinée Solidarité, Hôpital Régional and Red Cross for the care of abandoned sick children. Key informants described NGOs interventions as focusing on enhancing their ability to recognize trafficking, types of child abuse, and appropriate responses. Some NGOs were reported to have systems in place (such as the SOS' national child protection committee) for vetting and responding to child protection cases. If a case was identified as a criminal offense, then the committee makes recommendations that the SOS lawyer proceeds with litigation and follows up the case to finality and possible conviction of the perpetrator if found guilty.

A few key informants described that NGOs were supporting survivors in leaving trafficking, providing psychosocial support for survivors, dealing with family tracing and reintegration of survivors into communities, amongst others. Some NGOs were also reported to have grassroot structures, including having social workers and social assistants or staff responsible for child-related issues at municipality and prefecture level.

“Whenever there is a case of trafficking, we immediately include the child on our list. We initiate actions of recovery for example, compensation and reprimand with the departments I told you about. We try as much as possible to bring the perpetrators before the authorities. We generally work in that direction. We take care of the child and we conduct a social survey on the child to find out what he/she needs according to the type of trafficking he/she has experienced. Then we proceed to any actions of response and recovery.”

—KII # 8, Social Worker, INGO, Conakry

It was argued that NGOs were often more directly involved in child trafficking response compared with governmental agencies due to inadequate financial and other resources within governmental agencies.

“Only the NGO Sabou-Guinea debated and supported those children. It is difficult for local governments to take action since they don't have the means at their disposal or they have not benefited from training to carry out this task.”

—KII #9, Leadership, OPROGEM, Boffa

INGOs (such as UNICEF) were mentioned by key informants as playing a critical role in child trafficking response programs, including provision of financial and technical support to regional directorates for social work and some NGOs to facilitate their activities. In addition, local NGOs (such as Sabou Guinea and Terre des Hommes) were also mentioned by key informants as taking a role to raise awareness of both government (like JPOs) and other non-governmental stakeholders on issues like children's rights and child trafficking.

“We have benefited from training with Social Work, UNICEF, [and] NFQE on the theme: Children in a situation of mobility in the Mamou region.”

—KII # 11, Police leadership, OPROGEM, Mamou

“These days, we even have a platform known as MCL (minors in conflict with the law) whereby we host meetings. We have just been discussing all these issues of trafficking and violence during our monthly meeting which Terre des Hommes coordinates.”

—KII #8, Social Worker, INGO, Conakry

ROLE OF SOCIAL CLUBS

Some FGD respondents highlighted the role of social clubs (such as Club of Friends of the World (CFW), Club of Young Female Leaders (AJEDI), Association of Women and Girls Leaders of Mamou (AFFLM)) in linking survivors to service and intervention agencies:

“Once these cases are identified, there are two clubs; Association of Young Female Leaders of Guinea and the Club of Young Female leaders of Guinea take care of this work. Once the child is exploited they come with the family to inquire about the reality and they inform OPROGEM. If it's a rape case, it's OPROGEM which investigates and watches over the well-being of the child. For cases which are listed, every month or every year there is an amount that is released for that. Social Work watches over early marriages in Mamou, the 2 structures plus the CECOJE take care of all problems linked to exploitation of the children. Most recently in November they prevented an early marriage which was taking place in Loppe.”

—FGD 13, young men, Mamou

ROLE OF COMMUNITY MEMBERS

FGD respondents described how community members sometimes take a direct role in intervening in child trafficking situations. For example, respondents described community leaders talking to families who may be exploiting a child, referring cases to law enforcement or social work, or directly intervening by providing money or other resources to a family to help them send a child to school rather than having them work. For example, a respondent in a FGD described what he did to try to help his cousin who was being trafficked for domestic work by the respondent's mother.

“As for me, when mum refused to enroll her niece in school due to rice sale, I first insisted that the girl goes to school like her children. But, she didn't accept and my father being a police officer didn't act either. Finally, I went to register the girl using my own money without my mother's consent. After this act on my part, I was no longer in good terms with my mum. Finally, I returned the child to her parents without any explanation.”

—FGD 10, young men, Kamsar

As described in the excerpt, the respondent took direct action to intervene in the trafficking situation, resulting in a rift within his own family. Although the respondent's father was a police officer his father did not intervene in the situation which was happening within the household. The excerpt above highlights a potentially critical challenge for child trafficking response, which is that child trafficking, especially among foster children for domestic work, was reported by respondents to be a standard practice even among authority figures, such as police officers. In addition, descriptions by FGD respondents who took it upon themselves to intervene in a child trafficking situation, was consistent with experiences reported by survivors and parents in this study where help was available from community members and family rather than authority figures or NGOs. The families of child trafficking survivors were noted by respondents as playing a supportive role to reintegrate the survivor back into the communities,

as well as helping them process the potentially traumatizing experiences of child trafficking. Respondents also shared an expectation that local leaders should intervene in cases of trafficking within their communities and suggested that they should inform police only if the family persists in exploiting children in their homes. This perspective appeared to impact how key informants who represent NGOs or community leadership approached response to child trafficking cases. For example, some key informants shared that before involving law enforcement, making an arrest, or bringing a case to the courts they first try to mediate between the child or the child's family and the trafficker, or by asking the child who is a victim of trafficking if they want to stay with the trafficker or go home.

“Whenever we are informed of a case of mistreatment or trafficking we investigate the neighborhood, the local authorities or the victims themselves. If the case is proven, we first try to deal with the social case or mediation and ascertain the pros and cons. That means we place the victim in a foster family where there are children of his/her age group. If there are no children in those families then we don't place them there. We try to mediate by raising awareness and bringing the perpetrators to question. In case they are stubborn and adamant, we then notify the police or the gendarmerie through OPROGEM who will make a decision at their disposal to manage the situation and punish the perpetrators.”

—KII # 6, Leadership, Ministry of Social Work, Mamou

Some key informants and FGD respondents suggested that it is the responsibility of the child themselves to alert authorities that they are experiencing trafficking.

“When he/she is a victim. The child himself or herself will become an information carrier. From the moment he/she escaped from the first experience, he/she will inform the family and that information will circulate at the community level.”

—KII # 1, Leadership, CBO, Boké

NO ACTION

Although many key informants described several interventions in response to child trafficking, at the community level many FGD respondents suggested that communities often do nothing to respond to child trafficking or that “we talk about it [child trafficking] but no concrete action is taken” (FGD 1, adult and elder women, Boké). FGD respondents had different perspectives about why they believed that there was sometimes no response to child trafficking in their communities.

For example, some FGD respondents suggested that there is no community response because child trafficking does not happen in their communities while other FGD respondents reported that there was no community response because child trafficking was so ubiquitous that it was normalized.

“I have noticed that the authorities are not interested in this type of phenomenon in Boké. They are mainly concerned with their own interests or with Gender-Based Violence. The community has never tried to solve this problem. Otherwise, this happens in most villages. These cases commonly occur in my village but the authorities remain inactive. No reaction. Besides, everyone does it in their family.”

—FGD 10, young men, Kamsar

“The community cannot solve this problem at the moment because they think it is normal for a child to help his/her parents. It should be noted that this experience does not happen in an urban environment. It's mostly in rural areas.”

—FGD 8, adult and elder men, Kamsar

DIFFERING PERSPECTIVES ABOUT CHILD TRAFFICKING RESPONSE

There appears to be differing perspectives and experiences regarding the availability and accessibility of child trafficking intervention and reintegration services. Although key informants and community members in this study sometimes reported robust and comprehensive services for survivors (such as support with leaving trafficking and reintegration), survivors and parents in our study generally reported that they received little to no help from NGOs or governmental agencies either for leaving the trafficking situation or for recovery afterwards. The discrepancy between perspectives of key informants and those of survivors, parents and community members about accessibility and availability of services could suggest that there may be a disconnect between how key informants may view accessibility of services for trafficking victims and how services may be experienced within communities by survivors and parents themselves.

Challenges in Responding to Child Trafficking

“The challenges with which we are confronted include among others poverty, malnutrition, lack of resources linked to psychosocial, legal and health care to be able to properly identify child victims. In addition, we are often confronted with interference from families or communities when it comes to solving the problem of trafficking according to the law. In addition, the law prohibits child trafficking but communities do not know that. You may think you are doing good by giving your child to others when in fact you are hurting them.”

– KII # 6, Leadership, Ministry of Social Work, Mamou

Respondents noted a number of challenges in responding to child trafficking which were grouped during analysis into five key areas: 1) funding and sustainability of anti-trafficking resources and services, 2) challenges with reporting access and mechanisms (e.g. not knowing where or how to report CT), 3) difficulties with prosecution of traffickers (e.g. corruption or community intervention), 4) difficulty with systems collaboration and 5) social factors (lack of awareness about the impact of child trafficking, community “interference”, and lack of prioritization of child trafficking as an issue of concern).

Importantly, this study was completed prior to the recent political situation in Guinea (described in the background section of this report). Challenges posed by respondents in this study are likely to be exacerbated by the current political instability, given that many governmental institutions have been closed. However, it is with hope that we report our findings so that they may be useful to Guinea in the near future as they transition back to a democratic government and rebuild their governmental institutions.

FUNDING AND SUSTAINABILITY OF ANTI-TRAFFICKING RESOURCES AND SERVICES

KIIs reported that anti-trafficking resources and services were underfunded, and that many anti-trafficking services lacked sufficient staffing and resources (such as office space, transportation and IT resources) to meet the needs of their communities. KIIs struggled to meet survivors needs for basic resources (such as food) as well as more specialized support (such as psychosocial and legal support). Some KIIs reported using their personal funds to pay for resources, services or transportation for survivors.

“When I instantly have a trafficked child in Kaporó, I have to voluntarily use my own funds to set my counterpart at Ratoma in motion. I have to coordinate with him before I get there to avoid missing out anything. Logistics, means of communication and so many others are lacking.”

—KII # 3, Leadership, National Directorate of Judicial Police, Conakry

Respondents highlighted inadequate human resources and funding as upstream challenges for reintegration. For instance, some survivors needed mental health care, continuity in education and psychosocial and economic support, which were not readily available. TIP reports (DoS, 2020) regarding inadequate funding for anti-trafficking efforts in Guinea were consistent with what key informants in this study described. For instance, it was noted that the CNLTPPA does not have a dedicated budget to operationalize the action plan against TIP, however, there was an indication of minimal funding from the Government of the Republic of Guinea towards the Committee, specifically targeting awareness creation (OHCHR, 2017). As a result, CNLTPPA could not carry out critical activities related to child trafficking including undercover operations.

“There are budgetary obstacles. It is true and it admitted that despite Government efforts, the tee does not have a dedicated budget. That is a cle.”

—FGD # 2, CNLTPPA, Conakry

“The challenges we face are inadequate guardians of children, lack of integration centers for vulnerable children, lack of budget, but above all lack of logistics.”

—KII #11, Police leadership, OPROGEM, Mamou

Sustainability of programs and services was also a challenge noted by key informants, who described programs shutting down despite sustained demand or the lack of funding for governmental initiatives, such as the child protection committee.

“But there is also the question of means. For instance as NGO, we have set-up focal points in Labé, Lélouma and Koundara. We trained communities on how to prevent and fight against child trafficking. We have identified people who refer trafficking cases to us. We even used an early warning system which we put in place with SMS known as hé hé...Meaning there is already a structure in which we identified different problems which were noted. If he or she has a case, he/she can send it to the social worker in Sabou or the person in charge of child issues in the Prefecture concerned using his/her phone. So we had this system in place. But NGO no longer works in those areas. “

—KII # 18, Coordinator, NGO, Conakry

Related to sustainability is the consistency of staffing for NGOs and also for anti-trafficking organizations such as the CNLTPPA Committee. Key informants noted that there was a high turnover rate on the CNLTPPA which key informants viewed as potentially negatively affecting the operations of the Committee, due to disruptions during staffing changes.

“The administrative mobility of members of the committee is also worth mentioning. Indeed, each time we speak of a permanent structure where executives who belong to the committee do not change positions because members within the committee are appointed. So, there is administrative mobility as well.”

—FGD # 2, CNLTPPA, Conakry

RESOURCES AND SERVICES

One of the major service gaps identified was a shortage of active shelters or transit centres for survivors of child trafficking. As described above, transit centres and shelters previously run by some NGOs have since closed due to lack of funding. Key informants described that as a stop gap measure, agencies involved in rescue and reintegration of survivors of child trafficking identify and work with foster families that are willing to temporarily host the survivors until their parents or relatives are traced. A key requirement for foster families is that they should have children in the same age group as the survivors, for ease of reintegration, however, there is no legal framework to govern the initiative of foster families taking care of survivors of child trafficking. In addition, key informants noted difficulty finding foster families for children.

Families of child trafficking survivors also play a supportive role in reintegrating them into communities, as well as helping them get over the traumatizing experiences of child trafficking. However, parents and survivors described challenges accessing social services like education and healthcare. Many of the services described by key informants appeared to be available only in urban areas, and there were suggestions that rural communities relied on local leadership and community groups and concerned citizens to respond to trafficking themselves. For example, a few key informants described comprehensive post-trafficking support services at reception centers, such as provision of basic care, psychosocial support, and even follow-up during reintegration. However, these services appeared to be limited to urban areas and key informants noted that there were not enough reception centers to accommodate the needs of victims. FGD respondents, likewise, described a lack of youth centers and vocational centers in local communities.

Reporting Child Trafficking Cases

FGD respondents described challenges with reporting child trafficking cases such as not knowing where and to whom to report cases and having concerns about confidentiality of and safety of reporting.

“We are not aware of the existence of any departments within this framework. Besides, even if we see these facts in the community, we have no idea on where to report.”

—FGD # 17, adult men and elders, Boké

Some respondents described being afraid of reporting because they were afraid of being attacked by traffickers. Respondents suggested that community members should report CT and CL but cautioned against using their own name, out of fear of reprisal from a trafficker.

“Even if we were aware of such cases, it is not easy to report such cases because we are always afraid of being attacked or insulted by their guardians. In Dabola, I had a neighbor who had a young girl who was not in school. I always asked her if she was going to school but she told me she had been promised to be sent to school there. I wanted to meddle in their affairs but for fear of being attacked or insulted, I did not do it.”

—FGD 4, adult women and elders, Bouliwel

Generally, respondents described that they avoided reporting directly to authorities, preferring to settle cases themselves, or reach out to NGOs or community groups (such as a social club) to report a case of child trafficking. Exceptions to this were cases where extreme violence or neglect resulted in the death of a child, these cases were described by FGDs as being brought to authorities more quickly. Community members indicated that authority figures were not likely to act unless they “see blood” which is why they generally avoid bringing cases which were less extreme to the attention of authorities.

“I find the laws well written but their implementation is lacking. Otherwise, when you arrest someone who has been trafficked and convicted that person, the phenomenon would not have grown to such an extent. On the contrary, it would have dropped. Our country has developed and ratified many laws Besides, it is the children’s code which is used in court to try children. But when it is said that someone has mistreated a child, as long as people do not see blood, they won’t take the case seriously”

—KII # 15, Leadership, INGO, Conakry

SETTLING CASES “AMICABLY”

Key informants and community members, as well as some survivors, reported that community “interference” or the desire to settle cases “amicably” (prior to involvement of authorities or officials) made it difficult to identify, report and respond to child trafficking cases. Respondents described that child trafficking was sometimes viewed by community members as an internal family situation and to intervene or report a potential CT situation would be considered inappropriate or an overreach.

“[Reporting is] difficult. Even if it were you, the neighbor, [who] knew what was going on, you would not dare to react to it. Sometimes when the parents come, you may want to tell them the conditions in which their child lives, they will not listen to you and they will think that you are insinuating issues between them and their children.”

—FGD # 15, young women, Mamou

Some key informants described community “interference” when a community resisted intervention from a helping organization, after a CT case had been brought to their attention.

“We are often confronted with interference from families or communities when it comes to solving the problem of trafficking according to the law.”

—KII # 6, Leadership, Ministry of Social Work, Mamou

Respondents reported that this community “interference” sometimes resulted in traffickers being released before prosecution or completely avoiding detention.

“There is a weakness in the judicial system because once these cases are identified, parents seek to withdraw the case from the judiciary in order to resolve it amicably.”

—FGD # 13, young men, Mamou

“Impunity is what allows the perpetrators to continue child trafficking. But the basis of this impunity is that the social side dominates the law. For example, when you want to file a complaint or prosecute a family for child abuse, it is notable, the neighbors and the elected officials ask you to allow them manage it as a family, which means they renounce civil punishment. Our traditions equally facilitate and support trafficking.”

—KII # 9, Leadership, OPROGEM, Boffa

ARRESTING CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

In addition, rather than receive help from law enforcement or other authorities, some survivors reported that they were arrested themselves due to accusations of stealing by traffickers (see “leaving trafficking”: section 6 of this report for details). These incidents highlight how corruption may hamper child trafficking response and also how views of children and young people may impact the way authorities respond to child trafficking cases. If children and young people are viewed as potential criminals, rather than children who may need support, they may not be able to access supportive services or may even be inappropriately charged with crimes. The behavior of some traffickers to report the children they are trafficking to the police could indicate that either the traffickers are not aware that they are involved in child trafficking, or that they do not fear being held accountable for forcing a child to work without pay and preventing them from attending school or seeing their family. Either way, this suggests a critical weakness in the prosecution and prevention of child trafficking, if authorities are detaining children and young people who may be victims of trafficking rather than detaining adults who are exploiting children.

LACK OF AWARENESS ABOUT CT IN COMMUNITIES

Some respondents also reported that there was a general lack of awareness about CT in communities, which they feel contributed to a lack of reporting. There was a great deal of emphasis in the FGDs and key informant interviews about the lack of awareness about trafficking among community members, especially parents and children themselves. Relatedly, key informants also noted a lack of training about child trafficking and identification of victims for stakeholders (including NGOs and government agency staff) which they viewed as hampering reporting and identification efforts.

“That is what [committee member] just said, lack of information. You know, we often see trafficking as a scam or other offense. When the people who are responsible for enforcing the law are sufficiently informed and trained, I think this problem will not arise anymore.”

—FGD #2, National Committee for the Follow-up and Fight Against Human Trafficking, Conakry

Lack of reporting was linked by respondents to not having reliable data about child trafficking. Some respondents shared that they believed child trafficking was not priority issue for the

government because there was a lack of reliable statistics and data about the prevalence of child trafficking. In addition, some key informants suggested that not having reliable statistics could exacerbate difficulties for prevention efforts and intervention planning.

“you really need a national survey and real statistics. Let’s all stop talking, if you like, about the general. There is trafficking, but what is the raw material? I am not in a position to tell you around 5,000 children are trafficked per year in Guinea. I do not know. I have no basis to say that. Where exactly is the spade? I do not know. I don’t know when trafficking takes place, I don’t know. I know some motives and destination poles but really, I would say that is random knowledge.”

—KII # 20, Specialist, INGO, Conakry

Difficulties with Arrest and Prosecution of Traffickers

Key informants reported that the legislation against child trafficking in Guinea was weak. They noted a lack of a national law against trafficking as well as insufficient punishments to deter trafficking offenses. Furthermore, key informants suggested that the current laws do not regulate the domestic labor sector, suggesting that this might make it difficult for authorities to intervene in cases of child trafficking for domestic work. In addition, key informants suggested that the efficiency of law enforcement such as police in responding to child trafficking cases including identification, investigation, prosecution and rescue are often hampered by insufficient capacity in terms of knowledge, funding, corruption, and oversight systems. Key informants reported that implementation of existing laws, especially in regard to prosecution, is a major challenge to responding to child trafficking.

“The challenges which can hinder those plans [anti-trafficking action plans] are implementation because, we have the most beautiful laws, but implementation is lacking. Also, this implementation is linked to financial means and human resource. There is need to have ‘the right man at the right place’. Apart from implementation and monitoring, evaluation is necessary. As we often like to say, ‘confidence does not exclude control’”.

—KII # 9, Leadership, OPROGEM, Boffa

Key informants and FGD respondents described perpetrators being arrested and detained only to be released before prosecution. As mentioned previously, release prior to prosecution was most often described as linked to a desire to settle cases “amicably” or due to “interference” from family and community members. FGDs and key informants also described corruption where authority figures released perpetrators who were friends or relations. Some key informants also suggested that the law is implemented for people who have means, and that poverty impacts access to justice.

“But it must be said that when an average person, without support, sues someone in court, if he/she does not have a lawyer to follow the case, the law will not be implemented. We make laws for the strongest.”

—KII # 15, Leadership, INGO, Conakry

Cross-sectorial Coordination

Although a few key informants at the national level described collaboration between agencies, as indicated in the previous section of this report, many key informants noted that there was a general lack of “harmonization” between agencies.

“At our level, we haven’t had any coordination at the level of various bodies, both from outside and from national bodies especially at the ministerial levels which can make a contribution in that direction.”

—KII # 9, Leadership, OPROGEM, Boffa

Key informants noted that many agencies (including governmental and NGOs) use different definitions of trafficking, do not share information regarding cases, and that there is a lack of standardized tools and procedures for referrals and providing services to victims. Some key informants reported that a lack of coordination between agencies impacts the effectiveness of response to child trafficking.

“There are several activities being carried out in Guinea but coordination is the problem. Who is who? Who does what? For example, you find NGOs which work with our representatives in the various Prefectures. But, until we have their activity reports, we cannot know with which NGOs our representatives have worked. So it is from the reports sometimes meetings, when we ask, they tell us about the NGOs. You have to go to the source to get information. That is what made me to say during my interview here that we must seek to harmonize our interventions and declarations on the issue of trafficking.”

—KII # 3, Leadership, National Directorate of Judicial Police, Conakry

“...there’s a problem. We are all organizations which work on issues of protection but each one those isn’t working in isolation, the level of interaction is not big. It reached its peak during the time of Ebola because at that time, there was a sub-collector at the national level where we defined problems and worked out a path to be followed in solving those problems. At that time, everyone was working using the same type of intervention. These days... we always handle protection but in this area, each organization with its center of interest.”

—KII # 20, Specialist, INGO, Conakry,

SOCIAL FACTORS

Social factors, such as views of child trafficking and views of children, were noted by respondents as hindering efforts to address and prevent child trafficking. For example, key informant and FGD respondents reported that trafficking is not always seen as a problem within communities, rather child trafficking (especially domestic or agricultural trafficking within a family) is sometimes viewed as normal.

“The challenges are often a bit of cultural prejudices. According to the attitude of some people in most of our communities, trafficking is normal. These are their children, their sons and daughters and so they can subject them to anything they want. These attitudes are sometimes the major challenges. There is also lack of support even from certain community leaders. Sometimes when you report a case of child trafficking or exploitation, people don’t take you seriously. These are some of the challenges I can mention.”

—KII # 8, Social Worker, INGO, Conakry

Some respondents suggested that views of children as lacking autonomy, or as having a role in the family to “be used to serve” could contribute to children’s vulnerability to trafficking and also make intervention difficult. In addition, some respondents described a social custom of silence about child abuse and violence against children which they viewed as creating a barrier for responding to child trafficking.

“...Social burdens also play a large role in the non-prosecution of traffickers. Yes. It’s the fact that we are silent. We don’t talk about it. We must break the silence. Above all, we must not forget social burdens. For example, the fact that we know each other, we do not react when an acquaintance hurts our child. It is often said that we have to think about our grandparents. But no! I,...,I say no! If you have hurt someone, the Law has to take course. Those are the gaps we have.”

—KII # 5, Leadership, Domestic Workers Trade Union, Conakry



KEY INSIGHTS AND

RECOMMENDATIONS

Our study indicates that there is a high burden of child trafficking in hot spot regions of Boké and Mamou, where as many as two-thirds of 5–17-year-old children in the region may have experienced trafficking in 2020. Boys were found to be at a slightly increased risk for experiencing trafficking compared with girls (11% higher for boys in Boké and 27% higher for boys in Mamou). Respondents in all study groups strongly condemned child trafficking and suggested that there was concern about the impacts from trafficking on children, families and communities. However, differing viewpoints about how child trafficking or child labor is defined and what level of children’s work is acceptable present a challenge to intervention efforts. According to the household survey, within labor sectors classified as hazardous, portering was the most prevalent labor sector. Portering was described by qualitative respondents within the context of other labor sectors (not classified as the worst forms of child labor) such as domestic work. Survivors and parents most commonly described trafficking situations which involved domestic work, selling or agriculture. Many trafficking situations were described by qualitative respondents as involving multiple forms of trafficking. In addition, survivors and partners reported the use of violence as well as other intimidation tactics by traffickers to maintain control during the trafficking situation. Survivors and parents described relying on family and community support to leave the trafficking situation or for reintegration, rather than seeking support from authorities directly. Generally, qualitative respondents reported a lack of community-based services and resources for child trafficking response.

