Gift of the United States Government

Understanding the underlying drivers and prevalence of child trafficking in Guinea

A Baseline Assessment

August 2021



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ACRONYMS

APRIES	African Program and Research to End Slavery
CNLTPPA	National Committee to Combat Trafficking in Persons and Similar Practices
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DoS	US Department of State
EA	Enumeration Area
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
IDI	In-depth Interview
ILO	International Labour Organization
INGO	Internation Non-Governmental Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
KII	Key Informant Interview
MASPFE	Ministry of Social Action and Promotion of Women and Children
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSUM	Network Scale-Up Model
OPROGEM	Office for the Protection of Gender, Children and Morals
RAN	ResilientAfrica Network
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
TIP	Trafficking in Persons
TVPA	Trafficking Victims Protection Act
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Operational definitions

Trafficking in persons or human trafficking or modern day slavery: the act of recruiting, harbouring, transporting, providing, or obtaining a person for labour, commercial sex or other services related to exploitation through the use of force, abduction, fraud, deception, coercion or the abuse of power or a position of vulnerability or the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve control over another person *(UNODC, 2016)*. Modern day slavery includes, but does not require, movement *(President's Advisory Council on Faith-based and Neighborhood Partnerships, 2013)*. 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.1

Child trafficking: children that were subject to any of the "worst forms of child labour," per Article 3 of ILO Convention Number 1822, including:

1) exposing children to any form of slavery or practice similar to slavery

2) recruitment of children into armed conflict;

3) using children in prostitution;

4) using children in illicit activities such as the production and trafficking of drugs; and

5) having children perform work which is likely to harm their health, safety or morals,

or work in hazardous conditions, which are harmful to their physical and mental development.

Child labour: work that deprives children of their childhood, potential and dignity, and is harmful to their physical and mental development; namely, children below 12 years working in any economic activity; children aged 12 -14 engaged in more than light work; and all children engaged in the worst forms of child labour (ILO Conventions 138, 182 and UN Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989, Art 32). In addition, children aged 15-17 are considered to be engaged in child labour if they exceed work hour limits established by the ILO (Global Estimates of Child Labour, 2017)3.

Forced labour: the recruitment, harbouring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labour or services through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage or slavery.

Resilience of communities: The ability of communities to resist or grow through adversity and disruptions caused by external shocks, including sudden or ongoing circumstances associated with social, ecological, economic and environmental impacts.

Executive summary

"Trafficking in persons," "human trafficking," and "modern slavery" have been used interchangeably to mean the act of recruiting, harbouring, transporting, providing, or obtaining a person for labour, commercial sex or other services related to exploitation through use of force, fraud, or coercion. Human trafficking in Guinea is a serious problem and the victims are mainly children.

This report analyses findings from a baseline study which explored the manifestations, prevalence, correlates and mechanisms of child trafficking in Guinea, including the set up and linkages involved. Qualitative and quantitative data collection methods were employed. The study was conducted in December 2019 and February 2021 in two regions of Guinea: Mamou and Boke.

The quantitative aspect of the stufy was in form of a survey of 3,046 households in which eligible adult respondents were interviewed. There was a high burden of child trafficking which manifested as a 'Hidden in plain sight' phenomenon.
Overall, majority (92%) of children were resident in the surveyed households. Children mainly left their homes to attend school (58.6%), and to work (20.3%). Only 1.6% of children were reported to have a disability. Majority (55.4%) of children that had left their home were reported to be staying with a relative or member of their extended family member, 10% of them had left to work as domestic servants while close to half (47.8%) had been sebt to learn a trade or skill. Mamou region had a higher proportion of children that had left home and were not allowed to contact their families. Bake region on the other had had only 8.9% of such children. Generally, 2 in every 10 children that left home were exposed to bad living conditions (22.2%). In the twelve months preceding the survey, about two thirds of children aged 5 - 17 years had worked in sectors such as pottering or carrying heavy objects (43.4%), and agriculture (42.2%). More than 2 of every 10 children had participated in 2 activities that exposed them to child labor (22.8%). Of the 6,495 children that had worked in the 12 months preceding the survey, 22.6% had been exposed to hazardous work.

Overall prevalence of child trafficking among children in surveyed households was 79.4% (n=9,676) across the two hotspot regions. Mamou region had a higher proportion (61.1%) of trafficked children compared to Boke (59.6%). A higher proportion of males had been trafficked (61.4%) compared to females (58.5%). Majority of the trafficked children were from rural households (62.4%). All (100%) children that were reportedly working in the sectors had been trafficked: mining/quarrying (n=115), fishing (n=294), pottering (n=4,196), sex work (n=57), manufacturing (n=138) and construction (n=488). In other sectors, the proportion of trafficked children was as follows: 96% (n=100) street begging; 92.3% (n=1,599) trading/ vending; 92% (n=833) workshops (crafts, mechanics and others); and 90% (n=4,080) agricultural work. Correlates that were significantly associated with child trafficking include: residence type; household size; a child's age; a child's contribution to household expenses; a child living at home, singularly a household head's gender, age, and level of education, enrolment status of a child in a formal school, enrolment of a child in a koranic school, a houhold's social economic status; and welfare.

Correlates that were significantly associated with vulnerability to child trafficking include: a child's gender, household size, child's age, a child's contribution to household expenses; a child living at home; a household head's gender, and level of education; enrolment status of a child in a formal school; enrolment of the child in a koranic school, a household's social economic status, and welfare of the household.

Females, poor families, orphans, albinos, and less educated populations were almost vulnerable to being trafficked, according to respondents in qualitative interviews. The majority of the victims of child trafficking originate from rural areas, and are trafficked to urban areas where they are exploited. Destination hotspots for trafficking were hubs for economic activity, often requiring cheap labour.