Guinea’s SYPEG (Système de Protection de l’Enfant Guinéen, Guinean Child Protection System) is a nationwide, interdisciplinary and multisectoral child protection system coordinated by the Ministry of Social Action in Conakry. Although coordinated at the national level, SYPEG has hubs in all 8 regions of Guinea as well as local offices in rural and urban communities throughout the county. SYPEG hubs aim to facilitate identification of victims and place potential victims and survivors with host families or refer to shelter services where available. Host families and shelter services are asked to provide survivors with protection services, including safe housing, health care, psychosocial services, judicial services and support the survivor’s return to their community where feasible¹¹. Although there may be some resources available, access to protection services remains uneven and limited across the two regions. At the time of data collection for this study, there was no shelter in the Mamou region leaving SYPEG to rely on host families, which also were few. In the region of Boké, there was only one shelter. However the shelter could only accommodate a few survivors, not all of whom were child trafficking survivors. Since 2020, there has been some fluctuation in service availability in the region. For example, in the region of Mamou, a local NGO recently received a sub-grant

from UNODC to implement an anti-trafficking project in the region and a shelter has been opened as one of their activities. In the region of Boké, however, the existing shelter has encountered funding difficulties making sustainability of the shelter uncertain. In addition, our study indicates that boys may be at increased risk for trafficking, suggesting a need to strengthen programs to serve boys as well as girls. SYPEG offers protection services to both boys and girls, however our sources indicate that most of the child protection projects focus on addressing gender-based violence (including FGM), which suggests that there may be more services available for girls than boys in the two regions¹².

Although the problem is complex with many social, political and economic layers, stakeholders we spoke to shared hope that through collaboration and partnership between government, NGO and community there could be progress in the fight to prevent and reduce to child trafficking. Despite the current political situation, we also share hope that the transitioning government of the Republic of Guinea will embrace recommendations made by survivors of child trafficking, parents of survivors, community members and key informants.

RECOMMENDATIONS

“The government must strengthen intervention capacities at the grassroots level. Provide training, logistics and equipment. Popularize laws relating to child trafficking, revitalize structures of SYPEG at the grassroots and strengthen involvement of authorities (Officers, Governor) in the fight against child trafficking.”

—KII # 13, Leadership, Ministry of Social Work, Boké

Respondents recommend many potential strategies and interventions for national stakeholders (including government, NGOs, CBOs, and community members) as well as the international community to address child trafficking. Recommendations generally include increasing resources and services for survivors of trafficking, as well as considering prevention strategies which could be employed with an emphasis on sustainability. For example, respondents describe strategies for strengthening the community role in protection. Some young people who participated in this study recommend that adult stakeholders who are invested in preventing child trafficking start by listening to children and young people to understand the problems they are facing, and then build strategies to address these problems in partnership. Recommendations shared by all respondent groups will be presented in this section corresponding to the four P’s anti-trafficking framework: Prevention, Protection, Prosecution, and Partnership.

¹¹Email communication with Ansoumane Bangoura, APRIES ECOWAS officer and formerly APRIES Country Coordinator for Guinea
¹²Ibid.

PREVENTION

Respondents suggest several different approaches to expand prevention efforts including awareness raising campaigns, strengthening governmental level prevention efforts, and enhancing prevention services for young people and their families.

1. INCREASE PUBLIC AWARENESS OF CURRENT CHILD TRAFFICKING LAWS IN COMMUNITIES BY REFRAMING ENGAGEMENT TO FIT ACCESS NEEDS

Respondents view awareness raising campaigns as critical to child trafficking prevention because they believe that a lack of awareness about child trafficking and children's rights increases vulnerability to child trafficking. Therefore, respondents suggest raising awareness about trafficking laws and consequences of trafficking for adults and children. Key informants suggest that messages and information be conveyed in local languages to increase accessibility. For example, one key informant suggested that laws be translated into local languages:

“If we were able to translate Arabic into Soussou, nothing can prevent us from translating our laws from French into Soussou, Poular, Maninka, kpèlè, etc.”

—KII # 3, Leadership, National Directorate of Judicial Police, Conakry)

Though there would need to be considerations on literacy levels in order to ensure the appropriateness of this for reaching intended communities.

Additionally, respondents have identified the need to raise awareness about child trafficking in public places such as markets and places of worship (e.g., mosques and churches). Key informants recommend awareness raising campaigns which use creative approaches such as skits and drama performances within local communities as well as TV and radio media presentations in addition to organizing door to door awareness events. Engagement using these techniques has the potential to engage with marginalized communities.

Importantly, some respondents suggest that awareness raising efforts should expand beyond simply focusing on child trafficking specific topics but should also emphasize breaking the silence around child abuse and exploitation in general with a specific emphasis on sexuality and sexual abuse, as well as increasing support for children's right to an education.

It is important to consider that although all respondent groups suggested awareness raising as a key intervention strategy to address child trafficking, research indicates that the effectiveness of awareness raising campaigns for addressing social problems may be limited by a lack of an evidence-based approach¹³. Future awareness campaigns should adopt a more evidence-informed approach that ensures contextual factors around accessibility, content and language are appropriately incorporated. Respondents do not view awareness raising as an isolated activity or suggest that awareness raising in and of itself is sufficient to address child trafficking. Rather, respondents emphasize the role of awareness raising as a critical part of a larger strategy for child trafficking prevention, through making safe spaces for conversations within communities and building support for policy and service initiatives among stakeholders and within the larger community.

¹³Renata A. Konrad (2019) *Designing awareness campaigns to counter human trafficking: An analytic approach*, Socio-Economic Planning Sciences. Volume 67, Pages 86-93, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.seps.2018.10.005>.

2. ENCOURAGE AND FOCUS DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS FOR YOUTH CENTERS AND SCHOOLS IN RURAL AND ISLAND COMMUNITIES

Respondents suggest more resources should be targeted towards preventative services and interventions such as education and training, especially within rural and island communities. For example, through building more youth centers where young people can find social support which can provide opportunities for vocational training or education outside of normal schooling provision. In addition, access to formal education settings such as school is a major concern for respondents who suggest more need to be built and sufficiently staffed to improve the teacher to student ratio.

“Increase the number of public schools in districts and create an environment for children to play.”

—FGD # 8, adult men and elders, Kamsar

Respondents suggest educational access is unevenly distributed across the country. Many children in this study fell victim to child trafficking while seeking access to education, highlighting the need for initiatives to improve access to quality and affordable education.

PROTECTION

“Here we have to think about social, economic and professional reintegration of the victims. Those who have learned a business should be introduced to their different choices and those who want to go to school should be helped to realize their dreams. For example, with NGO there are detained children who have had the chance to undergo training in carpentry, welding, mechanics ... some were unemployed graduates who wanted to do youth entrepreneurship others have been trained and are currently helping them to draw up business plans.”

—FGD # 13, young men, Mamou

Recommendations for strengthening protection efforts are focused on strengthening the sustainability and effectiveness of the child protection system and increasing and expanding existing reception centers for survivors and victims of child trafficking.

3. PROVIDE TRAINING FOR CHILD PROTECTION SYSTEM STAKEHOLDERS SUCH AS MAGISTRATES, LAWYERS, POLICE OFFICERS, AND CHIEFS OF QUARTERS WHICH FOCUSES ON IDENTIFYING AND RESPONDING TO CHILD TRAFFICKING USING EXISTING LAWS

Given the integral role that the child protection system plays in responding to child trafficking in Guinea, key informants recommend increasing resources for existing child protection agencies (both governmental and NGOs). Suggestions included expanding staffing in local areas, offering more opportunities for training, and providing more resources (such as transportation and IT equipment) for child protection officers to be successful in their jobs.

“Training of decentralized structures of the Ministry of Social Work on child trafficking because there are many officials in those departments who do not know what child trafficking is. Even I myself who is seated in front of you need such training.”

—KII # 6, Leadership, Ministry of Social Work, Mamou

“Find communication equipment for officers of OPROGEM to quickly be informed and share information. We need to equip our departments with IT equipment and means of travel. We also recommend continuous education on protection and rights of children.”

—KII # 11, Police Leadership, OPROGEM, Mamou

Respondents also suggest an emphasis on standardizing procedures and protocols for addressing child trafficking. For example, suggestions were made that stakeholders, especially direct service providers, be offered training and support in using existing tools, such as the “common tools” (as mentioned by some key informants at the national level) to coordinate child trafficking response.

Some key informants suggest the child protection system could be made more sustainable through developing partnerships with local communities in an effort to strengthen the role of community in child protection. To this end, key informants suggest social workers employed by the ministry of social work, work with local community leaders to learn from them so that they will understand what problems parents and young people face within the community.

“It’s really...whenever we plan projects, we do it to strengthen the child protection system because in fact the policeman stays in his police station and the gendarme in his department. They’re not going to go around the villages every day to find out what’s going on in the communities. But if you really have a strong community protection system, it will help to identify a lot of situations. That is already the case huh? There are situations that have been identified by community child protection structures. That is really the first recommendation.”

—KII # 16, Lawyer, INGO, Conakry

4. SIGNPOST SURVIVORS TO AGENCIES WHICH PROVIDE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES, FINANCIAL SUPPORT, AND EMOTIONAL SUPPORT

As a way to address the needs of survivors from issues linked to reintegration, key informants and FGD respondents suggested that:

“If children come out of a situation of trafficking, they must be taken to school if they aren’t beyond the school going age. If not, help them learn to do business to better get out of it and be able to take care of themselves. So it will be good to keep them next to you and show them what to do.”

—FGD 4, adult women and elders, Bouliwel

Further, respondents suggest building more or expanding existing reception centers for survivors of trafficking to have a safe space to live during their transition to returning to their families or making their way independently.

“One of the recommendations is to create reception and rehabilitation centers. Children who are at the risk of trafficking are children on the move. In the departure areas, they do not have recreational activities, basic education because when they often miss school, all those who cannot go back to school are abandoned and they do a self search. There is need to create centers which can develop activities parallel to those at school or relay so that in case of academic loss, the child can be rehabilitated and integrated somewhere to keep them in the locality where he or she lives. These centers are a mandate of the state. Other organizations do it but it is often not sustainable. Today, NGO is closing its reception centre because it no longer

has resources. The buildings, accommodation, staff that is needed and the resources that needs to be injected there to welcome victims of child trafficking.”

—KII # 8, Social Worker, INGO, Conakry

Additionally, in areas where it is not feasible to build or expand reception centers and for survivors who are unable to return to their birth family, key informants suggest developing a program for host families which would include training and financial support to enable children and youth who are survivors of trafficking to have a safe and secure foster situation.

“...We must also support host families. I had many children with me whom I could no longer feed due to lack of support...Donate food, medicine and materials to us who bring back these children. There is also [a] need to pay a monthly amount to extremely poor households.”

—KII # 2, Staff, CBO, Mamou

Respondents noted that the MASPFE in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice and other actors could establish a legal framework to regulate initiatives for foster families that take care of survivors of child trafficking, especially in areas that do not have functional shelters.

PROSECUTION

Respondents recommend strengthening efforts to prosecute traffickers, such as strengthening national laws, improving implementation of existing laws, and addressing community (and agency level) hesitancy to report and prosecute cases of CT.

5. AMEND CURRENT ANTI-TRAFFICKING POLICIES TO INCORPORATE SPECIFIC SITUATIONS IN WHICH THE VICTIM IS A CHILD

Many respondents indicate that although there has been some progress with regards to incorporating child trafficking issues into existing laws, there is concern that the current laws do not adequately address child trafficking or penalties for child trafficking are not sufficiently severe to deter trafficking. Respondents also recommend that the legal framework should be strengthened to protect survivors of child trafficking who are exploited in the informal sector, such as domestic work. In addition, respondents suggest legal provisions for penalizing guardians who hand over children for the purpose of trafficking and related offences.

“We are struggling to support the Government in order to come up with a specific law on trafficking like many other countries such as Mali, Mauritania and Senegal. Guinea has made many efforts and continues to do so. The criminal code of 2016 has been revised. That is already a significant progress. Articles 323 and 324 of the penal code take into account elimination of human trafficking. It’s already a step forward. But we need a special law on trafficking like other countries because trafficking is taking other forms that we ourselves can no longer control.”

—KII # 17, Leadership, INGO, Conakry

In addition to developing new laws, respondents in all groups overwhelming suggest more effort should be put into implementing existing laws, for example, through awareness raising activities such as translating laws into local languages and training about laws. Key informants also noted the importance of developing mechanisms to protect survivors and “whistleblowers” from retaliation, through awareness raising and expanding reception centers.

6. ENCOURAGE SURVIVOR PARTICIPATION IN PROSECUTION THROUGH THE PROVISION OF FREE LEGAL SERVICES AND OTHER INCENTIVES IN THE FORM OF TRANSPORT REFUND FOR COURT APPEARANCES

It is recommended that lawyers should be trained on trafficking issues and encouraged to defend victims of TIP through a program which provides support for survivors and their families to press charges against perpetrators of trafficking. Key informants indicate that it is critical to hold authorities, including those within the judicial system, accountable for following through with arrest and prosecution of traffickers. Their suggestions include addressing community hesitancy to report child trafficking cases and the tendency to settle cases “amicably” by providing access to the judicial process. Some respondents view the tendency within communities of wanting to settle cases amicably as disruptive to successful prosecution of traffickers, but more research is required. Respondents also link reluctance to engage with formal prosecution to corruption of authority figures and local leaders. They also believe the lack of successful prosecution is a critical weakness because it sends a message to communities that child trafficking is not an important issue and child trafficking is not taken seriously by authorities.

PARTNERSHIP

Partnership is a major thread running through all the recommendations made by respondents in this study. Respondents emphasize that prevention, protection, and prosecution efforts be made in partnership between government, local communities, NGOs, and include individuals and families as well.

7. COORDINATE ANTI-TRAFFICKING EFFORTS THROUGH THE CONSOLIDATION OF CURRENT CROSS-SECTORAL AGENCIES IN ORDER TO MORE EFFECTIVELY AND EFFICIENTLY USE CURRENT RESOURCES

Respondents suggested that an effective response to child trafficking requires a multisectoral approach. Programs that implement anti-trafficking initiatives should be encouraged to involve key community actors like Chiefs of Quarters, transportation unions, religious leaders and CSOs. Participation of local communities in such initiatives facilitates and favors the reintegration of returned victims of trafficking. Furthermore, there is need to strengthen involvement of other local government structures like social workers and administrative authorities at all levels (such as region, prefecture), and the National Department in charge of Childhood (DNE) in the management of trafficking cases. Future research could be conducted to explore the best approaches to multisectoral partnerships and engagement of communities to effectively combat child trafficking.

Furthermore, efforts to consolidate the existing partnerships and collaborations with other Government and Non-Government Agencies should be explored, so as to maximize utilization of scarce resources, as well as impact. The Government of Guinea could explore and establish new strategic partnerships with critical sectors like the private sector, especially the service industry and informal sector, so that they are brought on board and actively join the fight against trafficking.

Key informants also highlighted concerns for sustainability and suggested strengthening partnerships with local communities to meaningfully address child protection issues, including child trafficking. In addition, FGD respondents and key informants underlined the importance of directly involving children and young people, especially survivors, in

conversations and plans for addressing child trafficking. Strengthening partnerships was viewed as being foundational to meaningfully and effectively addressing child trafficking.

8. HARMONIZE COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN ANTI-TRAFFICKING STAKEHOLDERS, INCLUDING CHILDREN'S GROUPS, IN ORDER TO BUILD A MULTI-SECTORAL APPROACH

Respondents in FGDs and key informants suggest a number of changes to governmental structures, processes, and procedures which they view as critical for addressing child trafficking. For example, key informants suggest that government stakeholders take the lead in developing a shared definition of trafficking and to coordinate activities so that scarce resources are used more efficiently among stakeholder groups. Relatedly, key informants also suggest restructuring and expanding the National Committee to Combat Trafficking to include all stakeholders who may be working in the area of trafficking.

“Today, there are some stakeholders in the area of trafficking who are not members of the National Committee to Combat Trafficking. For example, the Kégboro agency which is attached to the presidency responsible for combating crime and robbery is not a member of the National Committee to combat Trafficking. The Directorate of Judicial Investigation is equally not a member of the National Committee to combat Trafficking. So the committee needs to be strengthened at this level to facilitate coordination otherwise it will be complicated because the fight against human trafficking does not concern a single person. It concerns all entities including justice, security, the Ministry of Labor, Health and the various Unions. “

—KII # 18, Coordinator, NGO, Conakry

In addition, respondents note that the CNLTPPA is mandated to coordinate anti-trafficking initiatives as well as lead the operationalization of the Action Plan against TIP in Guinea. Therefore, increasing funding for the CNLTPPA was suggested to enable it to execute its mandate.

Some FGD respondents also suggest directly engaging children and young people in planning and developing intervention strategies for child trafficking prevention, through creating a governmental cabinet to monitor children’s rights and making opportunities for children and young people to talk directly with government officials and NGOs about their problems and their ideas for how adults can be supportive.

“There is [a] need to tell authorities to be attentive and try to solve at least 80% of the problems. Generally, when we go to the authorities, they fail to resolve the problems. That is why people are reluctant when it comes to complaining about anything. To NGOs, I would tell them to be very active and to dialogue with the children even in the villages to find out their problems and concerns because it’s not only the children you see on the streets in the big cities who are trafficked. There are many who are in the villages as well...I would tell the Government to have open discussions with children. There shouldn’t be any barrier between them. That will enable them to know their need. “

—FGD # 15, young women, Mamou

Key informants and FGDs also suggested that improving reliable collection of data regarding child trafficking is critical to improving the effectiveness of prevention efforts, as knowledge about the extent and scope of trafficking may be supportive to governmental agencies and NGOs in identifying where to expand services and what services are needed.

TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 1a. Basic Characteristics of the Sample.

Characteristics	Boké	Mamou	Total
# of Households	2249	798	3047
Total # of Household Members	19388	5118	24506
Total # of Network Children	1567	570	2137
Total # of Children in Sampled Households Aged 5-17	7571	2108	9679
Total # of Children in Sampled Households Aged 5-11	4656	1366	6022
Total # of Children in Sampled Households Aged 12-14	1520	425	1945
Total # of Children in Sampled Households Aged 15-17	1395	317	1712

This table summarizes the basic characteristics of the sample. This includes 2,249 households in Boké and 798 households in Mamou, for a total of 3,047 households. “Network children” refers to children in respondents’ social networks. It is defined as children who the respondent knows by sight and by name, and respondent has communicated with the child or the parent in the past 2 years.

Table 1b. Household Survey Sampling Distribution

Region	No. of H/Holds	No. of Sampled H/holds	No. of Children in the Sampled H/holds	%Urban	No. of		No. of	
					Urban EAs	Rural EAs	Urban H/Holds	Rural H/Holds
Boké	61,086	2249	7571	31%	30	41	692	1557
Mamou	58,219	798	2108	16%	16	58	131	667
Total	119,215	3,047	9679	27%	46	99	823	2224

The table summarizes the sample allocation to the different levels in the regions. Within the regions, the sampled enumeration areas and households are allocated by the proportion of the population living in rural and urban areas.

Table 2. Perception of Family Welfare in the Sampled Households (Means, CI in parentheses).

Categories	Boké	Mamou
By Guinean standards, your household is really well off	2(1,4)	2(1,4)
Your household finds it difficult to live on its current income	4(1,5)	4(1,5)
Generally, there is enough food for all the people in this household	2(1,4)	2(1,4)
Generally, there is enough money for school fees to send every child in the household to school	2(1,4)	2(1,4)
Generally, there is enough money to supply clothing for everyone in the household	2(1,4)	2(1,4)
Generally, there is enough money to buy medicine for everyone in the household	2(1,4)	2(1,4)

Each cell contains the mean of the responses and the 95% confidence interval in parenthesis. The items in this table refer to the respondents’ perceived household welfare on the scale of 1-5, with 1 being extremely disagree and 5 being strongly agree. In both regions, respondents reported that on average that it is difficult to live on their current income. On average, the households disagreed with other questions, including (1) their household is really well off, (2) there is good enough food for all the people in this household, (3) enough money for school fees to send every child in the household to school, (4) enough money to supply clothing for everyone in the household, (5) enough money to buy medicine for everyone in the household.

Table 3. Characteristics of the Sampled Households.

Characteristics	Boké		Mamou	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Total # of Households	2249	100	798	100
Type of toilet used by the household				
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	8	0.36	1	0.13
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	117	5.20	25	3.13
Flush/pour to pit latrine	1448	64.38	506	63.41
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	38	1.69	56	7.02
Pit Latrine with slab	405	18.01	99	12.41

Composting Toilet	24	1.07	9	1.13
Bush	209	9.29	102	12.78
Main source of lighting for the dwelling				
Electric lights	573	25.48	159	19.92
Kerosene or gas lamps	119	5.29	9	1.13
Candles or torch light	1221	54.29	567	71.05
Generator	52	2.31	5	0.63
Other	284	12.63	58	7.27
Main source of drinking water for the household				
Public tap	652	28.99	172	21.55
Dug well	797	35.44	205	25.69
Natural Spring	114	5.07	149	18.67
Rainwater	53	2.36	5	0.63
Bottled Water	5	0.22	0	0.00

River/Stream	348	15.47	82	10.28
Other	280	12.45	185	23.18
Main fuel used by the household for cooking				
Electricity	2	0.09	6	0.75
LPG/natural gas/biogas	3	0.13	0	0.00
Kerosene	0	0.00	0	0.00
Coal/lignite	1	0.04	1	0.13
Charcoal	546	24.28	172	21.55
Wood	1696	75.41	618	77.44
Straw/Shrub/grasses	1	0.04	1	0.13
Agricultural crop	0	0.00	0	0.00
No food cooked in household	0	0.00	0	0.00
other	0	0.00	0	0.00

In each region, the first column is the number of households with the characteristic, and the second column is the percentage of households with the characteristic out of the total number of sampled households. As for types of toilet used, the majority of households (64.38% in Boké and 63.41% in Mamou) have flush/pour to pit latrines. Candles or torch light (54.29% in Boké and 71.05% in Mamou) was the major source of lighting. A dug well (35.44% in Boké and 25.69% in Mamou), followed by a public tap (28.99% in Boké and 21.55% in Mamou), was the main source of drinking water. As for the main fuel, the majority of the households (75.41% in Boké and 77.44% in Mamou) used wood for cooking.

Table 4. Point Estimates and Prevalence Rates of Child Trafficking and Child Labor Using NSUM and Direct Estimation.

Note that CI refers to confidence interval.

Region	Methods	Child Trafficking		Child Labor	
		Point Estimate (95% CI)	Prevalence Rate (95% CI)	Point Estimate (95% CI)	Prevalence Rate (95% CI)
Boké	Direct Estimation	247983 (243536, 251505)	63.12 (61.99, 64.02)	257922 (253749, 261443)	65.65 (64.59, 66.55)
	NSUM	47088 (45005, 49237)	11.99 (11.46, 12.53)	48705 (46620, 50846)	12.40 (11.87, 12.94)
Mamou	Direct Estimation	178841 (171251, 182315)	67.46 (64.60, 68.77)	186767 (179271, 190255)	70.45 (67.62, 71.77)
	NSUM	27431 (25470, 29509)	10.35 (9.61, 11.13)	28508 (26499, 30605)	10.75 (10.00, 11.54)

The 95% confidence intervals for the direct estimates were based on Levy & Lemeshow (2013)'s analytic strategy and NSUM prevalence estimates were produced using the rescaled bootstrap procedure (Feehan & Salganik, 2016a; J. Rao et al., 1992; J. N. Rao & Wu, 1988; Rust & Rao, 1996) with 50,000 resamples. The NSUM were implemented with both topcoding and visibility factor adjustments applied.

Table 5. Hazardous Labor Sectors, Hazardous Labor Activities, and Force/Fraud/Coercion Experienced Among Trafficked Children Residing in Sampled Households.

Definition of	Category	Boké		Mamou	
		Count	Percent of household CT	Count	Percent of household CT
Hazardous Labor Sectors	Mining/quarrying	89	1.86	26	1.80
	Fishing	252	5.27	42	2.91
	Portering	3313	69.32	883	61.23
	Sex work	47	0.98	10	0.69
	Manufacturing	125	2.62	13	0.90
	Construction	425	8.89	63	4.37
Hazardous Labor Activities	Carrying heavy loads	3243	67.86	1036	71.84
	Operated heavy machinery or worked with dangerous tools	494	10.34	35	2.43
	Exposure to dust, fumes, or gases	2680	56.08	712	49.38

	Exposure to extreme cold, heat, or humidity	3017	63.13	627	43.48
	Exposure to loud noise or vibration	697	14.58	41	2.84
Force/Fraud/Coercion	Forced to work for someone who is not a member of this household	955	19.98	288	19.97
	Forced to work to repay a debt with an employer or recruiter	186	3.89	25	1.73
	Worked outside the home for little or no wages	901	18.85	74	5.13
	Performed work that was not agreed upon (e.g., hired for one type of work, but ended up doing another)	151	3.16	14	0.97
	Forced or made to beg for alms	265	5.55	9	0.62
	Performed work that was illegal or immoral (such as stealing, prostitution)	25	0.52	1	0.07
	Forced or made to work to pay for their school fees	241	5.04	37	2.57
	Not allowed to leave or contact their parents	32	0.67	32	2.22
	Total	4779	100	1422	100

In each region (Boké and Mamou), the first column is the count, and the second column is the percentage of children residing in the sampled household who fall into the category. Children are classified as victims of child trafficking if, in the last year, they were subject to any of the “worst forms of child labor,” per Article 3 of ILO Convention Number 182. In our analyses, household children are classified as having been trafficked if “yes” responses are recorded on any of the categories listed in the second column of the table.

Table 6. Hazardous Labor Sectors, Hazardous Labor Activities, and Force/Fraud/Coercion Experienced Among Trafficked Children in Respondent’s Social Network

Definition of Child Trafficking	Category	Boké		Mamou	
		Count	Percent of network CT	Count	Percent of network CT
Hazardous Labor Sectors	Mining/quarrying	42	3.06	15	3.28
	Fishing	90	6.56	6	1.31
	Portering	1101	80.31	303	66.16
	Sex work	18	1.31	3	0.66
	Manufacturing	73	5.32	23	5.02
	Construction	175	12.76	57	12.45
Hazardous Labor Activities	Carrying heavy loads	1133	82.64	345	75.33
	Operated heavy machinery or worked with dangerous tools	483	35.23	71	15.50
	Performed work that exposes him/her to dust, fumes, or gases	793	57.84	256	55.90
	Performed work that exposes him/her to extreme cold, heat, or humidity	1005	73.30	251	54.80
	Performed work that exposes him/her to loud noise or vibration	485	35.38	102	22.27
	Force/Fraud/Coercion	Been forced or induced to commit illicit/criminal activities/Petty crime	9	0.66	2	0.44
Been forced or induced to work for someone		584	42.60	53	11.57
Been forced or induced to work to repay a debt owed by someone else		81	5.91	7	1.53
Not allowed to contact his or her family or is otherwise cut off from family contact by his or her employer		192	14.00	34	7.42
Total		1371		458	

In each region (Boké and Mamou), the first column is the count, and the second column is the percentage of children in respondents' social network who fall into the category. Children in respondents' social network is defined as children who the respondent knows by sight and by name, and respondent has communicated with the child or the parent in the past 2 years. Children are classified as victims of child trafficking if, in the last year, they were subject to any of the "worst forms of child labor," per Article 3 of ILO Convention Number 182. In our analyses, children in respondents' network are classified as having been trafficked if "yes" responses are recorded in any of the categories listed on the second column of the table.

Table 7a. Number of Trafficking Activities that Child Trafficking Victims Experience in Boké

Classification of CT	Number of Trafficking Activities Each Trafficked Child Experiencing									Count of trafficked children	Percent (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	≥ 6	Median	Mean	SD		
Hazardous Labor Sector Only	363	16	4	0	0	0	1	1.06	0.28	383	8.01
Hazardous Labor Activities Only	294	398	133	17	6	0	2	1.87	0.79	848	17.74
Force/Fraud/Coercion Only	128	22	7	1	0	1	1	1.28	0.72	159	3.33
Hazardous Labor Sector and Hazardous Labor Activities	0	330	683	520	189	90	3	3.47	1.09	1812	37.92
Hazardous Labor Sector and Force/Fraud/Coercion	0	62	28	13	0	0	2	2.52	0.71	103	2.16

Hazardous Labor Activities and Force/Fraud/Coercion	0	39	106	72	48	19	3	3.66	1.12	284	5.94
All Three Categories	0	0	53	154	266	717	6	6.17	1.88	1188	24.86
Total # of Household CT	785	867	1014	777	509	827	3	3.59	2.11	4779	100.00

This table reports how many of the three classifications of CT (hazardous labor sectors, hazardous labor activities, and force/fraud/coercion) victims fall into and how many CT conditions a child works under (as items listed under "category" in Table 5). For example, the third row second column reads, "363 children, who were categorized as victims because they worked in one of the labor sectors (i.e., mining/quarrying, fishing, portering, sex work, manufacturing, and construction)." Similarly, the sixth row third column reads, "330 children, who were categorized as victims because they (1) worked in one hazardous labor sector and performed one hazardous labor activities, (2) worked in two hazardous labor sectors, or (3) performed two hazardous labor activities." "Percent" column reports that about 38% of the household CT cases are classified as CT because a child works in a hazardous labor sector and performs hazardous labor activities.

Table 7b. Distribution of the Age Groups of Household CL Based on the Sampled Household Surveys

Characteristics of Household CL	Boké		Mamou	
	Count	Percent of household CL	Count	Percent of household CL
Child aged 5-11 spends at least 1 hour in economic activity in a given week	1380	18.23	460	21.82
Child aged 12-14 spends at least 14 hours in economic activity in a given week	503	6.64	86	4.08
Child aged 15-17 spends at least 43 hours in economic activity in a given week	189	2.50	23	1.09
Total household CL	2072	27.37	569	26.99

Children who reside in sampled households are classified as having been involved in child labor if "yes" responses are recorded on the following questions: the child spends at least 1 hour in economic activity in a given week if child is aged 5-11; the child spends at least 14 hours in economic activity in a given week if child is aged 12-14; the child spends at least 43 hours in economic activity in a given week if child is aged 15-17. The household CL refers to the children in the household working beyond the maximum work hours for their age group. That is, household CL does not contain household CT in this table or in the next table.

Table 8a. Number of Trafficking Activities that Child Trafficking Victims Experience in Mamou. Notes for this table can be referred to Table 7a.

Classification of CT	Number of CT conditions a child works under									Count of trafficked children	Percent (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	≥ 6	Mean	Median	SD		
Hazardous Labor Sector Only	18	2	0	0	0	0	1.10	1	0.31	20	1.41
Hazardous Labor Activities Only	154	176	32	2	2	0	1.69	2	0.70	366	25.74
Force/Fraud/Coercion Only	44	3	1	0	0	0	1.10	1	0.37	48	3.38
Hazardous Labor Sector and Hazardous Labor Activities	0	244	293	94	6	5	2.81	3	0.79	642	45.15
Hazardous Labor Sector and Force/Fraud/Coercion	0	3	0	0	0	0	2.00	2	0.00	3	0.21
Hazardous Labor Activities and Force/Fraud/Coercion	0	21	24	25	5	6	3.41	3	1.19	81	5.70
All Three Categories	0	0	94	46	60	62	4.53	4	1.57	262	18.41
Total # of household CT	216	449	444	167	73	73	2.79	3	1.40	1422	100.00

Table 8b. Distribution of the Age Groups of Network CL Based on the Sampled Household Surveys

Characteristics of Network CL	Boké		Mamou	
	Count	Percent of network CL	Count	Percent of network CL
Child aged 5-11 spends at least 1 hour in economic activity in a given week	262	3.46	59	2.80
Child aged 12-14 spends at least 14 hours in economic activity in a given week	203	2.68	60	2.85
Child aged 15-17 spends at least 43 hours in economic activity in a given week	336	4.44	79	3.75
Total network CL	801	10.58	198	9.39

Network CL refers to children in respondents' personal network who are classified as child labor victims because they work beyond the maximum work hours for their age group. Children in respondents' social network is defined as children who the respondent knows by sight and by name, either their parent or the children themselves know respondent by sight and by name, and respondent have communicated with the child in the past 2 years. Children in respondents' network are classified as having been involved in child labor if "yes" responses are recorded on the following questions: the child spends at least 1 hour in economic activity in a given week if child is aged 5-11; the child spends at least 14 hours in economic activity in a given week if child is aged 12-14; the child spends at least 43 hours in economic activity in a given week if child is aged 15-17. The network CL does not contain network CT in this table and in the next table.

Table 9a. Number of Working Hours by Age among Children Who Were Classified as CL But Not as CT Residing in t Sampled Households in Boké and Mamou.

Region	Age	Range	Mean	SD	Median	Number of CL	Percent of CL
Boké	5	2-84	18.95	21.00	8	19	9.95
	6	1-49	8.22	10.66	7	18	9.42
	7	1-42	12.46	11.69	7.5	28	14.66
	8	1-70	15.29	16.64	7	28	14.66
	9	7-70	25.24	20.39	21	21	10.99
	10	1-70	18.04	17.83	10	27	14.14
	11	1-70	21.65	22.71	14	17	8.90
	12	14-84	31.17	26.60	22.5	6	3.14
	13	15-56	28.69	13.89	21	13	6.81
	14	14-56	24.09	14.33	21	11	5.76
	15	48-56	50.67	4.62	48	3	1.57

	16	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0.00
	17	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0.00
	Overall	1-84	19.09	18.33	14	191	100.00
Mamou	5	7-14	8.17	2.86	7	6	9.38
	6	2-28	8.88	8.61	7	8	12.50
	7	1-14	5.29	3.60	7	17	26.56
	8	1-14	5.20	5.45	2	5	7.81
	9	2-21	9.29	6.26	7	7	10.94
	10	2-14	7.44	3.09	7	9	14.06
	11	7-7	7.00	0.00	7	2	3.12
	12	14-49	24.50	16.66	17.5	4	6.25
	13	14-49	35.00	18.52	42	3	4.69
	14	28-35	31.50	4.95	31.5	2	3.12
	15	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0.00
	16	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0.00
	17	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0.00
		Overall	1-49	10.29	10.61	7	63	100.00

Children who were classified as CL but not as CT exceeded the work hour limits established by the ILO (see below description on classification of child labor) but did not engage in hazardous labor sectors, activities, or experienced force/fraud/coercion.

In this table, the third to sixth columns are range, mean, standard deviation, median number of hours a child works weekly. The last two columns report the count and percentage of child labor by age. The pattern of work hours and child's age are similar between the two regions. However, the standard deviation of work hours is generally larger in Boké, suggesting greater variability of work hours in this region. Recall the classification of child labor:

- Children aged 5-11 engaged in economic activity for at least 1 hour in the previous seven days
- Children aged 12-14 engaged in economic activity for at least 14 hours in the previous seven days
- Children aged 15-17 engaged in economic activity for at least 43 hours in the previous seven days

Table 9b. Characteristics of Children in Sampled Households Who Are Victims of Child Trafficking.

Victim characteristics	Boké						Mamou					
	Household Children Number	CT Num ber	CT Perce ntage	Non-CT Numb er	Non-CT Percent age	odds ratio	Househo ld Children Number	CT Num ber	CT Perce ntage	Non-CT Numb er	Non-CT Percent age	odds ratio
Total	7571	4779	100.00	2792	100.00	/	2108	1422	100.00	686	100.00	/
Sex												
Male	3825	2459	51.45	1366	48.93	1.11	1104	772	54.29	332	48.40	1.27
Female	3746	2320	48.55	1426	51.07	0.90	1004	650	45.71	354	51.60	0.79
Marital status			0.00	0	0.00				0.00	0	0.00	
Married	89	69	1.44	20	0.72	2.03	22	17	1.20	5	0.73	1.65
Single	7470	4702	98.39	2768	99.14	0.53	2083	1403	98.66	680	99.13	0.65
Separated/Divorced	5	3	0.06	2	0.07	0.88	2	2	0.14	0	0.00	NA

Other	7	5	0.10	2	0.07	1.46	1	0	0.00	1	0.15	0.00
Disability status												
Yes	141	57	1.19	84	3.01	0.39	30	17	1.20	13	1.90	0.63
No	7430	4722	98.81	2708	96.99	2.57	2078	1405	98.80	673	98.10	1.60
Level of education												
Pre-primary	140	44	0.92	96	3.44	0.26	26	12	0.84	14	2.04	0.41
primary	4262	2646	55.37	1616	57.88	0.90	1294	901	63.36	393	57.29	1.29
JSS	679	445	9.31	234	8.38	1.12	162	93	6.54	69	10.06	0.63
SSS	68	36	0.75	32	1.15	0.19	7	5	0.35	2	0.29	1.21
None	2384	1588	33.23	796	28.51	1.25	614	408	28.69	206	30.03	0.94
Other	38	19	0.40	19	0.68	0.58	5	3	0.21	2	0.29	0.72
Currently enrolled in a formal school												
Yes	4496	2623	54.89	1873	67.08	0.60	1357	906	63.71	451	65.74	0.91

No	3075	2156	45.11	919	32.92	1.68	751	516	36.29	235	34.26	1.09
Enrolled in a Koranic school/madrassa												
Yes	3230	2073	43.38	1157	41.44	1.08	1496	1032	72.57	464	67.64	1.27
No	4341	2706	56.62	1635	58.56	0.92	612	390	27.43	222	32.36	0.79
Orphan												
Double orphan	69	52	1.09	17	0.61	1.80	9	6	0.42	3	0.44	0.96
Single orphan	801	524	10.96	277	9.92	1.12	159	87	6.12	72	10.50	0.56
No	6701	4203	87.95	2498	89.47	0.86	1940	1329	93.46	611	89.07	1.75
Contribute to the expenses of the household												
Yes	782	713	14.92	69	2.47	6.92	159	130	9.14	29	4.23	2.28
No	6789	4066	85.08	2723	97.53	0.14	1949	1292	90.86	657	95.77	0.44
Religion												

Chirstian	104	73	1.53	31	1.11	1.38	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	NA
Muslim	7463	4704	98.43	2759	98.82	0.75	2107	1422	100.0	685	99.85	NA
									0			
Tribal religion	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	NA	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	NA
other	4	2	0.04	2	0.07	0.58	1	0	0.00	1	0.15	0.00
Age												
5~11	4656	2625	54.93	2031	72.74	0.46	1366	901	63.36	465	67.78	0.82
12~14	1520	1087	22.75	433	15.51	1.60	425	303	21.31	122	17.78	1.25
15~17	1395	1067	22.33	328	11.75	2.16	317	218	15.33	99	14.43	1.07

We calculated odds ratios to compare the relative odds of the occurrence of the outcome of interest (e.g. CT), given exposure to the variable of interest (e.g. double orphan). The OR can also be used to determine whether a particular characteristic is a risk factor for the outcome of CT, and to compare the magnitude of various risk factors for the outcome of CT. An OR greater than 1 indicates increased occurrence of CT carrying the characteristics (e.g., double orphan) and an OR<1 indicates decreased occurrence of CT falling into the characteristics (e.g., not orphan). The higher odds ratio value is, children with the characteristic (e.g., double orphan) are more likely to be trafficked. Take OR of double orphan=1.80 in Boké as an example, it indicates odds of being trafficked is 1.8 times (or 80%) higher for children who are double orphan than children who are not double orphan.

Table 9c. Characteristics of Children in Sampled Households Who Are Involved in Child Labor.

Victim characteristics	Boké						Mamou					
	Household Children Number	CL Nu mber	CL Perce ntage	Non-CL Numb er	Non-CL Percent age	Odds Ratio	Househol d Children Number	CL Nu mber	CL Perce ntage	Non-CL Numb er	Non-CL Percent age	Odds Ratio
Total	7571	4970	100.00	2601	100.00	/	2108	1485	100.00	623	100.00	/
Sex												
Male	3825	2537	51.05	1288	49.52	1.06	1104	800	53.87	304	48.80	1.23
Female	3746	2433	48.95	1313	50.48	0.94	1004	685	46.13	319	51.20	0.82
Marital status												
Married	89	69	1.39	20	0.77	1.82	22	17	1.14	5	0.80	1.43
Single	7470	4893	98.45	2577	99.08	0.59	2083	1466	98.72	617	99.04	0.75
Separated/Divorced	5	3	0.06	2	0.08	0.78	2	2	0.13	0	0.00	NA

Other	7	5	0.10	2	0.08	1.31	1	0	0.00	1	0.16	0.00
Disability status												
Yes	141	58	1.17	83	3.19	0.36	30	17	1.14	13	2.09	0.54
No	7430	4912	98.83	2518	96.81	2.79	2078	1468	98.86	610	97.91	1.84
Level of education												
Pre-primary	140	48	0.97	92	3.54	0.27	26	15	1.01	11	1.77	0.57
primary	4262	2771	55.75	1491	57.32	0.94	1294	938	63.16	356	57.14	1.29
JSS	679	452	9.09	227	8.73	1.05	162	93	6.26	69	11.08	0.54
SSS	68	36	0.72	32	1.23	0.17	7	5	0.34	2	0.32	1.05
None	2384	1642	33.04	742	28.53	1.24	614	431	29.02	183	29.37	0.98
Other	38	21	0.42	17	0.65	0.64	5	3	0.20	2	0.32	0.63
Currently enrolled in a formal school												
Yes	4496	2743	55.19	1753	67.40	0.60	1357	947	63.77	410	65.81	0.91

No	3075	2227	44.81	848	32.60	1.68	751	538	36.23	213	34.19	1.09
Enrolled in a Koranic school/madrassa			0.00		0.00							
Yes	3230	2140	43.06	1090	41.91	1.05	1496	1074	72.32	422	67.74	1.24
No	4341	2830	56.94	1511	58.09	0.95	612	411	27.68	201	32.26	0.80
Orphan												
Double orphan	69	52	1.05	17	0.65	1.61	9	6	0.40	3	0.48	0.84
Single orphan	801	538	10.82	263	10.11	1.08	159	93	6.26	66	10.59	0.56
No	6701	4380	88.13	2321	89.23	0.90	1940	1386	93.33	554	88.92	1.74
Contribute to the expenses of the household												
Yes	782	716	14.41	66	2.54	6.46	159	139	9.36	20	3.21	3.11
No	6789	4254	85.59	2535	97.46	0.15	1949	1346	90.64	603	96.79	0.32
Religion												

Christian	104	74	1.49	30	1.15	1.30	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	NA
Muslim	7463	4894	98.47	2569	98.77	0.80	2107	1485	100.00	622	99.84	NA
Tribal religion	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	NA	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	NA
Do not know	4	2	0.04	2	0.08	0.52	1	0	0.00	1	0.16	0.00
Age												
5~11	4656	2783	56.00	1873	72.01	0.49	1366	955	64.31	411	65.97	0.93
12~14	1520	1117	22.47	403	15.49	1.58	425	312	21.01	113	18.14	1.20
15~17	1395	1070	21.53	325	12.50	1.92	317	218	14.68	99	15.89	0.91

Table 10. Age Breakdown of Child Trafficking Conditions Experienced Among Children Who are Classified as Both CT and CL Victims in Boké.

Age	Total # of Household Children Classified as Both CT and CL	Labor Sector Only	Labor Activities Only	Force/Fraud /Coercion Only	Labor Sector and Labor Activities	Labor Sector and Force/Fraud /Coercion	Labor Activities and Force/Fraud /Coercion	All Three Categories
5	105	1	25	0	30	0	7	42
6	142	2	22	6	59	0	10	43
7	221	5	37	5	99	6	12	57
8	215	6	32	2	92	7	10	66
9	158	3	22	6	63	3	15	46
10	271	6	48	6	90	4	15	102
11	110	0	15	3	40	6	8	38

12	177	5	27	6	64	2	22	51
13	141	3	20	7	46	2	17	46
14	155	0	23	4	49	3	15	61
15	82	1	14	2	22	0	12	31
16	51	2	7	4	14	0	5	19
17	53	0	5	0	11	0	13	24
Total Number	1881	34	297	51	679	33	161	626
Percent	100.00	1.81	15.79	2.71	36.10	1.75	8.56	33.28

Children who were classified as both CL and CT victims exceeded the work hour limits established by the ILO (see below description on classification of child labor) and also engaged in the “worst forms of child labor” defined by the ILO, which involves hazardous labor sectors, activities, and/or force/fraud/coercion.

This table reports on the number of classifications of CT into which victims fall, by age. For example, second row third column reads, “one child of age 5 is classified as a victim of child trafficking only because he/she works at hazardous labor sector.” Similarly, seventh row sixth column reads, “90 children of age 10 are classified as victims of child trafficking because they work in a hazardous labor sector and perform hazardous activities.”

Classification of child labor

- Children aged 5-11 engaged in economic activity for at least 1 hour in the previous seven days
- Children aged 12-14 engaged in economic activity for at least 14 hours in the previous seven days
- Children aged 15-17 engaged in economic activity for at least 43 hours in the previous seven days

Table 11. Child Trafficking Conditions Experienced by Children Who are Classified as Both CT and CL Victims in Mamou, by Age.

Age	Total # of Household old Children Classified as Both CT and CL	Lab or Sect or Only	Dangerous Labor Experience Only	Force/Fraud/Coercion Only	Labor Sector and Dangerous Labor Experiences	Labor Sector and Force/Fraud/Coercion	Dangerous Labor Experiences and Force/Fraud/Coercion	All Three Categories
5	36	0	12	0	22	0	0	2
6	41	0	8	3	17	0	5	8
7	80	0	16	3	39	0	11	11
8	69	0	7	1	32	1	7	21
9	45	0	6	0	20	0	5	14
10	97	2	15	3	36	0	8	33
11	38	1	11	0	14	0	2	10
12	27	0	5	0	13	0	3	6
13	29	0	3	2	17	0	1	6
14	21	0	5	0	8	0	0	8
15	11	0	2	0	3	0	0	6
16	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
17	9	0	1	0	2	0	0	6
Total	506	3	91	12	225	2	42	131
Perce nt	100.00	0.59	17.98	2.37	44.47	0.40	8.30	25.89

Children who were classified as both CL and CT victims exceeded the work hour limits established by the ILO (see below description on classification of child labor) and engaged in the “worst forms of child labor” defined by the ILO, which involves, hazardous labor sectors, activities, and/or force/fraud/coercion.

This table reports age breakdown of how many of the three classifications of CT victims fall into. For example, second row fourth column reads, “12 children who are 5 years old are classified as a victim of child trafficking only because they perform hazardous labor activities.” Similarly, seventh row sixth column reads, “36 children of age 10 are classified as a victims of child trafficking because they work in hazardous labor sectors and perform hazardous activities.”