Parents were often lured into handing over their children to traffickers on the promise of better quality education and employment, or financial gains. Traffickers benefit financially and from the cheap labour provided by the children, while the children are deprived of their basic rights including education, healthcare and good nutrition. Traffickers and/or intermediaries are often known to the parents/



guardians, though in some instances vulnerable parents give their children away to unknown persons perceived as rich, in the hope of better prospects for the children.

The recruiters or intermediaries are often relatives of the children, namely uncles, aunties, brothers, sisters, or parents. It was however noted that the employers/ exploiters of the children were also commonly referred to as uncles and aunties. Koranic schools were mentioned as one of the key entry points for recruiters. Most trafficked children were subjected to forced labor characterized by domestic servitude, street begging, mining of minerals like gold, trade/street vending, crime, as well as sex trafficking for girls.

Several drivers for child trafficking in Guinea were identified:

1. Extreme poverty and economic hardships which place parents/guardians in compromising situations, causing them to give away their children into exploitative activities in the quest or hope for financial gains to meet basic needs for survival. Perpetrators or intermediaries make false promises to such individuals of better education and employment opportunities for the children in urban areas.

2. Gender, residence type, household size, age, a child's contribution to household expenses, status of a child in a home/living in their homes together with their biological parents/official guardians, enrolment in a Koranic school, enrolment in a formal school, a household's social economic status (SES) and welfare were all significantly associated with child trafficking.

3. Gender and power dynamics also played a role in trafficking. Men and paternal families were perceived by society as final decision makers in matters pertaining to children. Women often went along with the decisions of the men/paternal families.

4. Children without parental care and homeless ones were also prone to trafficking since they did not have a responsible adult to take care of their needs.

5. Lack of awareness about the manifestation and impact of child trafficking among households and communities. Parents or guardians give away their children with little knowledge of what the children are going to be subjected to. Local authorities too were not aware of the ordeals of the children. Survivors reported to have been subjected to domestic servitude characterised by long working hours, multiple chores with little time to rest or even eat food. They also reported having been physically and mentally abused, to the detriment of their health and nutrition.

There were three main rescue pathways for survivors of child trafficking in Guinea, namely: individual-, family- and community-led pathways. There was a multi-dimensional negative impact of trafficking experiences on affected individuals, their families and communities of origin. The impact manifested mainly as physical, mental and other psycho-social problems in victims of child trafficking.

In a nutshell, there was a high prevalence of child trafficking in Guinea, with traffickers targeting mainly vulnerable people in rural areas, from where they get children to take to urban areas. Child trafficking processes commonly involved fraud, deceit and false promises, controlling and limiting victims' movements, exploitation, deprivation of basic needs, threats of harm to the victim or their family, and actual physical harm to the victim.

We recommend a number of measures to supplement existing strategies to combat child trafficking as follows: sensitization of communities about child trafficking and its associated dangers; strengthening existing anti-trafficking structures including laws, institutions and services; improving access to and quality of education and other social services in rural communities; and financially empowering communities to reduce poverty levels.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Globally, there is a steady rise in the number of reported cases of human trafficking. Between 2011 and 2016, there was a 40% rise in the number of human trafficking cases notified to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime *(UNODC, 2018)*. According to the 2012 International Labour Office global survey, 90% (18.7 million) of the 20.9 million victims of forced labour are exploited in the private economy, of which 22% (4.5 million) were sexually exploited, while 68% (14.2 million) were victims of forced labour primarily in agriculture, construction, domestic work, manufacturing, mining and utilities *(International Labour Office, 2014)*. In some parts of Africa and the Mekong region in South East Asia, children constitute the majority of trafficked individuals subjected to forced labour. Between 2010 and 2012, children accounted for 70% of trafficked persons in sub-Saharan Africa *(Martin Fowke, 2016),* and up to 100% in some parts of West Africa *(UNODC, 2009)*.

Trafficking in persons is the second most profitable organized crime worldwide at an estimated profit of USD 150 billion annually *(International Labour Office, 2014)*. Globally, trafficking ranges from large sophisticated 'mafia' networks seamlessly operating within well-established systems in Africa, Eastern Europe, South Asia, and the Middle East to Western Europe and North America, as well as independently run local establishments *(UNODC, 2009)*. In sub-Saharan Africa, forced labour related to trafficking is the most frequently occurring form (63%), followed by sexual exploitation (31%), though there are substantial gaps in knowledge about patterns, prevalence, estimates and flow of trafficking in persons, prosecution or conviction, as well as reintegration of trafficking victims. *(Kangaspunta et al., 2018)*.