Classification of child labor

- Children aged 5-11 engaged in economic activity for at least 1 hour in the previous seven days
- Children aged 12-14 engaged in economic activity for at least 14 hours in the previous seven days
- Children aged 15-17 engaged in economic activity for at least 43 hours in the previous seven days

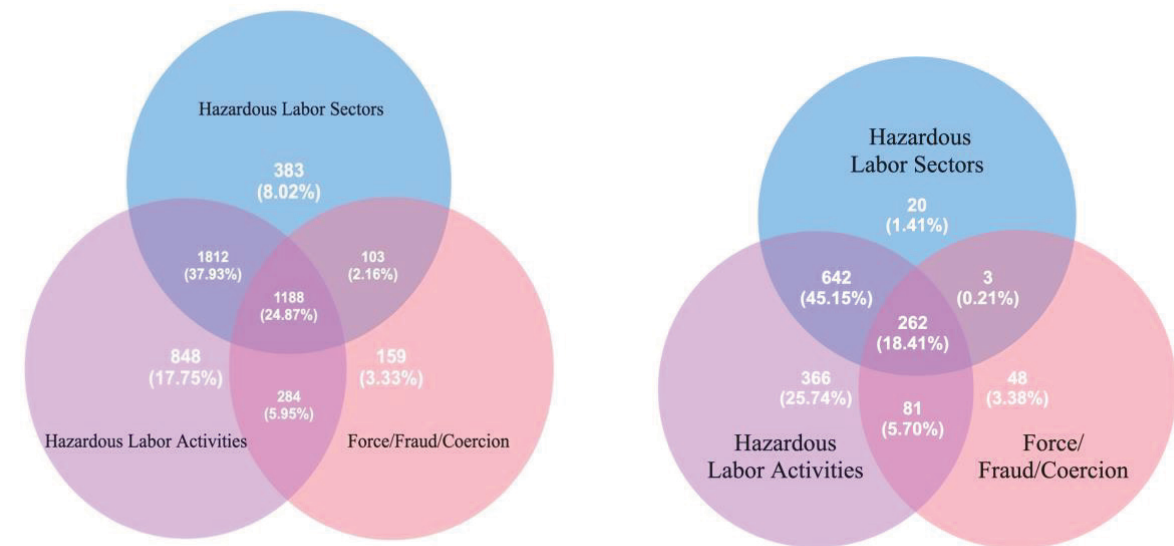


Figure 5. The percentage of trafficked children in each trafficking category in Boké (left) and in Mamou (right)

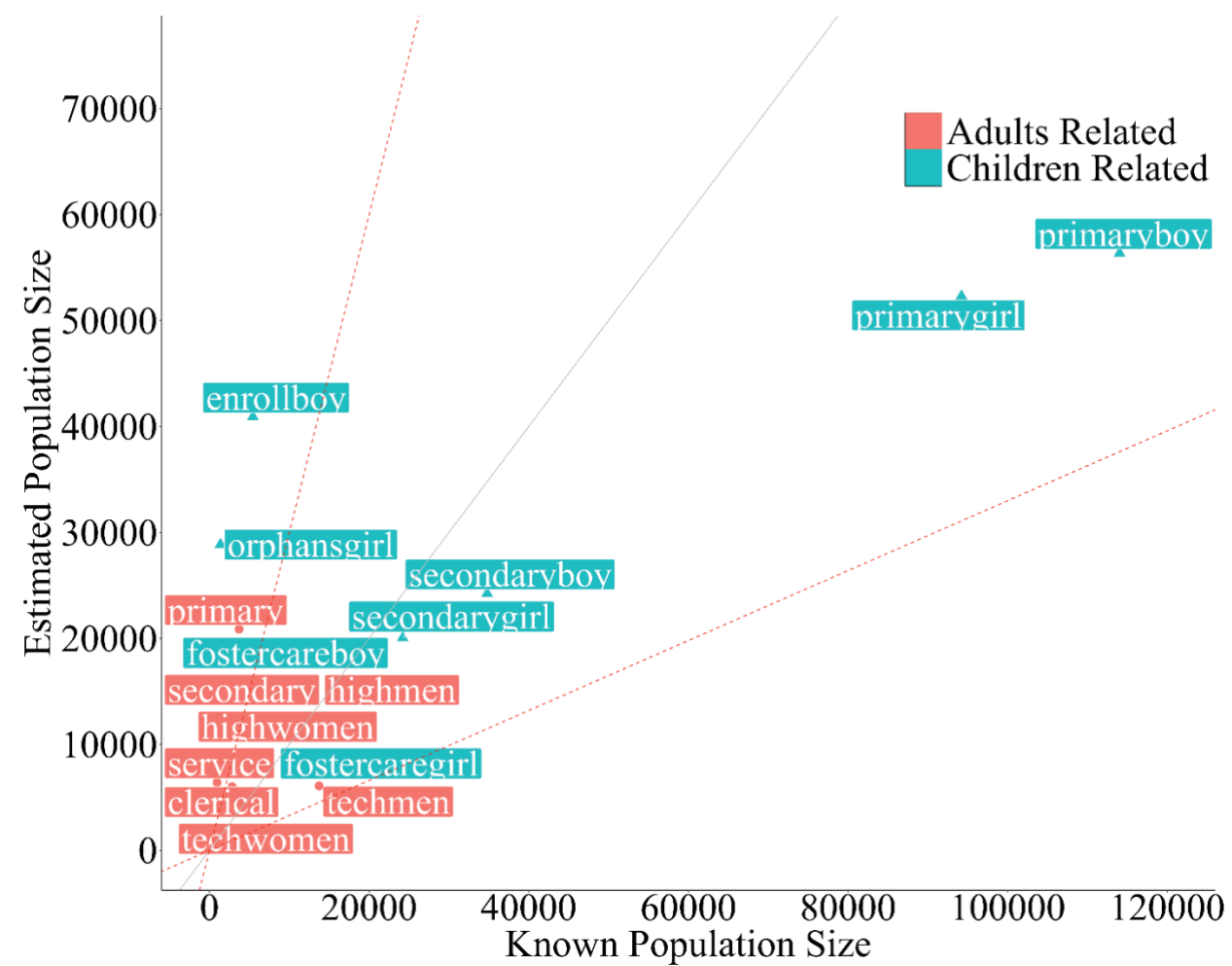


Figure 6. Validity Check for Reference Subpopulations in Boké

The 16 reference subpopulations and their abbreviations are:

1. Primary school teachers (primary)
2. Secondary school teachers (secondary)
3. Women employed in a clerical position (clerical)
4. Women employed in a domestic service position (service)
5. Men who have completed high school (highmen)
6. Women who have completed high school (highwomen)
7. Women employed in a technical/professional/managerial position (techwomen)

8. Men employed in a technical/professional/managerial position (techmen)
9. Girls enrolled in secondary school (secondarygirl)
10. Boys enrolled in secondary school (secondaryboy)
11. Girls enrolled in primary school (primarygirl)
12. Boys enrolled in primary school (primaryboy)
13. Boys currently not enrolled in school (enrollboy)
14. Girls who are orphans (orphansgirl)
15. Boys who have been entrusted to foster care (fostercareboy)
16. Girls who have been entrusted to foster care (fostercaregirl)

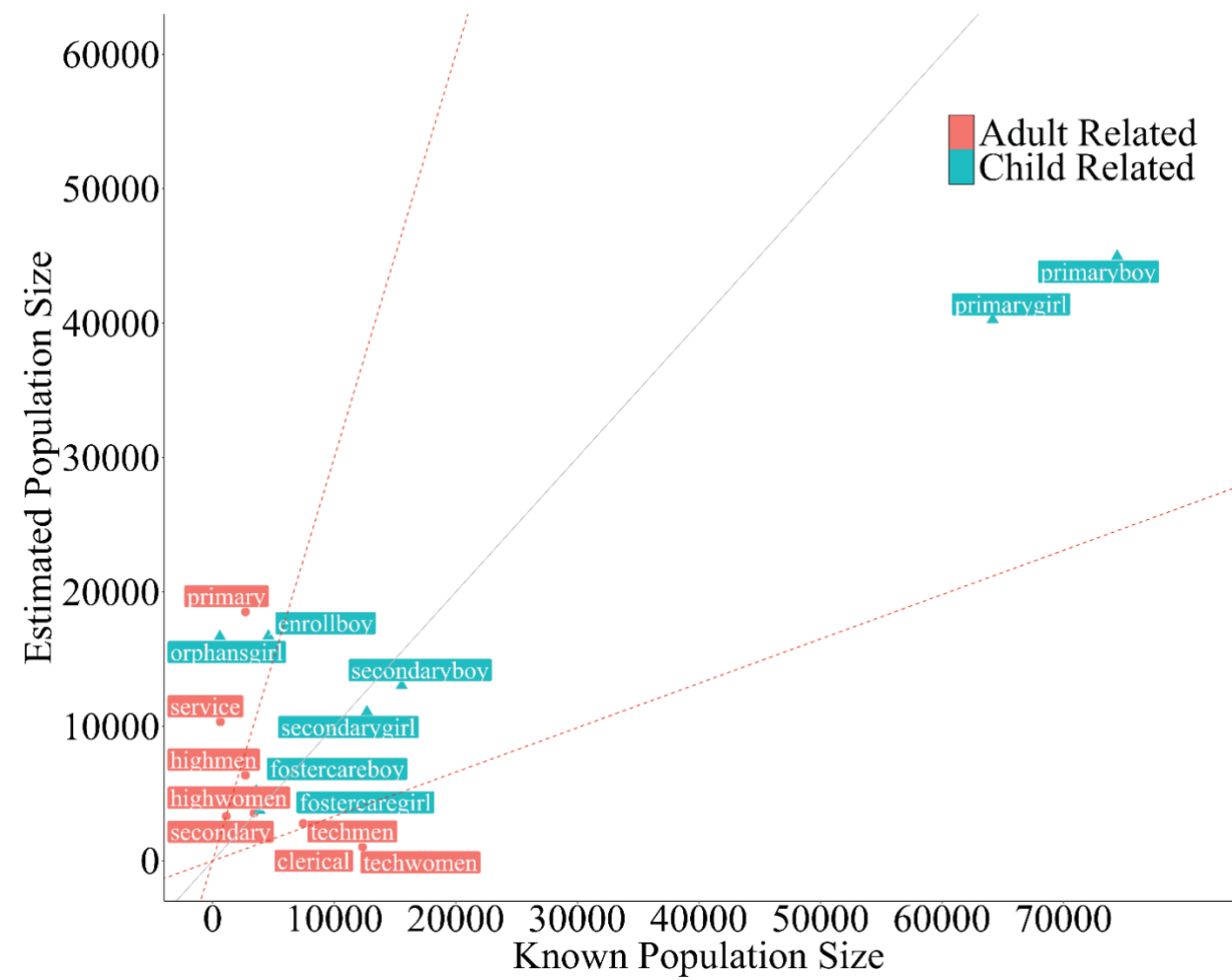


Figure 7. Validity Check for Reference Subpopulations in Mamou

Refer to Figure 6 above for the reference subpopulations and their abbreviations.

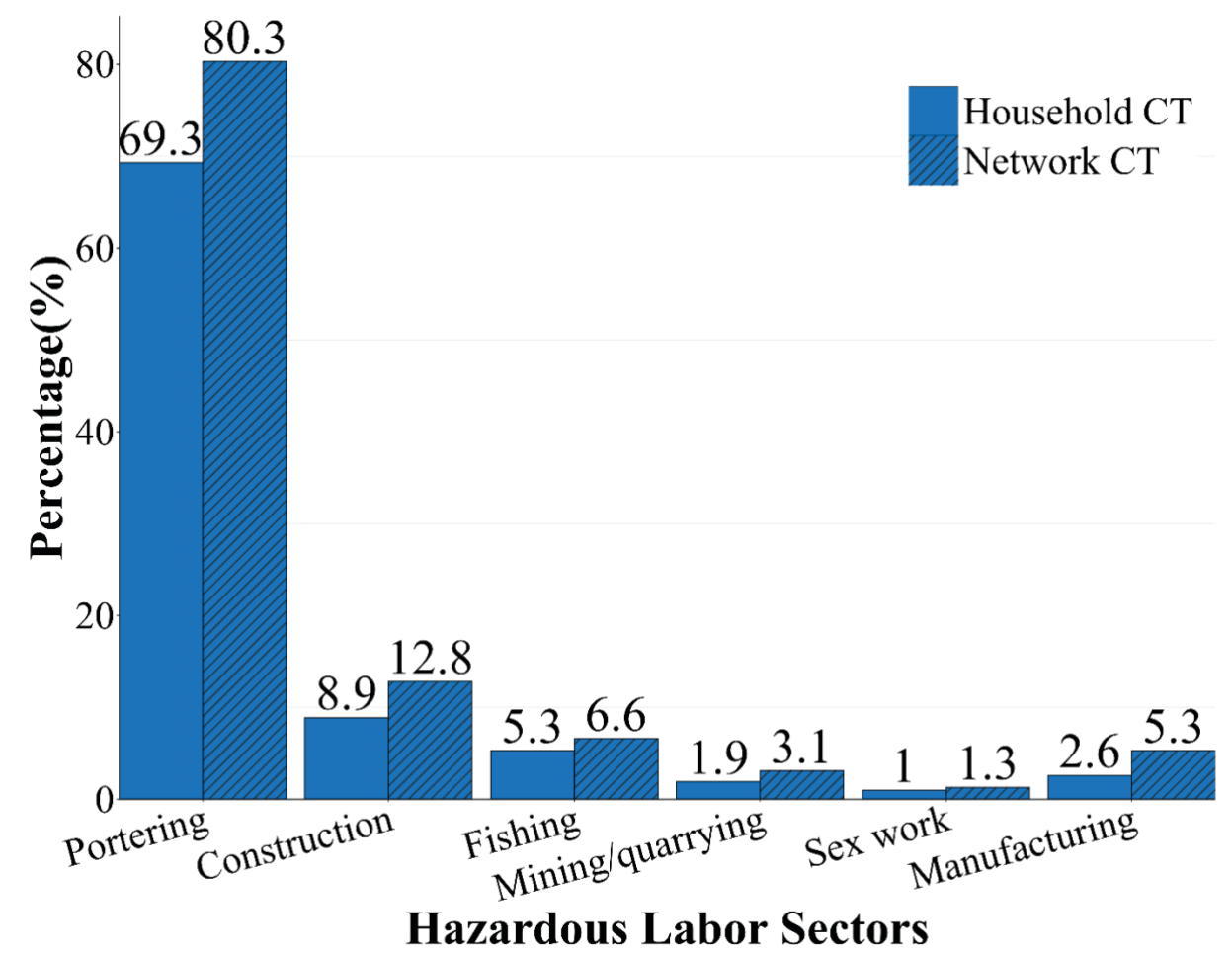


Figure 8. Hazardous Labor Sectors Experienced by Victims of Child Trafficking in Boké

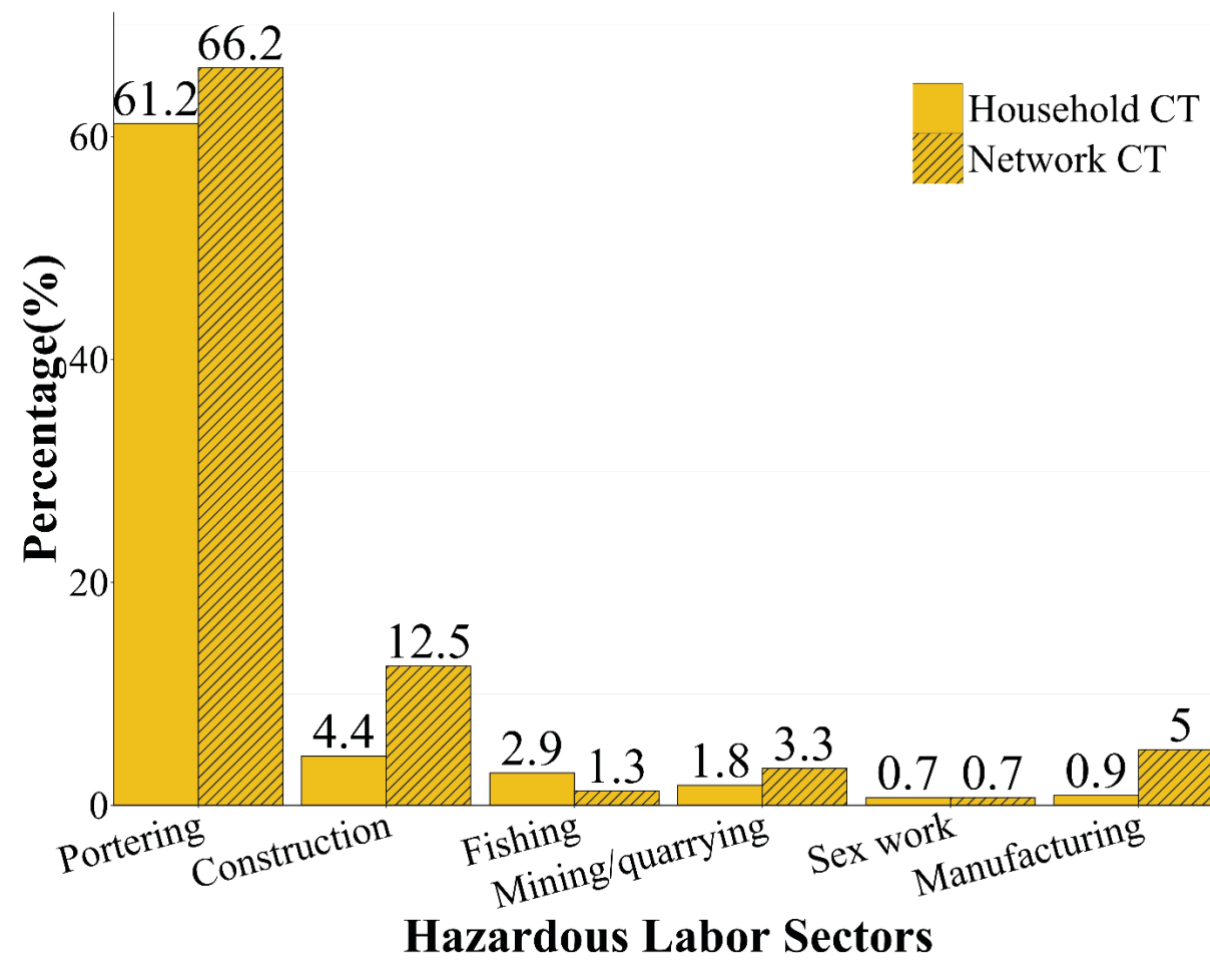


Figure 9. Hazardous Labor Sectors Experienced by Victims of Child Trafficking in Mamou

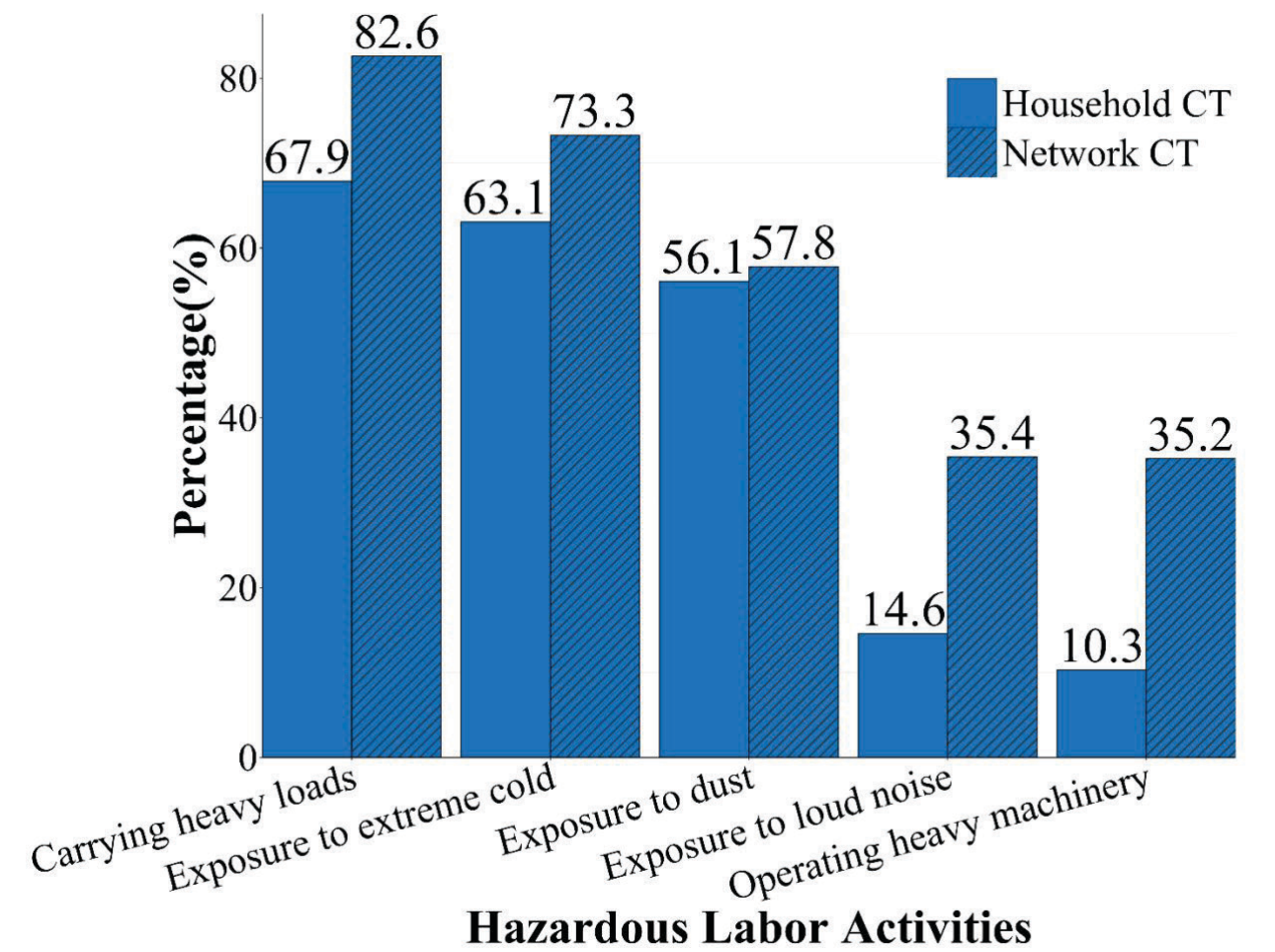


Figure 10. Hazardous Labor Activities Experienced by Victims of Child Trafficking in Boké

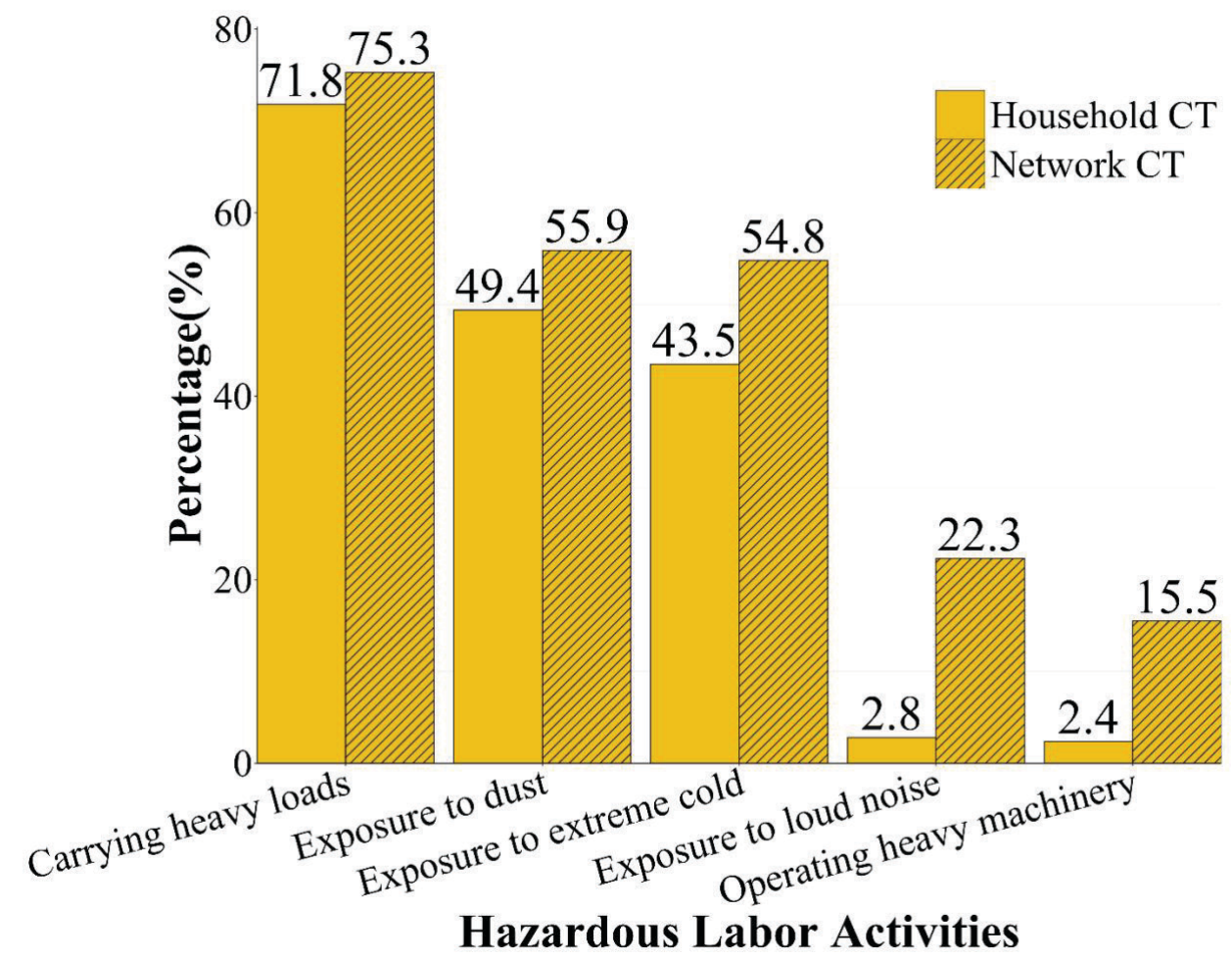


Figure 11. Hazardous Labor Activities Experienced by Victims of Child Trafficking in Mamou

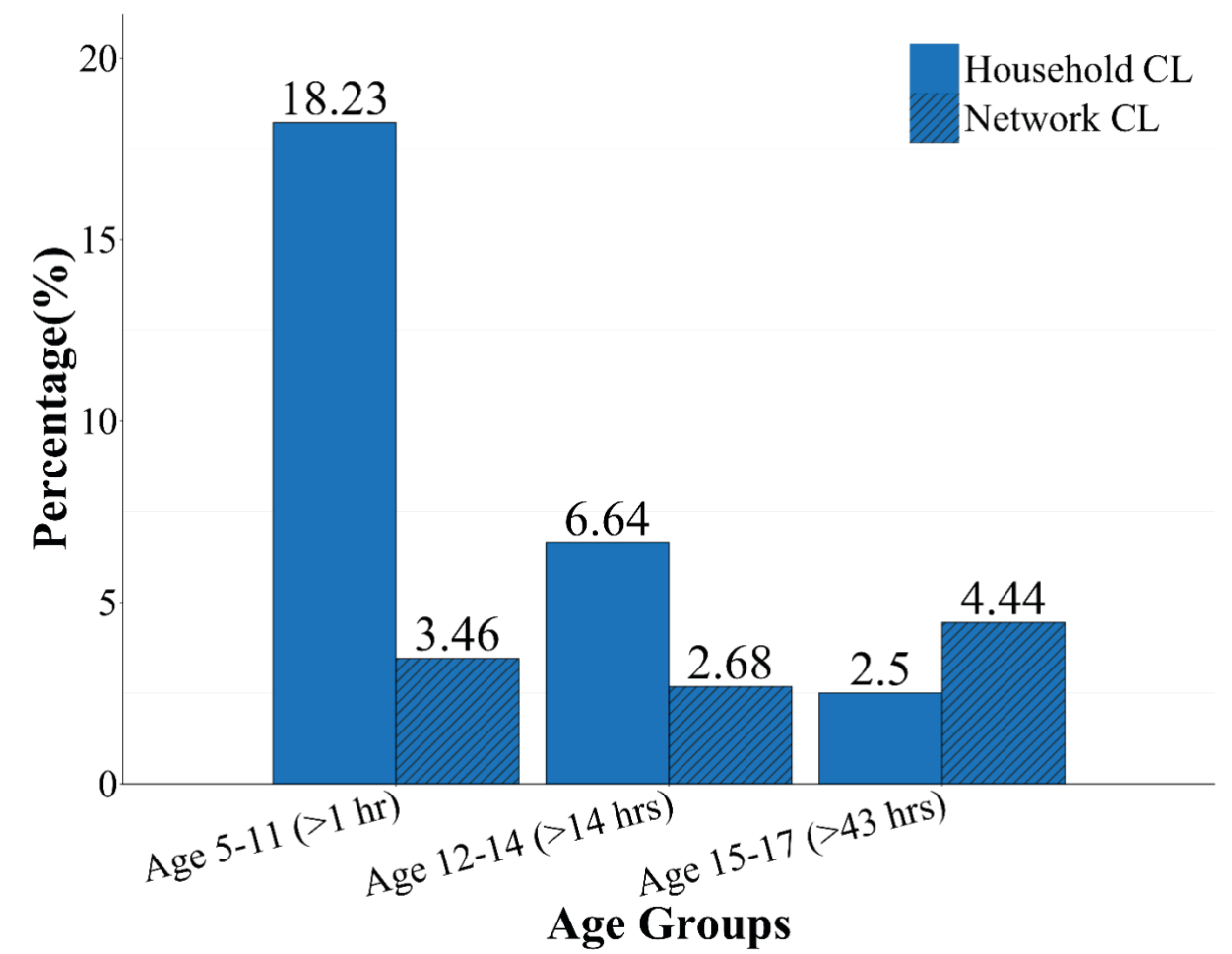


Figure 12. Age Group Distribution of Child Labor Victims in Boké

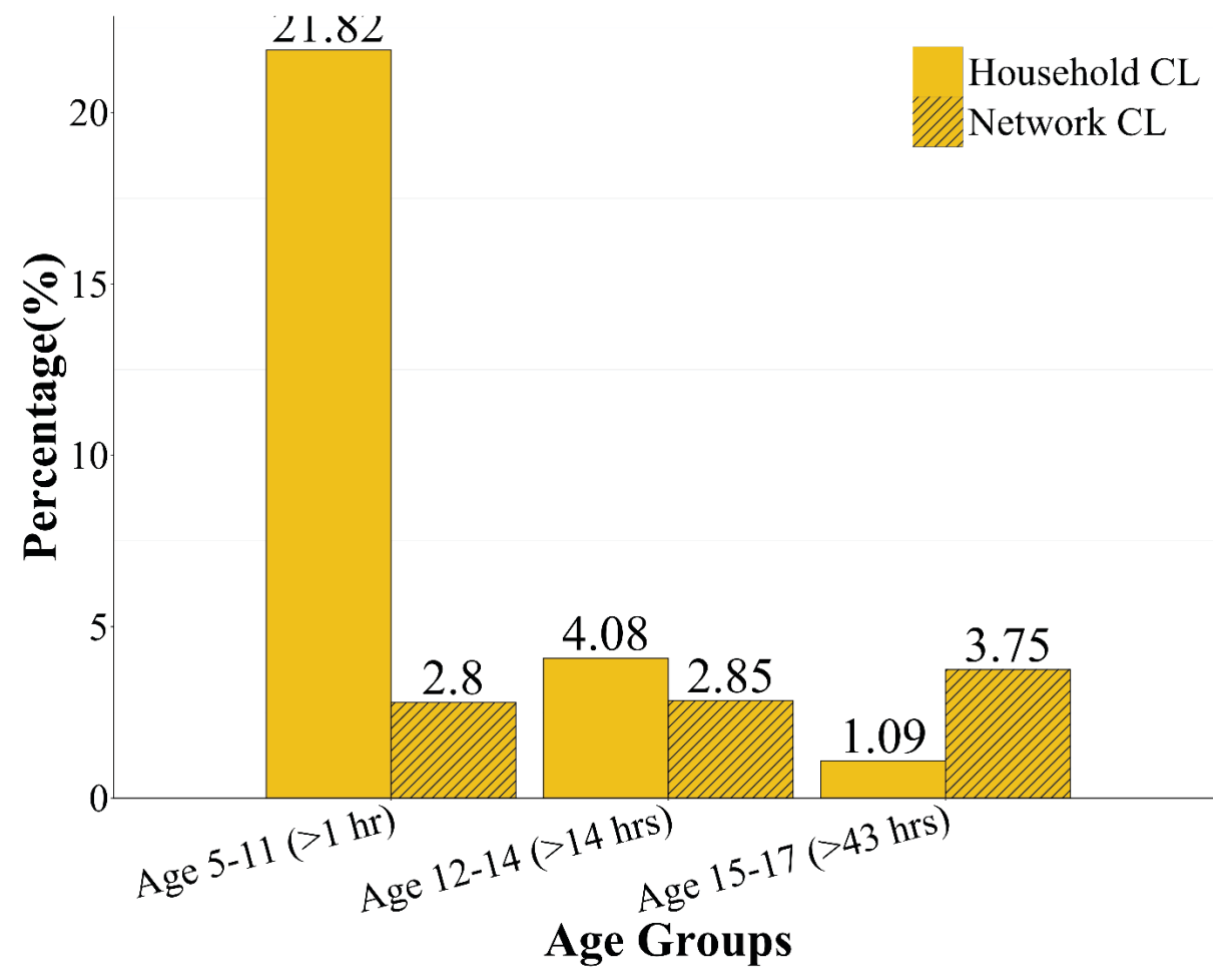


Figure 13. Age Group Distribution of Child Labor Victims in Mamou

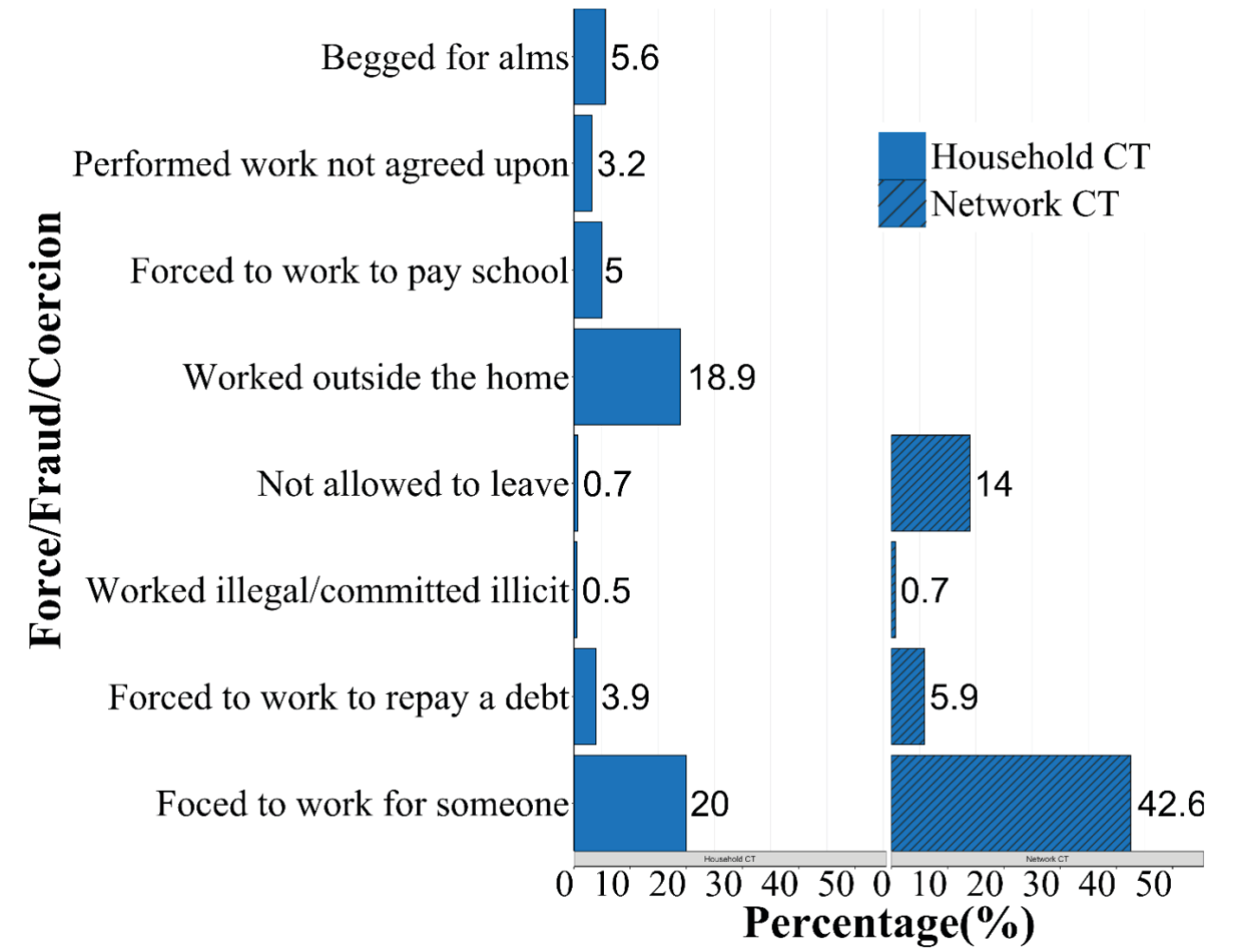


Figure 14. Conditions Involving "Force/Fraud/Coercion" Experienced by Child Trafficking Victims in Boké.

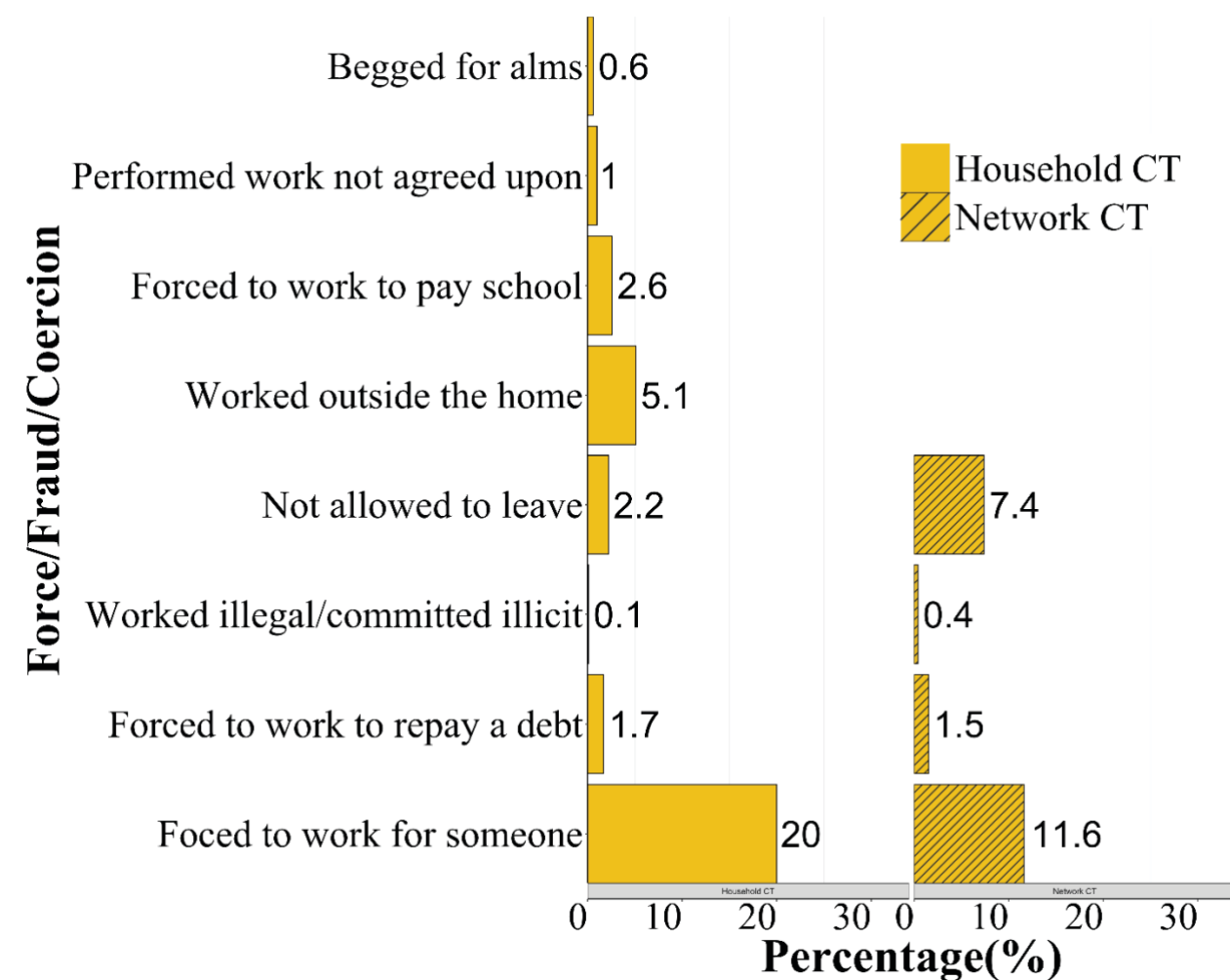


Figure 15. Conditions Involving “Force/Fraud/Coercion” Experienced by Child Trafficking Victims in Mamou.

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Appendices

Appendix A. Household Survey Tool

Prevalence Survey Tool – Guinea (October 30, 2020)

Section A: Identification

Survey ID (<i>Auto generated</i>):	
Survey date: (DD/MM/YY) (<i>Auto generated</i>)	
Start time of interview: (<i>Auto generated</i>)	
Country: (<i>Auto generated</i>)	
Region: (<i>Auto generated</i>)	
Prefecture	
Commune	
Quartier/District:	
Enumeration area:	
Sector/Village:	

Residency	Urban Rural
Name of data collector: <i>(Auto filled from metadata)</i>	
Phone number of data collector: <i>(Auto filled from metadata)</i>	
Name of supervisor: <i>(Auto generated)</i>	
Phone number of supervisor: <i>(Auto generated)</i>	

Section B1: Household Roster

*A household is made up of people who usually sleep together in the same compound and share meals. Using this definition, list the name of all persons who currently live in the household. Also list the name of each child under the age of 18 who has been a member of the household, according to this definition, **in the last five years**. This means that the list should include people who have moved away in the last five years but who were under the age of 18 at the time they lived in the household.*

Q 1) How many people currently stay in this household, including any children under the age of 18 who have been a member in the last five years?

Note: For the following set of questions you will be required for fill in details of each members of the HH

	2) Record the names of each Household member one by one, beginning with the respondent	3) Gender 1=Male 2=Female	4) Marital status 1= Single 2= Married 3=Separated /Divorced 4= Widowed 5= Other (specify)	5) What is this person's relationship to the respondent? 1= Respondent 2= Spouse 3= Son/Daughter 4= Mother/Father 5= Brother/Sister 6= Other (specify)	6) What is this person's relationship to the household head? 1= Head 2= Spouse 3= Son/Daughter 4= Mother/Father 5= Brother/Sister 6= Other (specify)	7) Age	8) Does this person have a disability? 0= No 1 = Yes	9) Level of education completed by last school year? 0= None 1= Pre-primary 2= Primary 3= JSS 4= SSS 5= University 6= Other (specify)
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				4=Other (specify)			0= no 1= yes	to the family (family friend/acquaintance) 4= someone who at the time was a complete stranger to the family 5 = Other (specify)
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10) (ask if age 17 or younger)	11) (ask if age 17 or younger)	12) (ask if age 17 or younger)	13) Does this person contribute to the expenses of the household?	14) What is this person's religion?	15) Does the person currently live in the home?	16) How long ago did the person leave the home?	17) Why did the person leave the home? (check all that apply) a. marriage b. death c. migration d. work e. school f. other (specify)	18) (ask if age 17 or younger when left home) Who did the child go to live with? 1 = biological parent(s) 2 = relative or extended family member 3= someone who is not a relative but who is known	19) (ask if age 17 or younger when left home) Did the child leave here in order to work as a domestic servant for another family/household? 0= no 1= yes
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20) (ask if age 17 or younger when left home) Was the child sent away from home to learn some trade or skill? 0= no 1= yes	21) (ask if age 17 or younger when left home) During the time away from home, was the child not allowed to contact his or her family or otherwise cut off from family contact by his or her employer? 0= no 1= yes	22) (ask if age 17 or younger when left home) During the time away from home, is/was the child staying in very bad living conditions, such as having little access to food, clean water, or sanitation? 0= no 1= yes
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Section B2:

Complete this section for each person aged 5-17 in the household roster (as recorded in Section B1- Q6) [Skip to Section C if no children between 5-17 of age]

1	<p>(ask if B1-Q10 = no) You said earlier that [name of child] is not attending a formal school. Why is [name of the child] not attending a formal school?</p> <p>(record response for each item)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. No money to pay for his/her education b. Needs to be working for household/family c. Needs to be working to earn money for family/household d. Married/Pregnancy e. Abuse/Violence/Bullying f. No school nearby/No Admission/No Teacher g. Attending vocational school h. Sickness i. Refused to go to school j. Other (specify)_____ 	<p>0. No</p> <p>1. Yes</p>
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2	<p>Has..... [name of the child] been involved in any of the following type of work in the past 12 months?</p> <p>(record response for each item)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. domestic work for another household b. mining/quarrying c. agricultural work d. trading/vending activities e. fishing f. portering (carrying heavy objects) g. sex work (selling or giving any type of sexual service) h. begging i. motorcycle taxi driving j. manufacturing k. working in workshops (e.g., crafts, mechanics) l. construction m. Other (specify) 	<p>0. No</p> <p>1. Yes</p> <p>99. Do not know</p>
3	Has [name of the child] performed work away	0. No

	<p>from the home in the past 12 months that involved any of the following: <i>(record response for each item)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. carrying heavy loads b. using dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery c. exposure to dust/fumes/gas d. exposure to extreme cold/heat/humidity e. exposure to loud noise or vibration f. none of the above 	<p>1. Yes</p>
4	<p>Who has [name of child] been working for in the past 12 months? <i>(record response for each item)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Own/Self b. Family/Household c. Extended Family/Relative d. Working for a company e. Stranger f. No one 	<p>0. No 1. Yes</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> g. Other (Specify) _____ h. Do not know 	
5	<p>Approximately how many hours of work did [name of child] perform outside the home in the last 7 days?</p>	# Hours _____
6	<p>Was the number of hours worked outside the home in the last 7 days typical for [name of child]?</p>	<p>1. yes 2. no, usually works more hours 3. no, usually works less hours 99. Do not know</p>
7	<p>On a scale of 1 to 10, how certain are you about the number of hours you've reported?</p> <p><i>Where 1 represents being not certain at all and 10 being completely certain.</i></p>	_____
8	<p>Approximately how many hours of work did [name of child] perform inside the home in the</p>	#Hours _____

	last 7 days? This includes cooking, child care, getting water, and other household maintenance tasks.	
9	Was the number of hours worked inside the home in the last 7 days typical for this person?	1. yes 2. no, usually works more hours 3. no, usually works less hours 99. Do not know
10	On a scale of 1 to 10, how certain are you about the number of hours you've reported? <i>Where 1 represents being not certain at all and 10 being completely certain.</i>	_____

B3: Assessing Trafficking Victimization and Vulnerability

Complete this section for child aged 5-17 listed in the household roster. Questions refer to activities **in the past 12 months**.

	Next, we are going to ask you some further questions about each child listed on the household roster. Please check all that apply. At any time in the past 12 months: 1. <i>[name of the child]</i> was forced to work for someone who is not a member of this household 2. <i>[name of the child]</i> was forced to work to repay a debt with an employer or recruiter 3. <i>[name of the child]</i> worked outside the home for little or no wages 4. <i>[name of the child]</i> performed work that was not agreed upon (e.g., hired for one type of work, but ended up doing another)	0. No 1. Yes 2. Do not know	
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	<p>5. <i>[name of the child]</i> was forced or made to beg for alms</p> <p>6. <i>[name of the child]</i> performed work that was illegal or immoral (such as stealing, prostitution)</p> <p>7. <i>[name of the child]</i> was forced or made to work to pay for their school fees.</p> <p>8. (ask if living away from the household) <i>[name of the child]</i> was not allowed to leave or contact their parents</p>		
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Section C: Household Characteristics

Instructions for Interviewer: Please note that this section requires you to record observational data where indicated. You will not ask the respondents these questions unless necessary or otherwise indicated.