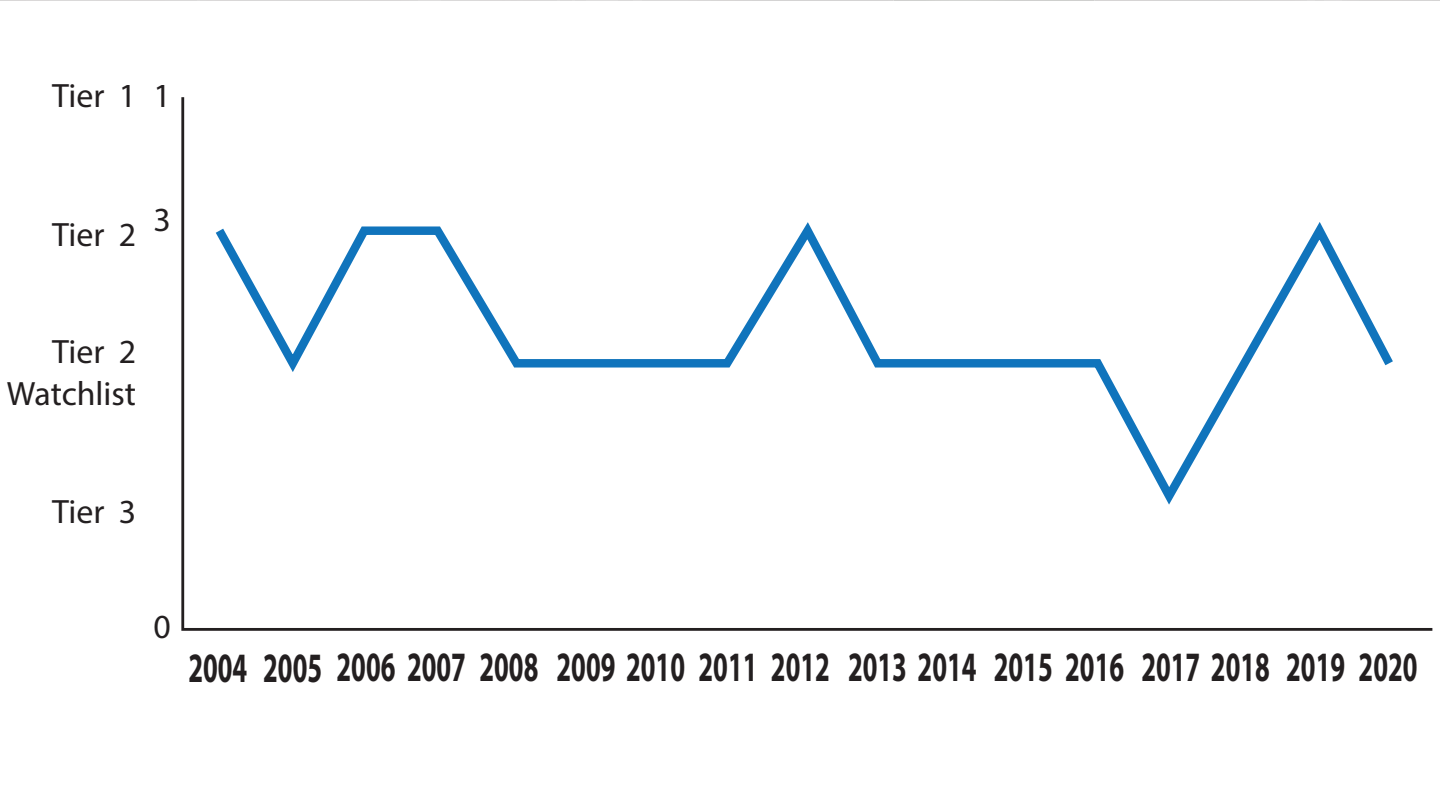
The prevalence of 'modern day slavery' is reported to be highest in Africa (7.6 victims per 1,000 people) (ILO, Walk Free Foundation, & IOM, 2017). Countries in the Mano river sub-region of West Africa (Sierra Leone, Guinea, Liberia, and Cote d'Ivoire) are a hotspot for human trafficking, serving as sources, recipients or transit points. Here, trafficking takes the form of internal trafficking from rural to urban areas within the countries, and cross-border or international trafficking to other African countries, the Middle East and Europe, predominantly for domestic labour and to a lesser extent for prostitution *(Bosma, 2018; Monzini, 2015)*.

In the recent past, there has been a heightened focus on trans-border trafficking in persons, especially in West African countries, but with little attention to internal human trafficking *(Ibanez & Suthers, 2014; Mann, 2018)*. Yet, most trafficked individuals are victims of domestic/internal trafficking. It is estimated that in 2016, up to 58% of trafficking victims world over were victimized within their own countries. This is a more than two-fold rise compared to 2010 estimates of 27% *(UNODC, 2018)*.

Guinea is a source, transit point, and to a lesser extent a destination for persons subjected to forced labour and sex trafficking (Figure 1). The majority of trafficking victims are children, and trafficking is more common amongst Guinean citizens than in foreign migrants. Over the years, Guinea's ranking with regard to response to the vice of child trafficking has been seen to fluctuate, with the lowest ranking of 'Tier 2 Watchlist' accorded in 2017. This is attributed to the relatively sporadic and modest nature of the response to child trafficking in Guinea *(Comité des droits de l'homme & Juliette Bail, 2018)*. Between 2017 and 2019, there was a consistent rise to Tier 2. Unfortunately, in 2020, Guinea's ranking was downgraded to Tier 2 Watchlist, due to an upshot in trafficking amidst a milder government response. There are also concerns that child trafficking remains a major problem and perpetrators often go unpunished *(UN Economic and social council: Committee on Economic Social and Cultural Rights, 2020)*.



Figure 1: Tier ranking for Guinea's response to child trafficking from 2004 to 2020



Over the years, the institutional frameworks to address human trafficking in Guinea have been criticized by global actors like the US Department of State (DoS) as insufficient. The Government of Guinea continues to struggle to meet the minimum standards for elimination of Trafficking In Persons (TIP) (DoS, 2020). Part of the problem is a lack of current data on the magnitude of the problem, its manifestation, and the mechanisms involved. In order to build relevant and effective interventions to mitigate the problem of child trafficking, it is important to understand the context, drivers and associated with vulnerabilities.