1	How many dwelling rooms does this household have? [MAY NEED TO ASK RESPONDENT]	Write in answer: _____
2	What is the main flooring material of the dwelling house?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Earth, sand 2. Dung 3. Wood/Planks 4. Palm/Bamboo 5. Parquet or Polished Wood 6. Vinyl or Asphalt Strips 7. Ceramic Tiles 8. Cement 9. Carpet 10. Other (Specify): _____
3	What is the main construction material of the exterior walls of the dwelling house?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No Walls 2. Cane/Palm/Trunks 3. Dirt 4. Bamboo with Mud

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Stone with Mud 6. Uncovered Adobe 7. Metallic Sheets 8. Plywood 9. Cardboard 10. Reused Wood 11. Cement 12. Stone with lime/cement 13. Bricks 14. Cement Blocks 15. Covered Adobe 16. Wood Planks/Shingles 17. Other (Specify): _____
4.	What is the main construction material of the roof of the dwelling house?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No Roof 2. Cane/Palm/Trunks 3. Dirt 4. Bamboo with Mud 5. Stone with Mud

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Uncovered Adobe 7. Metallic Sheets 8. Plywood 9. Cardboard 10. Reused Wood 11. Cement 12. Stone with lime/cement 13. Bricks 14. Cement Blocks 15. Covered Adobe 16. Wood Planks/Shingles 17. Other (Specify): _____
5a	What type of toilet is used by the household?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system 2. Flush/pour flush to septic tank 3. Flush/pour to pit latrine 4. Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine 5. Pit Latrine with slab 6. Composting Toilet 7. Bush

5b	Do you share this toilet with at least one other household?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shared Facility (These are facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households) 2. Not shared
6	What is the main source of lighting for the dwelling?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Electric Lights 2. Kerosene or gas lamps 3. Candles/torch light 4. Generator 5. Other (Specify): _____
7	Where is the place for cooking located?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the house 2. In a separate building apart from the house 3. Outdoors 4. No food cooked in the household 5. Other (Specify): _____

8	What is the main source of drinking water for the household?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Public tap 2. Dug well 3. Natural Spring 4. Rainwater 5. Bottled Water 6. River/Stream 7. Other (Specify): _____
9	What is the main fuel used by the household for cooking?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Electricity 2. LPG/natural gas/biogas 3. Kerosene 4. Coal/lignite 5. Charcoal 6. Wood 7. Straw/Shrub/grass 8. Agricultural crop 9. No food cooked in household 10. Other (Specify): _____
10	<i>For Interviewer: Be sure to ask for each household amenity separately</i>	<p>0 = No</p> <p>1 = Yes</p>

<p>Does your household have the following?</p> <p>Indicate yes, if your household has the item and it is functional:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Electricity b. Radio c. Television d. Mobile Telephone e. Non-Mobile Telephone f. Refrigerator g. Electric Iron h. Computer i. Power Generator j. Wardrobe k. None of the above

SECTION D: PERCEPTION OF FAMILY WELFARE		
<i>The following questions ask about your perceptions of how well your family is doing.</i>		
<i>Instructions for Interviewer: Please be sure to read out all of the possible answer choices to the respondent for the following questions.</i>		
1	By Guinean standards, your household is really well off.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree
2	Your household finds it difficult to live on its current income.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree
3	Generally, there is enough food for all the people in this household.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree

		5. Strongly Disagree
4	Generally, there is enough money for school fees to send every child in the household to school.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree
5	Generally, there is enough money to supply clothing for everyone in the household.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree
6	Generally, there is enough money to supply medicine for everyone in the household.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree

Section E: NSUM and Transmission Bias—Known Population Estimates

Note for Interviewer: Please read the following to the respondent to inform them how to think about “knowing” someone.

We are now going to ask you some general questions about people you know. In this context, “people you know” are:

People of all ages living in [REGION –Boké/Mamou], (this can be family members, friends, children in the community, co-workers, neighbors, etc.), who.....

.... you know by sight and by name,

..... who also know you by sight and by name,

.... and with whom you have communicated in the past 2 years. This could be in-person, by text, email, phone call, or through social media.

In thinking about a child under the age of 18, you would “know” the child if you know either the child or at least one of the parents/guardians by this definition.

We want to give you some examples to help you in answering this question. Let’s say we ask you how many primary school teachers you currently know who live in [REGION], and 3 primary school teachers come to your mind – Mr. Diallo, Mrs. Bah and Mr. Sow.

- Mr. Diallo

He is your sister-in-law's father, and you met him through your sister-in-law.

✓ You know him by face and name

If he saw you today, he would recognize you.

✓ He knows you by face and name

You talked to him at a wedding six months ago.

✓ You have communicated with him in the last 2 years.

You have three checks, so for the purposes of this survey, you DO currently know

Mr. Diallo.

- Mrs. Camara

She is your cousin's friend, and your cousin introduced you to her.

✓ You know her by face and name

If she saw you today, she would recognize you.

✓ She knows you by face and name

A friend of yours told you that she had a child a couple of years ago.

X You have not communicated with her in the last 2 years (for example, in-person, by phone call, text, or social media)

You only have 2 checks, so for the purposes of this survey, you DO NOT currently know her.

- Mr. Sow

He's your son's friend from school. Your son introduced him to you years ago, but you don't remember him very well.

X You do not know him by face and name

But if he saw you today, he would recognize you because your son has shared your photo on social media.

✓ He knows you by face and name

You haven't seen or communicated with him since he moved away 3 years ago.

X You have not communicated with him in the last 2 years (for example, in-person, by phone call, text, or social media)

You only have 1 check, so for the purposes of this survey, you DO NOT currently know him.

You would report currently knowing one primary school teacher who lives in [REGION]: Mr. Diallo

Use this definition in answering the following questions:

1	How many primary school teachers do you know?	Write in response: _____
2	How many secondary school teachers do you know?	Write in response: _____
3	How many women do you know who are employed in a clerical position?	Write in response: _____
4	How many women do you know who are employed in a domestic service position?	Write in response: _____
5	How many men do you know who have completed high school	Write in response: _____
6	How many women do you know who have completed high school?	Write in response: _____
7	How many women do you know who are employed in a technical/professional/managerial position?	Write in response: _____
8	How many men do you know who are employed in a technical/professional/managerial position?	Write in response: _____

9	How many girls do you know who are currently enrolled in secondary school?	Write in response: _____
10	How many boys do you know who are currently enrolled in secondary school?	Write in response: _____
11	How many girls do you know who are currently enrolled in primary school?	Write in response: _____
12	How many boys do you know who are currently enrolled in primary school?	Write in response: _____
13	How many boys aged 10-14 do you know who are currently not enrolled in school?	Write in response: _____
14	How many boys do you know who are orphans?	Write in response: _____
15	How many girls do you know who are orphans?	Write in response: _____
16	How many boys do you know aged 14 and younger who have been entrusted to foster care?	Write in response: _____
17	How many girls do you know aged 14 and younger who have been entrusted to foster care?	Write in response: _____

	<p><i>We are also interested in how well people that you know also know you.</i></p> <p><i>To answer the questions below, please keep in mind the same definition of “knowing” from the last set of questions: People of all ages in living in [REGION –Boké/ Mamou], (this can be family members, friends, co-workers, neighbors, etc.), who.....</i></p> <p><i>....you know by sight and by name,</i></p> <p><i>... who also know you by sight and by name,</i></p> <p><i>... and with whom you have communicated in the past 2 years. This could be in-person, by text, email, phone call, or through social media.</i></p>	
18	Out of every 10 people that you know, how many people would you estimate know your level of education?	1) 1 2) 2 3) 3 4) 4 5) 5 6) 6 7) 7 8) 8 9) 9 10) 10

19	Out of every 10 people that you know, how many people would you estimate know your ethnic group?	1) 1 2) 2 3) 3 4) 4 5) 5 6) 6 7) 7 8) 8 9) 9 10) 10
20	Out of every 10 people that you know, how many people would you estimate know your occupation?	1) 1 2) 2 3) 3 4) 4 5) 5 6) 6 7) 7 8) 8 9) 9 10) 10

21	Out of every 10 people that you know, how many people would you estimate know whether or not you smoke cigarettes?	1) 1 2) 2 3) 3 4) 4 5) 5 6) 6 7) 7 8) 8 9) 9 10)10
22	Out of every 10 people that you know, how many people would you estimate know your religion?	1) 1 2) 2 3) 3 4) 4 5) 5 6) 6 7) 7 8) 8 9) 9 10) 10

Section F: Listing of Potential Child Victimization to Trafficking

For this set of questions we want to ask you about children aged 5-17 that you know in [REGION – Boké/Mamou]. For these questions, use the same definition of “knowing” as before, but also include the parents. You “know” a child if you

- know the child or at least one of the child’s parents by sight and by name,
 - ... either the parent or the child also knows you by sight and by name,
 - ... and you have communicated with either the parent or the child in the past 2 years.
- This could be in-person, by text, email, phone call, or through social media.*

1.	How many children in [REGION – Boké/Mamou] do you know of that worked outside the home within the past 12 months OR were living away from their parents, with or without the facilitation of an intermediary? **Ask respondent for the name of each child. Children’s names will be listed on a form similar to the household roster in	Number of children _____
----	--	--------------------------

	Section B1, and the questions below will be asked about each child listed in this section ***	
<p><i>Interviewer: Ask the questions in this section for all children identified in the above roster. Be sure to limit to only children aged 5-17.</i></p>		
2.	Is the child currently working outside the home?	0. No (go to Q2) 1. Yes (go to Q3) 2. Do not know
3.	Has the child worked outside the home in the past 12 months?	0. No 1. Yes 2. Do not know
4.	How old is this child?	Record age in complete years
5.	Gender of child	1. Male 2. Female 3. Non-binary
6.	Ethnicity of Child (or Language Group, as appropriate)	_____

7.	Religion of the child	1. Christian 2. Muslim 3. Tribal religion 4. Other: _____ 5. Do not know
8.	Is the child a Guinean national?	0. No 1. Yes 2. Do not know
9.	Does the child have a history of going missing or is frequently away from home?	0. No 1. Yes 2. Do not know
10.	Was the child adopted under suspicious circumstances?	0. No 1. Yes 2. Do not know
11.	Does the child regularly attend school?	1. Never 2. Sometimes 3. Always 4. Don't know
12.	Does the child have a disability?	0. No 1. Yes 2. Do not know

13.	Are the child's biological parents alive?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Both parents alive (go to Q14) 2. Lost one parent (go to Q14) 3. Lost both parents (go to Q15) 4. Do not know
14.	Has the child lived apart from their biological parent(s) anytime in the past 12 months?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 0. No (go to Q19) 1. Yes (go to Q16) 2. Do not know
15.	Has the child lived apart from their official guardian anytime in the past 12 months?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 0. No (go to Q19) 1. Yes (go to Q16) 2. Do not know
16.	During the time away from home, is/was the child staying in very bad living conditions (e.g., little access to food, clean water, sanitation)?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Never 2. Sometimes 3. Always 4. Do not know
17.	During the time away from home, was the child not allowed to contact his or her family or was otherwise cut off from family contact by his or her employer?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 0. No 1. Yes 2. Do not know

18.	Was the child sent away from home to learn some trade or skill?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 0. No 1. Yes 2. Do not know
19.	<p>Highest level of education of the child at the time they begin working outside the home or began living away from parents/guardians.</p> <p>Note to interviewer: if the level of education was different at the time in which the child began working outside the home than it was when they were living away from home, enter the LOWER of the two levels of education.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 0. None 1. Pre-primary 2. Primary 3. JSS 4. SSS 5. University 6. Other (Please Specify) 7. Do not know
20.	<p>In the past 12 months, has the child been involved in any of the following types of work? (check all that apply)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. domestic work for another household b. mining/quarrying c. agricultural work d. trading/vending activities e. fishing 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 0. No 1. Yes 2. Do not know

	f. portering (carrying heavy objects) g. sex work (selling or giving any type of sexual service) h. begging i. motorcycle taxi driving j. manufacturing k. working in workshops (e.g., crafts, mechanics) l. construction m. Other (specify)	
21. In answering the following questions, please think about things that have happened to the child <i>in the past 12 months</i> . In the past 12 months, has the child:		
a.	...performed work that involves carrying heavy loads?	0. No 1. Yes 2. Do not know
b.	... operated heavy machinery or worked with dangerous tools?	0. No 1. Yes

		2. Do not know
c.	....performed work that exposes him/her to dust, fumes, or gases?	0. No 1. Yes 2. Do not know
d.	.....performed work that exposes him/her to extreme cold, heat, or humidity?	0. No 1. Yes 2. Do not know
e.	....performed work that exposes him/her to loud noise or vibration?	0. No 1. Yes 2. Do not know
f.	.... been forced or induced to commit illicit/criminal activities/Petty crime?	0. No 1. Yes 2. Do not know
g.	..... been forced or induced to work for someone?	0. No 1. Yes 2. Do not know
h.	..... been forced or induced to work to repay a debt owed by someone else?	0. No 1. Yes 2. Do not know

22.	<p>If child is under the age of 12 years: <i>(Record response for each item)</i></p> <p>a. The child spends 1 hour or more in economic activity in a given week</p> <p>b. The child spends 28 or more hours in domestic activity in a given week</p>	<p>0. No</p> <p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. Do not know</p>
23.	<p>If child is aged 12 to 14 years: <i>(Record response for each item)</i></p> <p>a. The child spends 14 or more hours in economic activity in a given week</p> <p>b. The child spends 42 or more hours combined in domestic activity and/or economic activity in a given week</p>	<p>0. No</p> <p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. Do not know</p>

24.	<p>If child is aged 15-17 years:</p> <p>The child spends at least 43 or more hours in economic activity in a given week</p>	<p>0. No</p> <p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. Do not know</p>
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SECTION G: IMPACT OF COVID-19

In the following questions, rate (on a scale of 1 to 5) the impact of COVID-19 related restrictions on:

1.	The welfare of families in your community	1. Very Positive impact 2. Positive impact 3. Neutral 4. Negative impact 5. Very negative impact
2.	The welfare of children in your community	1. Very Positive impact 2. Positive impact 3. Neutral 4. Negative impact 5. Very negative impact
3.	Exploitation of children	1. Very Positive impact 2. Positive impact 3. Neutral 4. Negative impact 5. Very negative impact

4.	Access to essential social services (healthcare, child protection, litigation, etc.)	1. Very Positive impact 2. Positive impact 3. Neutral 4. Negative impact 5. Very negative impact
5.	GPS coordinates	
6.	END TIME OF INTERVIEW	_____

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION

Questionnaire result

Record the result of the questionnaire/interview

- 1) Complete interview
- 2) Incomplete interview
- 3) Eligible Respondent Not at Home
- 3) Partly completed
- 4) This questionnaire was for Household replacement
- 5) Respondent got traumatized/distressed during the interview.
- 6) Refused

Interview evaluation questions

When conducting this interview, was there any:

a. Environmental interference

- i. Weather
- ii. Household environment
- iii. Other (specify)
- iv. None
- v. Not applicable

b. Unanticipated household event

- i. A person lurking
- ii. Angered household member
- iii. Other (specify)
- iv. None
- v. Not applicable

c. Political activity/interference during the process of administering the interview

- i. Yes
- ii. No
- iii. Not applicable

d. Interviewer Observation throughout the process of administering the interview

- i. Appearance/mental status

ii. Difficult question

iii. Other (specify)

iv. None

v. Not applicable

Appendix B. Non-Response in the Household Survey

Regarding the data collection procedure, difficulties were encountered during the data collection in the field but were resolved by the SVI enumeration teams and the local guides. For example, some EA sites that were in the islands were hard to access, such as Kadigné and Kasmack (in the Sub-prefecture of Kanfarandé) and Kouffin (in the Sub-prefecture of Kamsar). The distance between sites in the same EA and poor road conditions connecting the sites created travel difficulties. The lack of electricity, internet and telephone networks in some sites and localities also posed challenges.

The enumerators traveled by boat to reach the island sites, with the help of local guides. It was still impossible to access some original EA sites, due to unusual local events, such as a shipwreck that occurred between Kamsar and the island of Kanof (in the Kanfarandé center) that resulted in 15 deaths. In such circumstances, the originally selected EAs were replaced by other EA sites either in the same island or in other continent districts in the Kanfarandé center. With these modifications, the anticipated sample was reached on time in all of the sites.

Ultimately, the non-response at the household level was negligible (with <10 cases reported), and it was not necessary to utilize a non-response model to account for selection probabilities at the final stage of sampling. Non-response at the item level was also acceptable (<10% in Boké and <30% in Mamou) for the child-trafficking and child-labor questions, as well as the NSUM questions.

Appendix C. Validity Check of NSUM for the Reference Subpopulations

A validity check was implemented for each of the sixteen reference populations within each of the two regions, as suggested by Feehan and Salganik (2016), Maltiel et al. (2015), and Salganik et al. (2011). The NSUM estimate was obtained for each reference population, based on using the reference counts for the other fifteen reference populations (i.e., so that the reference population size was treated as unknown and the object of estimation), and compared against the true reference population size; the leave-one-out approach is akin to the jackknife procedure. Figure 4 and 5 present two sets of plots of the known reference population sizes by the corresponding NSUM estimated population sizes for each of the two regions. The corresponding reference questions and abbreviations used for the scatterplots were explained in the caption. Ideally, estimates would fall on a straight line that is 45 degrees and passes through the origin. In this application, the estimates are rather scattered about the plane and show a moderate amount of error. However, the plot is consistent, in terms of pattern and behavior of the NSUM estimates when compared against their reference population size counterparts and similar validity checks in the empirical literature (Ezoe, 2012; McCarty et al., 2001). Therefore, all sixteen reference populations were considered for the NSUM setup.

Our aim was to preserve as many reference populations as possible and in line with the spirit of the NSUM method while excluding heavily-skewed reference populations. Bernard et al. (2001) and Killworth et al. (1998a, b) suggested that at least twenty diverse subpopulations should be used in order to reduce the likelihood of confounding with clustering of social contacts, and therefore barrier biases, in the general population. Consequently, because misestimation of the respondents' network size can lead to biased NSUM estimates (see Expressions 3 and 5), we used the full set of sixteen reference subpopulations for NSUM estimation.

Appendix D. Labor Sectors Household Children Experienced

Table D1. The hazardous and other labor sectors the household children who were trafficked were involved in in Boké, Guinea.

	Labor Sectors	Number (Percent) (Among Children Who Were Trafficked)	Number (Percent) (Among Children Who Were Not Trafficked and Labor Exploited)
Hazardous	Portering (carrying heavy objects)	3313 (69.32%)	0
	Construction	425 (8.89%)	0
	Fishing	252 (5.27%)	0
	Manufacturing	125 (2.62%)	0
	Mining/quarrying	89 (1.86%)	0
	Sex work (selling or giving any type of sexual service)	47 (0.98%)	0
Total Hazardous		3488 (72.99%)	0
Other	Agricultural work	2782 (58.21%)	248 (9.53%)
	Trading/vending activities	1187 (24.84%)	75 (2.88%)
	Domestic work for another household	863 (18.06%)	161 (6.19%)

	Working in workshops, e.g., crafts, mechanics	672 (14.06%)	44 (1.69%)
	Begging	88 (1.84%)	4 (0.15%)
	Motorcycle taxi driving	75 (1.57%)	5 (0.19%)
Total Other		3652 (out of 4779; 76.42%)	460 (out of 2601; 17.69%)
Total Hazardous & Other		4405 (out of 4779; 92.17%)	460 (out of 2601; 17.69%)

Table D2. The hazardous and other labor sectors the household children who were trafficked were involved in in Mamou, Guinea.

	Labor Sectors	Number (Percent) (Among Children Who Were Trafficked)	Number (Percent) (Among Children Who Were Not Trafficked and Labor Exploited)
Hazardous	Portering (carrying heavy objects)	883 (62.10%)	0
	Construction	63 (4.43%)	0
	Fishing	42 (2.95%)	0
	Manufacturing	13 (0.91%)	0
	Mining/quarrying	26 (1.83%)	0
	Sex work (selling or giving any type of sexual service)	10 (0.70%)	0
Total Hazardous		927 (1422; 65.19%)	0
Other	Agricultural work	892 (62.73%)	80 (12.84%)
	Trading/vending activities	289 (20.32%)	20 (3.21%)
	Domestic work for another household	258 (18.14%)	92 (14.77%)

	Working in workshops, e.g., crafts, mechanics	94 (6.61%)	6 (0.96%)
	Begging	8 (0.56%)	0 (0%)
	Motorcycle taxi driving	13 (0.91%)	2 (0.32%)
Total Other		1057 (1422; 74.33%)	177 (out of 623; 28.41%)
Total Hazardous & Other		1248 (1422; 87.76%)	177 (out of 623; 28.41%)

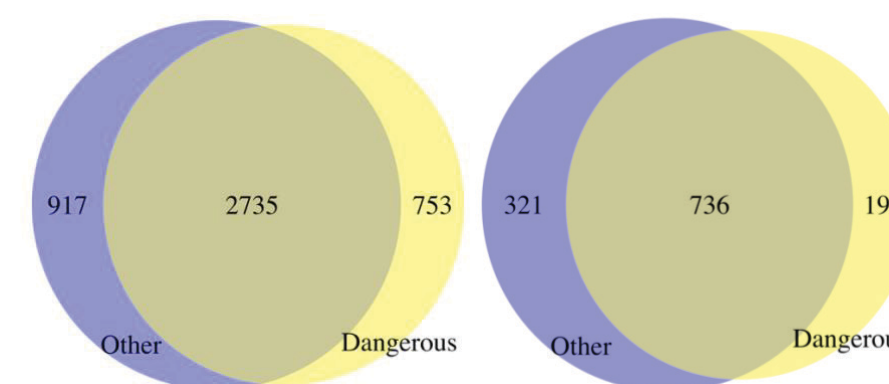


Figure D1. The Venn Diagram of labor sectors household children who were trafficked were involved in in Boké (left) and Mamou (right), Guinea.

The labor sectors were divided into two categories, i.e., hazardous labor sectors which can classify children as trafficking if they fall into any one of them, and other labor sectors which do not constitute a child to be trafficked, as indicated in Table 1 and 2. Of note is that, 917 trafficked children in Boké and 321 trafficked children in Mamou were involved in other labor sectors only and not in hazardous labor sectors because of the other two broad categories, i.e., hazardous labor activities and force, fraud, or coercion, they experienced in the last year.

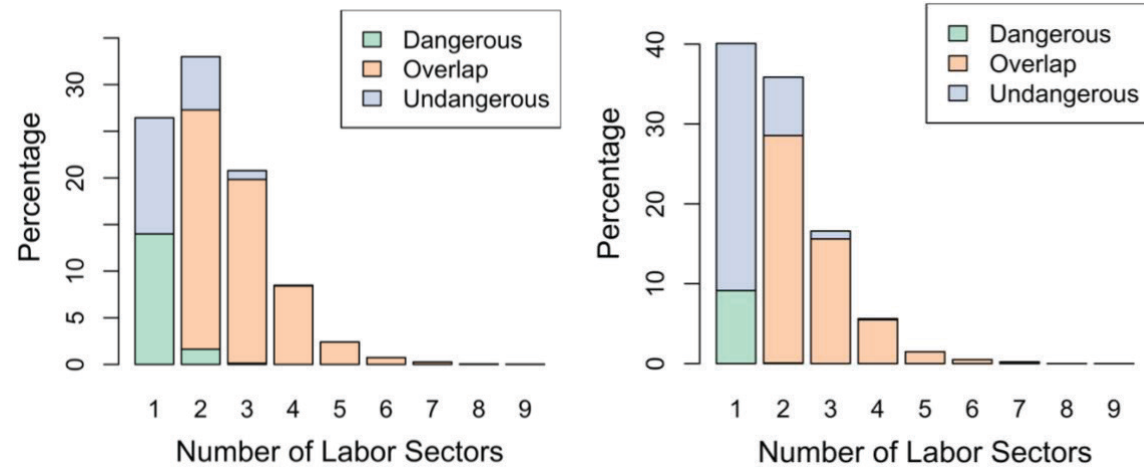


Figure D2. Number of labor sectors, including the six hazardous and six other, that trafficked children in the sampled households were involved in in Boké (left) and Mamou (right), Guinea. The six hazardous labor sectors and six other labor sectors can be referred to Table D1 and D2 above.