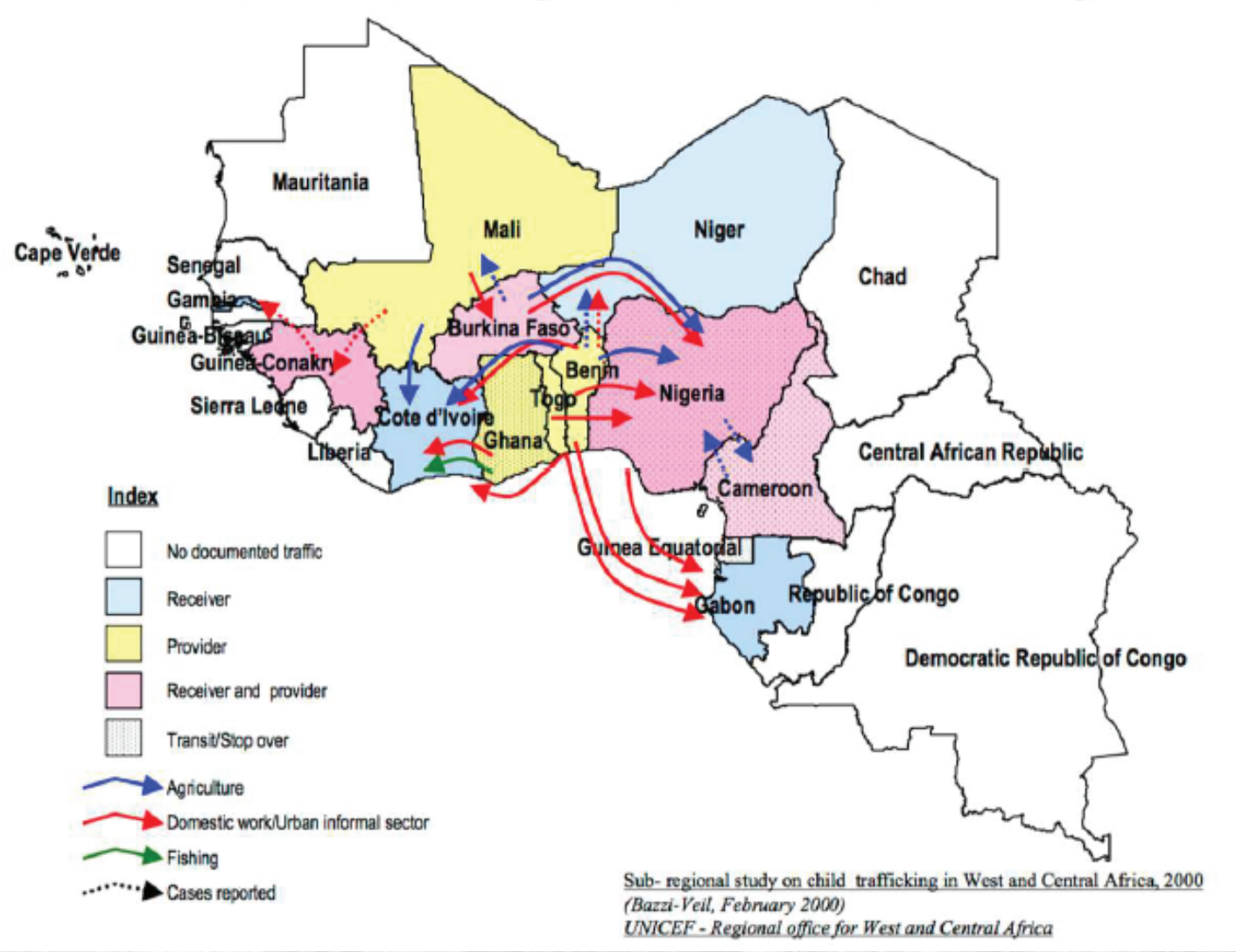
Guinea is also a transit point for West African children subjected to forced labour in gold mines throughout the region. The Government of Guinea has made significant efforts to comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking, but did not demonstrate overall increasing anti-trafficking efforts compared to previous years. Guinean law does not prohibit all forms of trafficking; for example, debt bondage is not criminalized. The 2014–2016 Ebola Virus Disease outbreak disrupted several local capabilities including mitigation of TIP. Widespread poverty and high rates of corruption have further exacerbated human trafficking in Guinea.

The Office for the Protection of Gender, Children, and Morals within the Guinea police is responsible for investigating trafficking and child labour, but is severely underfunded and with low capacity for detection and successful prosecution of perpetrators of the vice. Few cases are prosecuted, and inter-country repatriation of identified victims is rare. The Government fails to proactively identify or directly provide services to trafficking victims. Furthermore, Guinea does not provide funding or support to Non Govermental Organizations (NGOs) and shelters that assist victims. As a result, the DoS ranks Guinea at Tier 2-watch level (DoS, 2019).



Flow of child trafficking in West and Central African Region

(Based on current knowledge)



Sub- regional study on child trafficking in West and Central Africa, 2000
(Bazzi-Veil, February 2000)
UNICEF - Regional office for West and Central Africa

To address the knowledge gaps in the manifestation of child trafficking in Guinea, this report describes the nature of the problem, service and policy gaps as well as community and victim experiences so as to inform interventions to reduce the practice in the selected hotpots. This information will help all stakeholders including policy makers and agencies to develop appropriate strategies to mitigate the worst forms of child labour and other forms of modern day slavery.

1.2 Study objectives

The main objectives of the study were to:

1. Describe the manifestation and latent drivers fo vulnerability to child trafficking in Guinea

2. Describe the current policy, institutional set up and pags in addressing child trafficking in Guinea

3. Identify the barriers to compliance with the minimum standards of Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA).

2.0 APPROACH

2.1 Quantitative methods

2.1.1 Study site and population

The population-based cluster household survey was conducted in Boke and Mamou regions, which are known hotspots for child trafficking in Guinea. The study focused on trafficking among children aged 5-17years. Survey respondents at household level were the eldest adult female, and where she was not available, the oldest competent adult member of the household (somebody who could ably express themselves and understand the dynamics of the household) at the time of the interview was the respondent of choice. This is mainly because older females tend to know more about the lives of the children in the household compared to their male counterparts.

2.1.2 Study design

The quantitative study was a population-based cluster household survey that was administered to:

(i) Measure vulnerability of households to child trafficking

(ii) Estimate the regional prevalence of child trafficking using the network scale-up method - 'an estimation strategy that is based on enumeration of social network ties'*(Yang & Yang, 2017)*.

2.1.3 Sampling procedures

Enumeration areas (EA) and households were allocated to rural and urban strata proportionate to the size of each stratum within the hotspot regions. Household listings were generated from a fixed number of households in each EA. Household heads was asked to respond to a series of survey questions. Where the male head of the household did not have an answer to a particular question, their consent was obtained to pose the same question(s) to the female guardian of the household, or the oldest adult female who had lived in the household for over 12 months.

2.1.4 Data collection methods

A structured questionnaire was used to collect data after documenting respondents' willingness to participate in the study using consent forms. The questionnaire was administered by the research teams/interviewers, and was adapted from several questionnaires used to estimate human trafficking including the Delphi Survey questionnaire, the UNICEF report on reversing the trend of child trafficking in Asia, and the questionnaire used to estimate Modern Slavery *(Larsen & Diego-Rosell, 2017; UNICEF EAPRO, 2009)*. Data was captured on the following areas:

I. Household members (listing/roster)

II. Household characteristics

III. Information about members of a household to determine the correlates for vulnerability to trafficking at household level.

IV. Perceptions and opinions about the status of the household, as well as the children's welfare, assessment of child trafficking victimhood, victimhood assessment and assessment of exploitation.

V. Awareness of any victim of child trafficking in the household

VI. Network size and network scale-up methodology.

2.1.5 Measurement of indicators

I. **Assessment of prevalence of child trafficking victims/survivors in a household**

Questions were included in the survey tool to assess the prevalence of child trafficking victims/survivors, as defined by DoS as "the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation." The UN Trafficking Protocol (2000) Article 3 (a) defines exploitation to include "at a minimum, the exploitation or prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs".

II. **Measure of vulnerability to child trafficking**

The vulnerability index was used to estimate the level of vulnerability to child trafficking., and is adapted from several questionnaires that measure vulnerability to child trafficking and exploitation, as well as RAN's resilience framework (*Amin et al., 2013; UNICEF EAPRO, 2009).*

III. **Assessment of correlates of child trafficking**

The questionnaire included questions to determine risk and protective factors associated with child trafficking. Data on individual, household and community correlates of child trafficking was captured.

The survey tool also included questions to establish prevalence estimates for child labour and vulnerability to trafficking. Child labour included:

(a) children aged 5-11years who in the seven days preceding the survey worked for someone who was not a member of the household, with or without pay,



or engaged in any other family work or did household chores for 28 hours or more; and

(b) children aged 12-14years who in the seven days preceding the survey worked for someone who was not a member of the household, with or without pay, or engaged in any other family work for 14 hours or more or did household chores for 28 hours or more" *(Statistics Sierra Leone, 2013).*

2.2 Qualitative Methods

2.2.1 Study design and population

A community-based participatory research approach which involved capturing and amplification of community voices was employed. Information was collected at three levels, namely: national, regional (2 hotspots in Guinea), and community. Data was collected from the two known hotspots for internal child trafficking - Boke and Mamou regions.

The assessment focused on human trafficking in the domain of trafficking of children as defined by the TVPA and DoS. While the study focused on trafficking amongst boys and girls aged 6 -17 years, interviews were also conducted with trafficking survivors aged 18 - 22 years with a five-year reference period from when they turned adults. We explored source, destination and transit activities within Guinea.

2.2.2 Data collection methods

Four key data capture techniques were used to gain deeper insights into the context, set up, and dynamics of child trafficking in Guinea:

i. A comprehensive desk review of literature on human trafficking in the West Africa region

ii. Key informant interviews (KIIs) 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.

iii. In-depth interviews (IDIs) were conducted with referred survivors of child trafficking and/or parents/ guardians of victims/survivors. Opinion leaders and/ or NGOs were requested to identify survivors of child trafficking and/or their parents/guardians, so as to obtain detailed interviews from them.

iv. Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with representatives of local communities in Boke and Mamou regions. Respondents (adult male and females) were identified by the field guide, who

was often a community leader. An FGD was also held with members of the National Committee against Trafficking in Persons and Similar Practices (CNLTPPA).
A total of 20 KIIs, 17 IDIs and 17 FGDs were conducted in December 2019.

2.2.3 Data collection teams

Data was collected by local research officers with graduate level training and prior experience in collection of qualitative data. This ensured research officers' familiarity with the regions, and political, cultural and socio-economic context of respondents. In addition, a team of five local research supervisors supported the data collection exercise. The local research supervisors were trained as trainers of trainers (ToT) by RAN and APRIES teams for a period of two weeks. The training focused on the concepts of the baseline 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 about 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 STAT View International.