Appendix E. Computation of Analytic Confidence Intervals for the Prevalence of Child Trafficking Using Direct Estimation

According to Levy & Lemeshow (2013), on page 275, the analytic formula to calculate the standard error of the number of child trafficking (CT) for the two-stage stratified sampling design that we adopted in our study can be expressed as

$$\widehat{SE}(x') = \left(\frac{M}{\sqrt{(m)f_2}} \right) \left[\frac{\sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{m-1} \right]^{1/2} \left(\frac{N-n}{N} \right)^{1/2}$$

Where:

x' = estimated number of child trafficking (CT);

m = number of EAs in the samples;

M = number of EAs in the population;

n = total number of households/children in the samples;

N = total number of households/children in population;

x_i = number of observed children trafficked in the i^{th} sampled EA;

$\bar{x} = \sum_{i=1}^m x_i / m$ = average number of children trafficked per EA in the sample;

f_2 = number of sampled households out of the total number of households in the population, which is also known as the second-stage sampling fraction.

Then, the 95% confidence interval (CI) for the total number of child trafficking victims is calculated as $[x' - 1.96 \cdot \widehat{SE}(x'), x' + 1.96 \cdot \widehat{SE}(x')]$.

Appendix F: Qualitative Respondent Group Descriptions

Category	Participants to be sampled	Est. no. of participants
Key Informant Interviews with representatives of government and non-government agencies (NGOs) at national and local levels	Key informants from the following government agencies: Ministry of social welfare/action, Ministry of Justice, Police unit in-charge of-Gender and child protection unit, Key informants from the following national level NGOs/INGOs: like IOM, UNICEF- child protection units, Sabou Guinée Key Informants from regional local government leaders from the following hot-spot regions: Boke and Mamou. Key informants (district local government leaders) from selected districts in hot-spot regions Key informants: a local opinion leader or CSO leader	17 Interviews
In-depth interviews with referred survivors of child trafficking and parents/guardians of the survivors in geographic hot-spots for child trafficking.	Opinion leaders and/or NGOs will be requested to help identify survivors of child trafficking and/or their parents/guardians, so as to obtain detailed interviews from them. Some of the victims will be identified from receiving centres/shelters for children rescued from trafficking (survivors).	26 interviews
FGDs with representatives of local communities in geographic hotspots for child trafficking	Representatives of households in hot-spot source were identified and interviewed.	17 FGDs
FGD with the CNLTPPA	Representatives for the CNLTPPA were identified and convened into a FGD	1 FGD

Appendix G: Qualitative data collection tools

Le sixième guide d'entretien: Entretien approfondies avec le parent / tuteur d'un enfant victime de la traite

*Merci d'avoir accepté de parler avec nous. Nous aimerions commencer par vous demander quelques informations de base. **Veillez nous parler autant que vous vous sentez à l'aise.***

Objectifs de cet outil:

- Comprendre les dommages causés par l'expérience de la traite au-delà de l'individu
- Explorer les mécanismes d'adaptation
- Comprendre les expériences antérieures qui pourraient avoir été des facteurs de vulnérabilité du point de vue du tuteur.
- Comprendre les manifestations et les mécanismes de la traite d'enfants, y compris la configuration, les liens et les transactions impliqués
- Comprendre la nature / le phénomène des expériences de traite
- Renseignez-vous sur les expériences des survivants qui ont mené à leur découverte (services, référence et réintégration)
- Obstacles à la réinsertion réussie des survivants du point de vue de la famille / de la communauté

1. Dites-nous ce qui est arrivé à votre enfant (avant, pendant et après).

- **Sondez:** l'âge de l'enfant quand cela s'est produit et son sexe.
- **Sondez :** combien de temps ils ont été absents?
- **Demandez:** Qu'est-ce qui a conduit cette expérience à leur famille?
- **Sondez:** où cela s'est-il passé?

2. Parlez- moi plus sur le type de personnes impliquées (ne nous dites pas leurs noms)?

- **Cherchez à savoir:** s'il y a eu une relation quelconque?
- **Cherchez à savoir:** s'il y a eu des promesses ou des pressions exercées? Est-ce que vous ou votre famille leur en êtes redevable?

3. Qu'est-ce qui a été fait pour garder votre enfant là-bas?

- **Cherchez à savoir:** S'il y a eu des communications avec votre enfant pendant son absence?

4. Qu'est-ce qui pourrait empêcher cela?

5. D'après votre expérience, comment vous et votre famille avez-vous vécu la situation?

6. Où votre famille a-t-elle cherché de l'aide, voire pas du tout?

- **Sondez:** quelle aide a été demandée?

- **Demandez:** S'ils connaissent d'autres familles dans des situations similaires?

7. Si vous avez bénéficié d'un soutien, qu'aimiez-vous et que n'aimiez-vous pas de l'aide reçue par votre famille?

8. Quels sont ou quels étaient les besoins immédiats de vos familles après cette expérience?

9. Avez-vous été réuni avec votre enfant?

- **Demandez:** depuis combien de temps ils se sont réunis?
- **Sondez:** l'impact de cette expérience sur l'enfant?
- **Cherchez à savoir:** l'impact de cette expérience sur sa famille et sa communauté?

10. Quelles lois ou quels systèmes connaissez-vous qui protègent vos enfants?

11. Voulez-vous nous parler de cette expérience?

Merci d'avoir participé à cet entretien

Première guide d'entretien: Guide d'entretien des informateurs clés, Les représentants du gouvernement et des ONG

Merci d'avoir accepté de parler avec nous. Nous aimerions commencer par vous demander quelques informations de base.

Objectifs:

Explorer l'état d'avancement des efforts, y compris les interventions et les politiques de prévention, de protection et de poursuite du trafic d'enfants au niveau national, et identifier la contribution des différentes parties prenantes dans ce domaine.

Saisir les perceptions, les mécanismes et les manifestations de la traite des enfants

Comprendre les pratiques et les goulots d'étranglement qui perpétuent la traite des enfants dans le pays

1. Parlez-moi de vous, de votre organisation / ministère et de votre rôle dans la protection de l'enfance?

Sondez: le rôle spécifique de votre bureau dans la lutte contre la traite **interne** des enfants.

Sondez: N'importe quel groupe d'âge spécifique sur lequel cette organisation se concentre (par exemple, les adolescents).

Sondez: combien de membres du personnel de l'organisation / du service sont affectés à la traite des enfants et aux rôles associés? Quelle est la proportion (et / ou le nombre) d'employés à temps plein?

Sondez: les formes / types de traite interne des enfants gérés par votre département / votre organisation?

2. Comment votre organisation / service **comprend-il** la traite des enfants?

Sondez: les défis auxquels votre organisation / service est confronté dans la lutte contre la traite des enfants.

Sondez: les trois priorités principales de cette organisation / service en matière de protection de l'enfance

SEULEMENT POUR LES ONG-Sondez la philosophie et l'approche de votre organisation en matière de prestation de services?

Sondez: comment les cas de traite d'enfants sont-ils gérés (mécanismes d'aiguillage, réintégration et services supplémentaires proposés)?

Sondez: Quelles mesures préventives (sensibilisation, entre autres) sont prises dans les communautés ou les populations vulnérables?

Demandez: Comment identifiez-vous et suivez-vous le nombre de victimes servies et les services fournis aux victimes de la traite?

3. Quelles sont les formes les plus courantes de traite interne des enfants dans ce pays?

Sondez: Quels sont les secteurs les plus communs de la traite des enfants (par exemple, agriculture, exploitation minière, pêche, etc.)?

Sondez: pour chaque secteur: Quelles sont les conditions de travail des enfants victimes de la traite?

Sondez: à quelles formes de traite les garçons sont-ils principalement impliqués?

Sondez: à quelles formes de traite les filles sont-elles principalement impliquées?

4. Quels autres organismes / départements sont engagés dans la lutte contre la traite interne des enfants?

Sondez: Les rôles et les capacités des différents organes impliqués y compris les organes gouvernementaux.

Cherchez à savoir: comment les organisations / départements travaillent-ils ensemble ou en partenariat, le cas échéant?

Sondez: la nature de la coordination des efforts et des activités des divers organismes de protection de l'enfance visant à résoudre le problème interne de la traite des enfants dans le pays.

Examinez: De votre point de vue, dans quelle mesure les services de soutien à la prévention de la traite sont-ils adéquats?

5. Comment se déroule généralement la traite des enfants dans ce pays?

Sondez: la plupart des régions / points chauds d'origine et de destination pour la traite et pourquoi?

Sondez: Des tactiques courantes pour recruter des enfants?

Recherchez: Qui sont les réseaux de recrutement pour les enfants?

Sondez: les modes de transport courants utilisés et les différents lieux d'origine et de destination pour la traite interne (dans le pays).

Sondez: les actions entreprises pour traiter les activités de traite sur des sites de recrutement, de transit et de destination connus.

6. Quelles sont les causes / facilitateurs de la traite des enfants dans notre pays?

Sondez: les facteurs spécifiques qui exposent les populations à un risque de traite (structurel / système)?

Sondez: les facteurs qui permettent aux auteurs de poursuivre la traite (structurelle / système)?

Sondez: des pratiques ou des attitudes culturelles qui facilitent et soutiennent la traite des enfants?

Demandez: comment la traite des enfants passe-t-il inaperçu pour beaucoup de gens?

Sondez: des lacunes et des obstacles en réponse qui facilitent et soutiennent la traite des enfants (liée à la protection, à la prévention et aux poursuites) aux niveaux national, institutionnel et communautaire.

7. Pouvez-vous me parler des lois, politiques ou directives spécifiques dans notre pays qui visent à protéger les enfants contre la traite, directement ou indirectement?

Demandez: l'opinion sur les lois, les politiques et les directives actuellement en place pour réduire la pratique de la traite interne d'enfants et leur mise en œuvre?

Cherchez à savoir: comment les gouvernements locaux / les chefferies et les structures de protection de l'enfance telles que le Comité de la protection de l'enfance (CWC) jouent-elles un rôle dans la prévention de la traite des enfants?

Cherchez à savoir: s'il existe des formations sur la traite des êtres humains (catégories d'identification, de protection, de poursuite ou de prévention)? Si oui, qui fournit la formation?

Cherchez à savoir: s'il existe des centres de transit existants pour recevoir les enfants secourus?

Demandez: les entités qui s'engagent dans les poursuites contre les trafiquants?

8. Quels sont les projets de l'avenir pour lutter contre la traite interne des enfants?

Sondez: des plans à court et à long terme du point de vue de l'organisation et du gouvernement.

Sondez: les futurs plans relatifs aux activités en cours de formulation, d'examen, de dépôt et de planification.

Sondez: les futurs plans relatifs aux systèmes de mise en œuvre de politiques et d'application des lois visant à prévenir et à atténuer la traite des êtres humains et la traite des enfants et leur efficacité.

Sondez: les défis qui peuvent entraver ces plans.

9. Quelles recommandations feriez-vous pour lutter contre la traite interne d'enfants?

Questions supplémentaires pour les informateurs clés des refuges

1. Décrivez le processus d'accueil des victimes de la traite interne des enfants dans ce centre?

2. Quels services sont fournis dans ce refuge aux enfants?

Sondez : le point où les enfants quittent ce refuge?

Demandez: Quelle est la durée typique de soutien fourni aux victimes et / ou à leurs familles?

Sondez: les défis auxquels le Mécanisme est confronté et toutes les mesures prises pour les atténuer.

Sondez: Un suivi de l'impact (à court et à long terme) du soutien fourni

Recherchez des approches spécifiques qu'ils utilisent dans les services ou poser des questions sur les règles / réglementations / directives pour les survivants qui y vivent.

3. Selon vous, en quoi la traite des enfants affecte-t-elle le bien-être des enfants victimes / leurs familles et communautés?

4. Selon la situation actuelle, que recommanderiez-vous au gouvernement de mettre en place ou de mettre en œuvre pour atténuer la traite interne des enfants?

Merci d'avoir participé à cet entretien

Le quatrième guide d'entretien,

Narrative: Des entretiens approfondis avec les survivants

Merci d'avoir accepté de parler avec nous. Nous aimerions commencer par vous demander quelques informations de base. Veuillez nous parler autant que vous vous sentez à l'aise.

Objectifs de l'outil:

1. Des expériences antérieures susceptibles comme facteurs de vulnérabilité
2. Comprendre les manifestations et les mécanismes de la traite des enfants, y compris la configuration, les liens et les transactions impliqués
3. Comprendre la nature / le phénomène des expériences de la traite
4. Les expériences de survivants menant à leur découverte (services, référence, réintégration)
5. Les obstacles à la réinsertion réussie des survivants de leur point de vue
6. Les expériences de poursuites

UNE REMARQUE: pour les victimes ayant fait l'objet de traite plus d'une fois, ces questions doivent être posées pour chaque cycle de traite.

1. Racontez-nous votre histoire (avant, pendant et après)
 - **Sondez:** l'âge au moment où cela s'est produit.
 - **Sondez:** L'état de scolarité avant et après.
2. Qu'est-ce qui a conduit à cette expérience de traite?
 - **Sondez:** des expériences individuelles.
 - **Sondez:** des expériences familiales.
 - **Sondez:** des problèmes liés à la communauté ou autres.
3. Où cette expérience de traite a-t-elle eu lieu et comment?
4. Parlez-moi plus sur le type de personnes impliquées (ne nous dites pas leurs noms)?
 - **Sondez:** leur avez-vous eu une relation quelconque?
5. Qu'ont-ils fait pour vous garder là-bas?
6. Que souhaiteriez-vous avoir fait pour éviter que cette expérience de traite ne se produise?
7. Quels étaient vos besoins immédiats pendant cette expérience?
 - **Demandez :** S'il y a eu des problèmes (financiers ou autres) auxquels la famille a dû faire face pendant le processus de traite?
8. Comment vous vous êtes débrouillé pendant la période de traite?

9. Comment êtes-vous resté en contact avec l'agence / les personnes qui vous ont recruté dans la traite?

- **Demandez:** Comment ils ont communiqué avec vous?
- **Cherchez à savoir** si le survivant est resté en contact avec sa famille pendant la période de traite.

10. Quand cette expérience de trafic a-t-elle cessé et comment?

- **Sondez:** d'autres personnes dans des situations similaires qui sont toujours là.
- **Demandez:** si l'aide était disponible?

11. Quels étaient vos besoins immédiats après cette expérience?

• **Demandez:** Comment vous vous êtes débrouillé après la période de traite?

12. Parlez-nous de l'aide dont vous aviez besoin ce que vous avez reçue et de qui?

13. Depuis cette expérience, avez-vous été soutenu, qu'avez-vous aimé ou pas aimé de l'aide que vous avez reçue?

14. Comment as-tu retourné, quels défis rencontrez-vous maintenant?

15. Quelles recommandations donneriez-vous aux personnes confrontées à la traite des enfants?

16. Y a-t-il autre chose à propos de cette expérience que tu veux nous raconter?

Merci d'avoir participé à cet entretien

Le troisième guide d'entretien - GD avec les membres de la communauté

SCÉNARIO:

Merci d'avoir accepté de parler avec nous. Nous aimerions commencer par nous présenter.

Objectifs (pour le modulateur):

- Les impressions de la communauté sur la traite des êtres humains
- Les impressions de la communauté sur les mécanismes, manifestations de la traite d'enfants
- Comprendre les pratiques culturelles qui perpétuent le trafic d'enfants

DES CONSEILS: ** Si la réponse à la question est complète, il n'est pas nécessaire de répéter sauf pour des raisons de clarté.

Nous nous sommes réunis ici pour discuter la manière dont les enfants sont traités lorsqu'ils travaillent à la maison ou à l'extérieur.

Vignette 1:

Sadi est une fille de 9 ans qui habite avec sa mère célibataire et son oncle Bondi. Un matin, deux hommes se rendent visite chez eux et s'engagent à une conversation intense avec sa mère pendant environ 30 minutes. Les hommes ont alors donné à sa mère quelque chose qui ressemblait à de l'argent. Sadi n'a jamais vu ces hommes, mais son oncle sait ce qu'ils font et il pense que de nombreux habitants les savent aussi. Après leur conversation, Sadi a été demandée de faire sa valise immédiatement. Sa mère lui a dit qu'elle n'avait pas d'argent pour payer ses frais de scolarité et qu'elle l'emmenait étudier dans la capitale. Ces hommes ont emmené Sadi à l'arrêt de bus où elle a été remise à un autre homme qui l'a accompagnée. À son arrivée dans la capitale, Sadi ne s'est jamais inscrit à une école, mais elle a été amenée à travailler pour une famille aisée de la banlieue. Elle travaille tous les jours de 5h à minuit sans repos. Elle nettoie la maison et les locaux, elle lave les vêtements, elle fait la cuisine et elle s'occupe de quatre enfants dont deux sont plus âgés qu'elle. Depuis son arrivée en ville, Sadi n'a jamais communiqué avec sa mère. Il lui est interdit de faire des appels téléphoniques. Elle a tenté de s'échapper un jour mais ses employeurs l'ont violemment battue et lui ont conseillé de ne jamais se rendre à plus de 100 mètres de la maison. Bien qu'elle travaille depuis près d'un an, elle n'a jamais touché de salaire. Ses employeurs la grondent tous les jours pour son fainéantise, mais elle se sent travailleuse. Parfois, on lui refuse la nourriture qu'elle a préparée elle-même.

1.1. Pensez-vous que ce qui se passe dans ce scénario a du sens moral? Pourquoi ou pourquoi pas?

1.2. Ce scénario décrit-il quelque chose qui se fait couramment dans cette communauté? Si oui, comment cela se fait-il?

1.3. Ce scénario décrit-il le travail forcé ou la traite des enfants?

1.4. Parlez-moi des difficultés / problèmes similaires rencontrés par les enfants et les jeunes (6-17 ans) dans votre communauté.

- **Sondez:** les défis familiaux, culturels et sociaux.
- **Sondez:** Les défis spécifiques aux garçons.

- **Sondez:** les défis spécifiques aux filles.

1.5 Quelles sont les causes de scénarios tels que celui décrit ci-dessus?

- **Sondez:** les facteurs culturels.
- **Sondez:** les facteurs économiques.
- **Sondez:** les facteurs sociaux.

1.6. Existe-t-il des cas dans votre communauté où des enfants (6-17 ans) ont été exploités, hébergés ou déplacés de chez eux vers un autre lieu?

- **Demandez:** Pourquoi ils sont exploités?
- **Demandez:** si les parents sont au courant ou s'ils ont donné leur consentement?
- **Demandez:** Où ils travaillent / sont-ils exploités (les destinations)?
- **Sondez:** Le type d'exploitation auquel ces enfants sont généralement exposés.
- **Sondez:** les saisons spécifiques / saisons de pointe lorsque ces enfants sont recrutés.
- **Cherchez** à savoir si les recruteurs sont généralement connus des membres de la famille ou de la communauté?

1.7. Une fois des cas pareils sont identifiés dans votre communauté, comment sont-ils traités?

- **Demandez:** qui est averti lorsqu'un enfant est identifié?
- **Demandez:** que se passe-t-il une fois ces autorités / personnes ont été notifiées?

1.8. Quel est l'impact de la traite des enfants sur votre communauté?

- **Demandez:** Comment cela a-t-il affecté votre communauté?
- **Sondez:** les effets sur les enfants (victimes) et leurs familles.

1.9 De quelle manière votre communauté a-t-elle essayé de résoudre les problèmes décrits ci-dessus?

Vignette 2:

Modo est un garçon de 14 ans tandis que Meme, sa sœur a 10 ans. Leur père est agriculteur. Un matin, alors que les deux enfants se préparent pour aller à l'école, leur père leur dit qu'ils n'allaient nulle part. Il dit qu'ils doivent travailler pour manger et qu'il lui est devenu impossible d'atteindre ses objectifs de production agricole et ses objectifs commerciaux sans leur travail. Il dit aux enfants qu'ils sont un fainéant et inutile, mais ils «mangent» tout son argent et qu'ils doivent donc travailler. À partir de ce jour, les enfants travaillent de 6h à 18h. La jeune fille travaille dans les champs et prépare le terrain pour la plantation, l'ensemencement, le désherbage, la récolte, le battage et le vannage manuels du maïs. Le garçon travaille dans une carrière de pierre locale, il frappe des rochers pour fabriquer du gravier que son père vend. Ils ne vont à l'école qu'une ou deux fois par semaine, principalement en basse saison et ils arrivent souvent

très tard après avoir travaillé. Tous les jours, ils sont très épuisés, mais leurs conditions de vie ne semblent pas s'améliorer. Selon leur père, travailler pour gagner de l'argent est plus important que d'aller à l'école alors que lui, il ne participe jamais au travail.

1.1 Pensez-vous que ce qui se passe dans ce scénario a du sens moral? Pourquoi ou pourquoi pas?

1.2 Ce scénario décrit-il quelque chose qui se fait couramment dans cette communauté? Si oui, comment cela se fait-il?

1.3 Quelles sont les causes de scénarios tels que celui décrit ci-dessus?

- **Sondez:** les facteurs culturels.
- **Sondez:** des facteurs économiques.
- **Sondez:** les facteurs sociaux.

1.4 Comment votre communauté a-t-elle essayé de résoudre les problèmes décrits ci-dessus?

Vignette 3:

Dula est la sœur de Pato. Ils ont 15 et 8 ans respectivement. Ils fréquentent régulièrement une école secondaire publique et une école primaire publiques dans le cadre d'un programme éducatif gratuit du gouvernement. Tous les matins avant de partir à l'école, leurs parents leur demandent de nettoyer la maison, de comme le reste des membres de la famille, de faire leurs lits et de nettoyer leur chambre. Le soir après leur retour de l'école, ils effectuent d'abord leurs «devoirs », puis ils se reposent pendant une heure. Après le repos, ils sont censé de participer à la préparation du repas et de d'autres tâches ménagères - en s'occupant des aliments sur le feu, en lavant la vaisselle, en allant chercher du bois de chauffage / de l'eau ou en prenant un bain pour leurs frères et sœurs. Les enfants ont l'impression que le travail est trop dur pour eux et protestent toujours auprès de leurs parents. Mais d'autres membres de la famille font régulièrement leur part et le travail est réparti en fonction de l'âge / des capacités. Leur mère leur a dit toujours qu'il n'y a pas d'enfant bien soigné qui n'aide pas aux tâches ménagères tant que ces tâches n'affectent pas leurs études.

1.1. Pensez-vous que ce qui se passe dans ce scénario a du sens moral? Pourquoi ou pourquoi pas?

1.2. Ce scénario décrit-il quelque chose qui se fait couramment dans cette communauté? Si oui, comment cela se fait-il?

Questions de discussion générale

Compte tenu des discussions ci-dessus:

1. Décrivez les attentes des adultes vis-à-vis des enfants aidant à travailler à la maison et à l'extérieur.

- **Demandez:** combien d'heures travaillent-ils pour leur famille?
- **Cherchez à savoir:** combien de fois travaillent-ils pour leur famille?

2. Que pense votre communauté du fait que des enfants soient surchargés de travail ou exploités lorsqu'ils travaillent à l'extérieur de la maison?

3. Quelles seraient vos recommandations pour réduire les cas de traite d'enfants et d'autres formes d'exploitation d'**enfants dans votre région?**

Sondez: La prévention de la traite.

Sondez: La gestion des victimes de la traite d'enfants (réhabilitation et protection des victimes).

Sondez: La poursuite et système judiciaire.

Merci d'avoir participé à cet entretien

La cinquième guide d'entretien, GD avec groupe de travail sur la lutte contre la traite des êtres humains

Merci d'avoir accepté de parler avec nous. Nous aimerions commencer par vous demander quelques informations de base.