2.2.4 Data management and analysis

All interview data was recorded using portable audio recorders. Recordings were assigned a unique identification code, and all were de-identified before analysis. At the end of each day of data collection, the recordings were downloaded to a computer and backed up on another password-protected computer. This data was 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 before coding and analysis.
All the data was cleaned and anonymized by RAN, then shared with APRIES for further storage at the University of Georgia for seven years, after which it will be discarded. The data was analysed using thematic content analysis. ATLAS.ti software Version 8.4.13, was used for this analysis. Further details of the methodology are presented in *Appendix I.*





3.0 FINDINGS

3.1 Child trafficking characteristics, prevalence and correlates

3.1.1 Background characteristics of respondents

A total of 3,046 households with eligible adult respondents across the two regions of Boke and Mamou were surveyed. Overall, 73% of households were in rural areas, with Mamou region having a higher proportion (83.6%) of respondents residing in rural areas, and Boke region having a higher proportion of respondents (30.8%) residing in urban areas.

Table 1: Background characteristics of respondents in the household survey

Characteristic	Category	Boke (n=2,249)		Mamou (n=797)		Overall (n=3046)	
		No.	col%	No.	col%	No.	col%
Residence type	Urban	692	30.8	131	16.4	823	27
	Rural	1,557	69.2	666	83.6	2,223	73
Gender	Male	262	11.6	145	18.2	407	13.4
	Female	1,987	88.4	652	81.8	2,639	86.6
Marital status	Single	51	2.3	17	2.1	68	2.2
	Married	1,935	86	688	86.3	2,623	86.1
	Separated/ Divorced	263	11.7	92	11.5	355	11.7
Mean age	Mean (SD)	39.6(14.2)		44.4(15.0)		40.9(14.6)	
Age category	Less than 18	13	0.6	0	0	13	0.4
	18-29	571	25.4	115	14.4	686	22.5
	30-39	615	27.3	211	26.5	826	27.1
	40-49	460	20.5	173	21.7	633	20.8
	50-59	324	14.4	146	18.3	470	15.4
	60-69	191	8.5	92	11.5	283	9.3
	70 to 86	75	3.3	60	7.5	135	4.4
Level of formal education completed by last school year	None	1,659	73.8	666	83.6	2,325	76.3
	Primary	325	14.5	78	9.8	403	13.2
	Secondary	211	9.4	43	5.4	254	8.3
	Tertiary	54	2.4	10	1.3	64	2.1
Religion	Christian	38	1.7	0	0	38	1.2
	Muslim	2,211	98.3	797	100	3,008	98.8

Majority (86.6%) of respondents were females, 86.1% were married and their average age was 40.9 (SD=14.6), with Mamou region having a higher average age of respondents at 44.4 years (SD=15.0). Most (98.8%) respondents were Muslims, and 76.3% had not received any formal education, with Mamou region having a higher proportion of respondents (83.6%) who had not received any education. Respondents from Boke region were slightly more educated compared to those from Mamou region.

Table 2: Background characteristics for the household heads

Characteristic	Category	Boke (n=2,249)		Mamou (n=797)		Overall (n=3046)	
		No.	col%	No.	col%	No.	col%
Residence type	Urban	692	30.8	131	16.4	823	27
	Rural	1,557	69.2	666	83.6	2,223	73
Gender	Male	2,008	89.3	677	84.9	2,685	88.1
	Female	241	10.7	120	15.1	361	11.9
Marital status	Single	32	1.4	10	1.3	42	1.4
	Married	2,000	88.9	699	87.7	2,699	88.6
	Separated/ Divorced	217	9.6	88	11	305	10
Age	Mean (SD)	49.7(14.7)		56.3(14.5)		40.9(14.6)	
	18-29	156	6.9	88	11	305	10
	30-39	432	19.2	74	9.3	506	16.6
	40-49	524	23.3	167	21	691	22.7
	50-59	487	21.7	172	21.6	659	21.6
	60-69	375	16.7	192	24.1	567	18.6
	70+	275	12.2	175	22	450	14.8
Level of formal education completed by last school year	None	1,446	64.3	617	77.4	2,063	67.7
	Primary	333	14.8	90	11.3	423	13.9
	Secondary	341	15.2	65	8.2	406	13.3
	Tertiary	129	5.7	25	3.1	154	5.1
Religion	Christian	38	1.7	0	0	38	1.2
	Muslim	2,211	98.3	797	100	3,008	98.8



On the other hand, majority of household heads (88.1%) were males, 88.6% were married, and their average age was 40.9 years (SD=14.6). Majority of household heads (67.7%) had not received any formal education, and 98.8% of them were Muslims. Majority of household occupants (39.1%) were children born to the respondent. The average household composition was higher in Boke region (mean, SD:10.2,4.1) compared to that of Mamou (mean, SD:7.5,2.9). Household composition in terms of age was relatively similar between the two regions with children aged 5 to 17 years being the majority occupants (39.5%) followed by those aged 18 to 29 years (18.4%).

Table 3: Characteristics of children aged 0 to 17 years in the households

Characteristic	Category	Boke (n=10,132)		Mamou (n=2,816)		Overall (n=12,948)	
		No.	col%	No.	col%	No.	col%
Age categories	0-4 years	2,561	25.3	711	25.2	3,272	25.3
	5–17 years	7,571	74.7	2,105	74.8	9,676	74.7
Person contributes to the expenses of the household	No	9,335	92.1	2,648	94	11,983	92.5
	Yes	797	7.9	168	6	965	7.5
Person currently lives in the home	No	783	7.7	254	9	1,037	8
	Yes	9,349	92.3	2,562	91	11,911	92
Among those who left the households (n=1,037): Duration since they left	0-6months	292	37.3	88	34.6	380	36.6
	7-12months	155	19.8	70	27.6	225	21.7
	13-24months	151	19.3	44	17.3	195	18.8
	Over 24months	185	23.6	52	20.5	237	22.9
Reason the child left the home (n=1,037)	Marriage	13	1.7	8	3.1	21	2
	Death	9	1.1	4	1.6	13	1.3
	Migration	70	8.9	21	8.3	91	8.8
	School	481	61.4	127	50	608	58.6
	Work	151	19.3	60	23.6	211	20.3
	Koranic school	54	6.9	11	4.3	65	6.3
Child has disability	No	9,958	98.3	2,778	98.7	12,736	98.4
	Yes	174	1.7	38	1.3	212	1.6
Child is currently in enrolled in a formal school	No	5,436	53.7	1,393	49.5	6,829	52.7
	Yes	4,696	46.3	1,423	50.5	6,119	47.3
Child is enrolled in a Koranic school/madrassa	No	6,755	66.7	1,253	44.5	8,008	61.8
	Yes	3,377	33.3	1,563	55.5	4,940	38.2
Child is an orphan	No	9,181	90.6	2,628	93.3	11,809	91.2
	Single Orphan	881	8.7	179	6.4	1,060	8.2
	Double Orphan	70	0.7	9	0.3	79	0.6
Child currently lives in home	No	783	7.7	254	9	1,037	8
	Yes	9,349	92.3	2,562	91	11,911	92

Characteristic	Category	Boke (n=10,132)		Mamou (n=2,816)		Overall (n=12,948)	
		No.	col%	No.	col%	No.	col%
Who the child went to live with	Biological parent(s)	221	28.2	60	23.6	281	27.1
	Relative or extended family member	417	53.3	158	62.2	575	55.4
	Someone who is not a relative but who is known to the family (family friend/acquaintance)	116	14.8	26	10.2	142	13.7
	Someone who at the time was a complete stranger to the family	7	0.9	2	0.8	9	0.9
	Other person	22	2.8	8	3.1	30	2.9
	Total	783	100	254	100	1,037	100
Child left home in order to work as a domestic servant for another family/ household	No	709	90.5	236	92.9	945	91.1
	Yes	74	9.5	18	7.1	92	8.9
Child sent away from home to learn some trade or skill	No	390	49.8	151	59.4	541	52.2
	Yes	393	50.2	103	40.6	496	47.8
Child was not allowed to contact his or her family or otherwise cut off from family contact by his or her employer during the time he/she was away from home.	No	713	91.1	204	80.3	917	88.4
	Yes	70	8.9	50	19.7	120	11.6
During the time away from home, the child was staying in very bad living conditions, such as having poor sanitation	No	639	81.6	168	66.1	807	77.8
	Yes	144	18.4	86	33.9	230	22.2

Three quarters of children in surveyed households were aged between 5 to 17 years with a similar distribution between the two regions. Only 7.5% of the children contributed to household expenses. Majority of children (52.7%) were not enrolled in a formal school at the time of data collection, with Boke region having a higher proportion of children that were out of school (53.7%) compared to Mamou (49.5%). On the other hand, 38.2% of the children were enrolled in a Koranic school, with Mamou region having a higher proportion of children in Koranic schools (55.5%) compared to Boke region (33.3%).

It was noted that 8.2% of the children were single orphans. Amongst the children that had left home to live elsewhere (8% of all children in surveyed households), 55.4% had gone to stay with their relatives or extended family members, while 8.9% were said to have left their homes to work elsewhere as domestic workers. Additionally, 47.8% of the children had been reportedly sent away from home to learn some trade or skill, while 11.6% were not allowed to contact their family members. We found that 22.2% of children leaving away from home were reportedly staying in very bad living conditions, with little access to food, clean water, or sanitation.

Up to 39.8% of respondents indicated lack of funds to pay for education as the reason for their children not being in school. The absence of schools in the vicinity of their communities was also stated by 31.6% of respondents, as another reason for their children not being enrolled in formal school. Absence of money to pay for school was higher in Mamou region (56.2%) compared to Boke (35.8%). The need for a child to working for a household was higher in Boke region (10.2%) contrary to Mamou (3.2%).

3.2 Profile of child trafficking

3.2.1 Nature and scope of child trafficking

According to several respondents at national level, Guinea has a high burden of child trafficking. The majority of child trafficking cases in the hotspots manifested in form of the 'hidden in plain sight' phenomenon where exploitation of children occurs widely, and in many cases, is seen by the community. However, the latter either do not perceive it as child trafficking or choose to ignore it. Respondents reported that most child trafficking cases in Guinea occur within its borders for the purpose of obtaining forced labour (domestic servitude, trade, mining, crime, etc) and for sexual exploitation.

Children are often handed over by their parents/guardians through intermediaries to perpetrators who then exploit them for financial gains of the perpetrators. Parents/guardians are often lured into handing over their children to traffickers or intermediaries based on promises of better quality education and employment opportunities for the children. This is closely associated with the perception that 'all opportunities' are in the city, and going there enhances one's chances of a better livelihood.

It was also noted that Koranic schools (that are meant to teach Islamic education) were used as transit points for trafficking of children into agricultural work, street vending and forced begging. It has been widely documented that parents from Islamic societies in West and Central Africa sometimes entrust their children to religious teachers, or marabouts, to teach them the Koran *(UNICEF, 2008)*. However, children especially boys (known as talibés) who are enrolled for Koranic education end up being forced by their teachers to beg for money on the streets. All collections are remitted to the teachers under close watch. Similarly, children that are enrolled in Koranic schools are sometimes forced to work on agricultural farms under the supervision of their teachers.

The majority of child trafficking victims originate from rural areas, especially Lélouma, Dabola, and Forest regions of Guinea, and Boké region. Most trafficked children in Mamou region are from Niagara and Soumbalako. Mamou region was also reported as the re-grouping centre for children coming from several corners of Guinea enroute to Labé, Koundara and eventually to Senegal and Mauritania. There were also reports that some of the victims of child trafficking originate from other neighbouring countries like Mali, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Guinea Bissau, and Ivory Coast, among others. In Sansalé, children are trafficked from Guinea Bissau to work on cashew nut plantations during the harvest season. Child trafficking was also reported to commonly take place among the Diakanké communities.