Objectifs:

- Explorer l'opinion sur l'état de la prévention, de la protection et des poursuites contre la traite des enfants au niveau des pays
- Perceptions, mécanismes et manifestations de la traite d'enfants au niveau des pays
- Comprendre les pratiques culturelles qui perpétuent la traite des enfants dans le pays

1. Quel est le rôle de ce groupe de travail / comité dans la lutte contre la traite des enfants?

- **Sondez:** quand a-t-il été créé? À quelle fréquence se rencontrent-ils? Les réunions sont-elles cohérentes?
- **Sondez:** Quelle influence ont les décisions des équipes spéciales / comités dans ce pays?
- **Sondez:** Quelles sont les principales étapes franchies par le groupe de travail / comité au cours des dix dernières années?
- **Demandez:** Comment les activités du groupe de travail / du comité sont financées?
- **Demandez:** si les initiatives anti-traite rencontrent des obstacles majeurs?
- **Sondez:** dans quelle mesure ces initiatives et efforts d'intervention ont contribué à réduire au minimum le problème de la traite des enfants; Que pourrait-on faire de plus?
- **Sondez:** Quels sont les projets de la taskforce / du comité à court et à moyen terme en matière de réduction de la traite interne des enfants?

2. De manière générale, comment définiriez-vous la traite des enfants (en termes simples)?

- **Sondez:** les formes de traite interne des enfants, les descriptions locales (laïques) de ce que la traite est et n'est pas?
- **Sondez:** qui sont ces recruteurs et trafiquants-cartels de la nature?
- **Sondez:** en quoi la traite diffère-t-elle avec d'autres terminologies similaires, telles que la contrebande, le travail des enfants, etc.?

3. Comment le gouvernement donne-t-il la priorité à la traite des enfants dans ce pays?

- **Sondez:** les efforts du gouvernement dans la prévention de la traite des enfants dans le pays.

- **Sondez:** les efforts du gouvernement pour la protection de la traite des enfants dans le pays.
- **Sondez:** les efforts du gouvernement pour poursuivre la traite des enfants dans le pays.

4. Veuillez partager vos expériences concernant l'évolution de la traite interne des enfants au cours des dix dernières années.

5. Veuillez partager vos expériences concernant le processus de traite interne des enfants dans ce pays.

6. Quelles sont les parties prenantes actuellement impliquées dans la lutte contre la traite interne d'enfants?

- **Cherchez à savoir:** les intervenants en prévention.
- **Sondez:** les parties prenantes dans les poursuites.
- **Sondez:** des intervenants en protection.
- **Sondez:** des avis sur l'étendue de la coordination des parties prenantes et sur la manière dont elles travaillent ensemble (tout double emploi de rôles / efforts dans les mêmes domaines)?
- **Sondez:** quels sont les problèmes de mobilisation des ressources et d'efficacité dans l'utilisation des ressources?

7. Parlez-nous des principaux défis / problèmes rencontrés par les parties prenantes pour réduire la traite interne d'enfants dans ce pays.

- **Sondez:** les défis auxquels sont particulièrement confrontés les décideurs.
- **Sondez:** les défis de la prévention.
- **Sondez:** les défis rencontrés dans les poursuites.
- **Sondez:** les défis de la protection.
- **Sondez:** Autres lacunes dans les services?
- **Sondez:** quel impact la traite des enfants a-t-il eu sur ce pays?

8. Quelles initiatives sont actuellement mises en œuvre pour affaiblir la traite interne des enfants?

- **Sondez:** des initiatives au niveau national.
- **Sondez:** des initiatives au niveau régional.
- **Sondez:** des initiatives au niveau communautaire.

9. Quelles seraient vos recommandations pour affaiblir la traite des enfants?

- **Sondez:** des recommandations de politique pour la prévention, les poursuites et la protection?
- **Sondez:** des améliorations dans la fourniture de services?
- **Sondez:** Autres recommandations pertinentes.

Merci d'avoir participé à cet entretien

Deuxième guide d'entretien: Entretien avec les informateurs clés et leaders sélectionnés d'opinion communautaires

Merci d'avoir accepté de parler avec nous. Nous aimerions commencer par vous demander quelques informations de base.

Objectifs:

- *Les impressions de la communauté sur la traite des enfants*
- *Les impressions de la communauté sur les mécanismes et les manifestations de la traite des enfants*
- *Comprendre les pratiques culturelles qui perpétuent le trafic d'enfants*

1. Quel est votre rôle dans cette communauté?

À cet instant, je vais vous décrire un scénario. Par la suite, nous discuterons des questions nouvelles.

Vignette 1:

Sadi est une fille de 9 ans qui habite avec sa mère célibataire et son oncle Bondi. Un matin, deux hommes se rendent visite chez eux et s'engagent à une conversation intense avec sa mère pendant environ 30 minutes. Les hommes ont alors donné à sa mère quelque chose qui ressemblait à de l'argent. Sadi n'a jamais vu ces hommes, mais son oncle sait ce qu'ils font et il pense que de nombreux habitants les savent aussi. Après leur conversation, Sadi a été demandée de faire sa valise immédiatement. Sa mère lui a dit qu'elle n'avait pas d'argent pour payer ses frais de scolarité et qu'elle l'emmenait étudier dans la capitale. Ces hommes ont emmené Sadi à l'arrêt de bus où elle a été remise à un autre homme qui l'a accompagnée. À son arrivée dans la capitale, Sadi ne s'est jamais inscrit à une école, mais elle a été amenée à travailler pour une famille aisée de la banlieue. Elle travaille tous les jours de 5h à minuit sans repos. Elle nettoie la maison et les locaux, elle lave les vêtements, elle fait la cuisine et elle s'occupe de quatre enfants

dont deux sont plus âgés qu'elle. Depuis son arrivée en ville, Sadi n'a jamais communiqué avec sa mère. Il lui est interdit de faire des appels téléphoniques. Elle a tenté de s'échapper un jour mais ses employeurs l'ont violemment battue et lui ont conseillé de ne jamais se rendre à plus de 100 mètres de la maison. Bien qu'elle travaille depuis près d'un an, elle n'a jamais touché de salaire. Ses employeurs la grondent tous les jours pour son fainéantise, mais elle se sent travailleuse. Parfois, on lui refuse la nourriture qu'elle a préparée elle-même.

1. Pensez-vous que ce qui se passe dans ce scénario a du sens moral ? Pourquoi ou pourquoi pas?
2. Ce scénario décrit-il quelque chose qui se produit couramment dans cette communauté? Si oui, comment cela se produit-il?

3. Ce scénario décrit-il le travail forcé ou la traite des enfants?

4. Parlez-moi des défis / problèmes similaires rencontrés par les enfants et les jeunes (âgés de 6 à 17 ans) dans votre communauté.

- **Sondez:** Les défis spécifiques aux garçons.
- **Sondez:** les défis spécifiques aux filles.
- **Sondez:** les défis liés à la traite interne, y compris les problèmes familiaux ou sociaux auxquels les membres de la communauté sont confrontés.

5. Êtes-vous au courant d'une pratique d'exploitation des enfants, hébergée au sein de la communauté pour le travail ou à d'autres fins? Si oui, comment et pourquoi pensez-vous que cela se produit?

- **Sondez:** les moteurs sociaux, culturels et économiques potentiels?
- **Sondez:** Toute influence des courtiers (lesquels sont-ils en particulier)? Comment fonctionnent-ils dans la région (comment sont-ils organisés)? Sondez pour connaître le nom de la personne et comment il est généralement fait référence à elle.
- **Sondez:** les zones sensibles pour les enfants? Pourquoi ces zones? Quels sont les moyens de transport couramment utilisés par les trafiquants pour amener les enfants à destination?
- **Sondez:** les relations entre les recruteurs et: (i) les familles, (ii) les forces de l'ordre, (iii) les dirigeants de la communauté et (iv) les autres acteurs du processus de recrutement.
- **Sondez:** les dommages associés à la traite d'enfants dans cette communauté (s'ils sont connus)?

6. Comment les membres de la communauté ont-ils réagi aux défis de la traite des enfants?

- **Cherchez à savoir:** comment les enfants réagissent à la traite y compris la réintégration et l'acceptation par la communauté?

Interview Guide 1: Key Informant Interview Guide,
Government and NGO officials

- **Cherchez à savoir:** si la communauté considère la traite comme un problème qu'elle peut éviter?
- **Cherchez à savoir:** si la communauté considère le trafic comme un mal nécessaire ou un mécanisme de survie?

7. Que peut-on faire pour réduire ou arrêter l'exploitation des enfants au travail ou à d'autres fins dans cette communauté?

- **Sondez :** les possibilités d'atténuer la traite interne d'enfants grâce à des collaborations avec les parties prenantes de cette communauté?

8. Quelles initiatives sont disponibles pour aider les victimes / survivantes de la traite des enfants dans votre communauté?

- **Sondez:** La disponibilité des initiatives de lutte contre la traite d'enfants.
- **Sondez:** Les limitations d'accès ou initiatives.

9. Quelles recommandations feriez-vous pour lutter contre la traite interne des enfants dans cette communauté?

Merci d'avoir participé à cet entretien

Thank you for agreeing to speak with us. We'd like to begin by asking a bit of background information.

Objectives: Did you all have notes about these? If so, please add. If not, we need to add.

1. Tell me about yourself, your organisation/government department, and your role in child protection?

- Probe for:** Specific role of your office in combating *internal* child trafficking
- Probe for:** Any specific age group that this organisation focuses on (e.g. adolescents)
- Probe for:** How many personnel at the organisation/department are assigned to work on child trafficking and related roles? What proportion (and or number) are full-time staff?
- Probe for:** What are the forms/types of internal child trafficking handled by your department/organisation?

2. What is your organisation's/department's **understanding** of child trafficking?

- Probe for:** Challenges faced by your organisation/department in fighting child trafficking
- Probe for:** What are the top three priorities for this organisation/department in child protection?
- Probe for:** What is your organization's philosophy and approach in service provision
- Probe for:** How are cases of child trafficking managed (referral mechanisms, re-integration and additional services offered)?
- Probe for:** What preventative measures (sensitization, among others) are done in vulnerable communities or populations?
- Probe for:** How do you identify and track the number of victims served and the services provided to the trafficked victims?

3. What are the most commonly occurring forms of internal child trafficking in this country?

- Probe for:** What are the most common sectors where children are trafficked (e.g. agriculture, mining, fishing, etc.)?
 - **Probe for Each Sector:** What are the working conditions of the trafficked children?
 - **Probe for Each Sector:** Estimated prevalence (number or percentage) of internal child trafficking in the country
- Probe for:** What forms of trafficking that boys are mainly involved in?
- Probe for:** What forms of trafficking that girls are mainly involved in?

4. What other organizations/departments are involved in combatting internal child trafficking?

- Probe for:** The roles and capacities of the different bodies involved, including government bodies.
- Probe for:** How do organizations/departments work together or partner, if at all?

5. How does the process of internal child trafficking usually occur in this country?

- Probe for:** Most common regions/hotspots for trafficking and why?
- Probe for:** Common tactics used for recruitment of children?
- Probe for:** Who are the recruitment networks for the children?
- Probe for:** Common modes of transport used and internal (in-country) destinations
- Probe for:** Actions undertaken to address trafficking activities at known recruitment, transit and destination sites

6. What are the causes/facilitators of child trafficking in your country? [**Separate question for NGOs and Govt**]

- Probe for:** What are specific factors that place populations at risk for trafficking (structural/system vs. organisational)?
- Probe for:** What are factors that enable perpetrators to get away with trafficking (structural/system vs. organisational)?
- Probe for:** Are there cultural practices or attitudes that facilitate and sustain child trafficking?
- Probe for:** How does child trafficking go unnoticed by many people?
- Probe for:** Gaps and barriers in response that facilitate and sustain child trafficking (related to protection, prevention and prosecution) at national, institutional and community-level.

7. Can you tell me about specific laws, policies, or guidelines in your country that are meant to protect children against trafficking, either directly or indirectly

- Probe for:** What is your opinion on the laws, policies, and guidelines currently in place to reduce the practice of *internal* child trafficking and the implementation of them?
- Probe for:** How do local governments/chiefdoms play a role in the prevention of child trafficking?
- Probe for:** Are there trainings provided on human trafficking (categories of identification, protection, prosecution, or prevention)? If so, who provides the training?
- Probe for:** Are there existing transit centres to receive children who are rescued?
- Probe for:** What are the entities involved in prosecution of traffickers?

8. What are the future plans to address internal child trafficking? [**Separate question for NGOs and Govt**]

- Probe for:** Short-term and long-term plans from the perspective of the organisation and the government
- Probe for:** Future plans related to bills being formulated, tabled and planned activities
- Probe for:** Future plans related to systems for implementation of policies and enforcement of laws to prevent and mitigate human trafficking and child trafficking and their effectiveness
- Probe for:** Challenges that may hinder these plans

9. What recommendations would you give to address internal child trafficking?

1. Describe the processes of how the victims of internal child trafficking come to this shelter?
2. What services are provided at this shelter to the children?
 - Probe for:** Point at which the children leave this shelter?
 - Probe for:** What is the typical length of time that support is provided to the victims and/or their families?
 - Probe for:** Any monitoring of impact (short and long-term) of the support given?
 - Probe for:** specific approaches they use in services or ask about rules/regulations/guidelines for survivors living there
3. In your opinion, how does child trafficking affect the wellbeing of child victims/their families and the communities?
4. Based on the current situation, what would you recommend government to put in place or implement to mitigate internal child trafficking?

Additional questions for the key informants at the shelters

Interview Guide 2: Key Informant Interview Guide.

Selected Community Opinion Leaders

Thanks for agreeing to speak with us. We'd like to begin by asking a bit of background information.

Objectives:

- Community perceptions on child trafficking
- Community perceptions of the mechanisms and manifestations of child trafficking
- Understand the cultural practices that perpetuate child trafficking

1. What is your role in this community?
2. What are the most common challenges affecting children (6-17 years) in your community?
 - Probe for:** Challenges specific to boys
 - Probe for:** Challenges specific to girls
 - Probe for:** Challenges related to internal trafficking, including family or social challenges that community members face
3. Are you aware of a practice where children are being exploited, harbored within the community for work or any other purpose? If yes, how and why do you think this happens?
 - Probe for:** What are the social, cultural and potential economic related drivers?
 - Probe for:** Any influence of brokers (which ones in particular)? How do they operate in the area (how are they organized)? Probe for the name of the person and how they are typically referred to.
 - Probe for:** What are the hotspot areas for the children? Why those areas? What are the means of transport commonly used by traffickers to get the children to the destination?
 - Probe for:** Describe the relationships between the recruiters and: (i) families, (ii) law enforcement, (iii) community leaders, and (iv) other actors in the recruitment process.
 - Probe for:** What are the harms associated with child trafficking in this community (*if known*)?
4. How have community members responded to the challenges of child trafficking?
 - Probe for:** How do children cope with the after-effects of trafficking, including community reintegration and acceptance?
 - Probe for:** Does the community see trafficking as a problem that they can avoid?
 - Probe for:** Does the community see trafficking as a necessary evil or a survival mechanism?
5. What can be done to reduce or stop exploitation of children for work or any other purpose in this community?
 - Probe for:** the opportunities that are there to mitigate internal child trafficking through collaborations with stake-

holders in this community?

6. What initiatives are available to help victims/survivors of child trafficking in your community?
 - Probe for:** Availability of child trafficking initiatives
 - Probe for:** Access limitations or restrictions of initiatives
7. What recommendations would you give to address internal child trafficking in this community?

Interview Guide 3,
FGDs with Community Members

Thanks for agreeing to speak with us. We'd like to begin by asking a bit of background information.

Objectives:

- Community perceptions on human trafficking
- Community perceptions of the mechanisms, manifestations of child trafficking
- Understand the cultural practices that perpetuate child trafficking

Introduce session with 3 Vignettes (one trafficking scenario, one child labour, one non-trafficking) followed by questions on trafficking.

Part 1:

- Context and their perceptions on whether it is morally correct

Part 2:

- Hidden in plain sight? How it sustains itself and the feedback loops that perpetuate it?

Part 3:

- Local response and the social capital from the community

Potential guiding questions

- Does this scenario (vignette 1, 2, 3) describe something that commonly occurs here?
- What are the causes of scenarios such as those describe in vignette 1, 2, 3?
- What else happens (vignette 1, 2, 3)?
- What are your thoughts on this?
- Do any of these scenarios describe (i) forced labour (ii) child trafficking?

In the case of vignette (1, 2 and 3), do you have similar stories of this in your community?

1. Tell me about challenges/problems faced by children and youth (6-17 years) in your community?

- Probe for:** Family, cultural and social related challenges
- Probe for:** Challenges specific to boys
- Probe for:** Challenges specific to girls

2. Are there cases in your community where children (6-17 years) have been exploited, harboured or moved from their homes to other place(s)?

- Probe for:** Why are they exploited?

- Probe for:** Do parents know about this or give children consent?
- Probe for:** Where do they go to work/exploited (the destinations)?
- Probe for:** What type of exploitation are these children usually exposed?
- Probe for:** Are there specific seasons/high-peak seasons when these children are recruited?
- Probe for:** Are the recruiters commonly known by the members of the family or community?

3. How are cases of child trafficking handled in your community when identified?

- Probe for:** Who is notified when a child is identified?
- Probe for:** What happens once these authorities/persons have been notified?

4. How has child trafficking impacted your community?

- Probe for:** How has it affected your community?
- Probe for:** What are the effects on the children (victims) and their families?

5. What would be your recommendations to reduce child trafficking in your area?

- Probe for:** Prevention of trafficking
- Probe for:** Management of child trafficking victims (rehabilitation and protection of victims)
- Probe for:** Prosecution and judicial system

Interview Guide 4,

Narrative: In-Depth Interviews with survivors

*Thanks for agreeing to speak with us. We'd like to begin by asking a bit of background information. **Kindly speak to us as much as you feel comfortable.***

Objectives of the tool:

- Experiences prior that may have been drivers of vulnerability
- Understand manifestations and mechanisms of child trafficking in Guinea and Sierra Leone including the set-up, linkages, and transactions involved
- To understand the nature/phenomenon of the trafficking experiences
- Experiences of survivors leading to their discovery (services, referral, re-integration)
- Barriers to successful re-integration of survivors from their perspective
- Experiences with prosecution

NOTE: For survivors that have been trafficked more than once, these questions should be asked for each trafficking cycle.

1. Tell us your story (before, during and after)
 - Probe for:** Age at the time it happened
 - Probe for:** Schooling status before and after
2. What led to this trafficking experience?
 - Probe for:** Individual experiences
 - Probe for:** Family experiences
 - Probe for:** Community related or other issues
3. Where did this trafficking experience take place AND how?
4. Tell me more about the kind of people who are involved (don't tell us their names)?
 - Probe for:** Were you related to them in any way?
5. What did they do to keep you there?

6. What do you wish would have been done to prevent this trafficking experience from happening?
7. What were your immediate needs during this experience?
 - Probe for:** Were there any challenges (including financial, or otherwise) that the family had to deal with during the trafficking process?
8. How did you cope during the trafficking period?
9. How have you kept in touch with the agency/people that recruited you into trafficking?
 - Probe for:** How did they communicate with you?
 - Probe for:** Whether the survivor kept in touch with their families during the period of trafficking.
10. When did this trafficking experience stop and how?
 - Probe for:** Other people in similar situations who are still there
 - Probe for:** How was help available?
11. What were your immediate needs after having come out of this experience?
 - Probe for:** How did you cope after the trafficking period?
12. Tell us about the help you needed, received, and from whom?
13. If you have since been supported, what did you **like and dislike** about the help you received?
14. What challenges do you encounter now being back?
15. What recommendations would you give to individuals that have faced child trafficking?
16. Is there anything more about this experience you want to tell us?

Interview Guide 5,
FGD with Anti-Human Trafficking Taskforce

Thanks for agreeing to speak with us. We'd like to begin by asking a bit of background information.

Objectives:

- Explore opinion about the status of prevention, protection, and prosecution of child trafficking at a country level
- Country level perceptions, mechanisms, and manifestations of child trafficking
- Understand the cultural practices that perpetuate child trafficking in the country

1. What is the role of this taskforce/committee in the fight against child trafficking?

- Probe for:** When was it established? How often they meet? Are the meetings consistent?
- Probe for:** How influential are the taskforce/committee decisions in this country?
- Probe for:** What major milestones have been achieved by the taskforce/committee in the last ten years?
- Probe for:** How are the taskforce/committee's activities funded?
- Probe for:** Major obstacles are faced by the anti-trafficking initiatives?
- Probe for:** What plans does the taskforce/committee have in the short and medium term in mitigating internal child trafficking?

2. Broadly speaking, how would you define child trafficking (in simple terms)?

- Probe for:** Forms of internal child trafficking, local (layman's) descriptions of what trafficking is and is not?
- Probe for:** Who are these recruiters and traffickers-nature-curtails?
- Probe for:** How does trafficking differ for other similar terminologies like smuggling, child labor, etc.?

3. How is government prioritizing child trafficking in this country?

- Probe for:** Government efforts in the Prevention of child trafficking in the country.
- Probe for:** Government efforts in the Protection of child trafficking in the country.
- Probe for:** Government efforts in the Prosecution of child trafficking in the country.

4. Please share your experiences regarding how internal child trafficking has evolved in the past ten years.

5. Please share your experiences regarding the process of internal child trafficking in this country.

6. Which stakeholders are currently involved in the fight against internal child trafficking?

- Probe for:** Stakeholders in Prevention

Probe for: Stakeholders in Prosecution

Probe for: Stakeholders in Protection

Probe for: Opinions about the extent of stakeholder coordination and how they work together (any duplication of roles/efforts in the same areas)?

Probe for: What are resource mobilization and efficiency gaps in resource utilization?

7. Tell us about the key challenges/problems faced by stakeholders in reducing internal child trafficking in this country.

Probe for: Challenges particularly faced by policy makers

Probe for: Challenges faced in Prevention

Probe for: Challenges faced in Prosecution

Probe for: Challenges faced in Protection

Probe for: Other service gaps?

Probe for: How has child trafficking impacted this country?

8. What initiatives are currently being implemented to mitigate internal child trafficking?

Probe for: Initiatives at national level

Probe for: Initiatives at regional level

Probe for: Initiatives at community level

9. What would be your recommendations to mitigate child trafficking?

Probe for: Policy recommendations for Prevention, Prosecution, and Protection?

Probe for: Improvements in service provision?

Probe for: Other relevant recommendations

Thank you for taking off time to be part of this interview.

Interview Guide 6,

In-Depth Interview with Parent/Guardian of a Child Trafficking Survivor

*Thanks for agreeing to speak with us. We'd like to begin by asking a bit of background information. **Kindly speak to us as much as you feel comfortable.***

Objectives of this tool:

- Understand the harm caused by the trafficking experience beyond the individual
- Explore coping mechanisms
- Understand experiences prior that may have been drivers of vulnerability from the guardian's perspective
- Understand manifestations and mechanisms of child trafficking in Guinea and Sierra Leone including the set-up, linkages and transactions involved
- To understand the nature/phenomenon of the trafficking experiences
- Learn about the experiences of survivors leading to their discovery (services, referral, and re-integration)
- Barriers to successful re-integration of survivors from the family/community perspective

1. Tell us what happened to your child (before, during and after)

- Probe for:** The age of the child when this happened and their gender
- Probe for:** How long they were away?

2. What led to this experience within your family?

- Probe for:** Anything else you would like to say about this?

3. Where did it take place?

4. Tell me more about the kind of people who are involved (don't tell us their names)?

- Probe for:** Were you related to them in any way?
- Probe for:** Were there any promises made or pressure exerted? Were you or your family indebted to them in any way?

5. What was done to keep your child there?

- Probe for:** Was there any communication with your child while they were away?

6. What could prevent this from happening?

7. From your experience, how did you and your family cope?

8. Where did your family seek help, if at all?

- Probe for:** What help was sought?
- Probe for:** Do you know other families in similar situations?

9. If you have since been supported, what did you like and dislike about the help your family received?

10. What are or what were your families' immediate needs after having come out of this experience?

11. Have you been reunited with your child?

- Probe for:** How long they have been reunited?
- Probe for:** What has been the impact of this experience on the child?
- Probe for:** What has been the impact of this experience on your family and community?

12. What laws or systems do you know that work to protect your children?

13. Is there anything else about this experience you want to tell us?

Thank you for taking off time to be part of this interview.

END OF REPORT