Boké region, most trafficked children were reported to be Kampouni, Dabankou, Kankayani and Kanfèlè. Trafficked children, mostly boys, from the sub-

regions of Kolaboui and Kanfarandé frequently end up in Senegal. Other hotspots for child trafficking that were mentioned include: Forécariah, Kalinko, Coyah, Conakry, Mandiana, Dinguiraye, Mali-Yembering, Gaoual, Koundara, Siguiri, and Kouroussa. In Kourousa, boys are trafficked to work in mines, while girls are taken into prostitution. Some children are also transported to Gaoual and Koundara as transit areas, and eventually sent onward to Senegal to apparently learn the Koran, but instead end up initiated into street begging and other forms of exploitation.

> *"If we take maids for example, most of them come from Mali and Dinguiraye, specifically from Kalinko. Statistically, most of the girls placed as maids come either from Mali or from Dinguiraye, notably in Kalinko. Now, for those who leave their region to go to the mining areas, we can even cite children of Forest Guinea. Those come from Upper Guinea to work in the mines." KII, Government Agency, Conakry*

Participants said that a child's transportation costs from the source area to their destination are often paid by the traffickers. Several victims of trafficking reported that when the middlemen moved them from rural areas, they were taken to temporary holding areas unknown to them, before being moved to the final destinations where they are handed over to a 'caretaker'. Respondents noted that aside from the children who are taken across borders and those taken to mines, the major destinations for most children were urban areas like Conakry, Boke and Mamou cities.

Both boys and girls are vulnerable to trafficking. and are both subjected to similar forms of forced labour ranging from domestic housework, street and roadside vending to working in large agricultural plantations. However, girls tend to be more vulnerable to trafficking because of the high demand for persons to serve in the roles for which they tend to be taken. There are gendered differences in the roles trafficked girls and boys tend to play. Boys tend to work mainly in gold and diamond mines and fields in rural areas, or vending of foodstuffs and street begging in urban areas. Girls on the other hand tend to be taken into domestic servitude, or street begging and prostitution.

Parents/guardians/relatives, often in collusion with other relatives hand over the children to traffickers through intermediaries, who are often known to the former. The traffickers/intermediaries are referred to as 'people who come from the city looking for people who can work'. However, in some instances, vulnerable parents give away their children to unknown persons in the hope that their children can secure better prospects in terms of quality education and employment opportunities, based on promises by the strangers. The preponderance to hand over children to strangers with a view to better opportunities represents a high level of vulnerability due to lack of social safety nets. IDI and KII respondents reported that victims of child trafficking were as young as 4 years old.

In some cases, parents who are unable to take care of their children send them to relatives or strangers who are expected to live with and provide them with basic requirements like food, shelter, and education in exchange for housework, but more often than not, such children are exploited and abused (Bureau of International Labour Affairs, 2017).

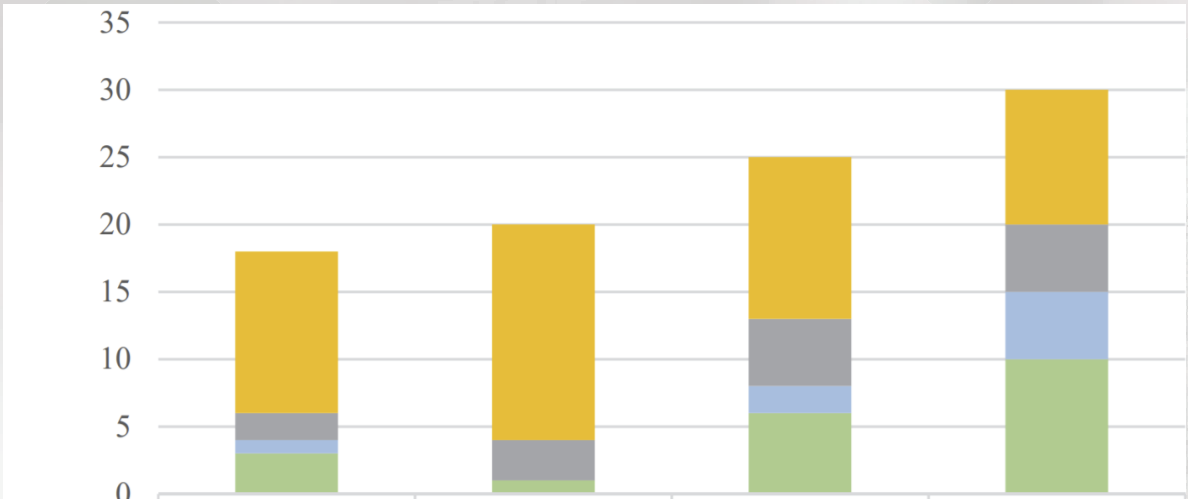
Street begging is a common occupation for trafficked children in Guinea. It was reported that children as young as 4 years are involved in the activity. According to key informants, children are the preferred target group because they are more likely to elicit sympathy compared to adults. Some children are made to carry infants during begging sessions to elicit more sympathy. Among the children that are trafficked for alms-begging is a sub-group from Koranic schools (Talibé children or students of Koran). Albino children are also vulnerable to this form of exploitation. The children are trained on how to solicit for alms, and are their actions are closely monitored by their adult exploiters/masters, to whom they must over any collected funds.

Children who beg on the streets are often sickly, hungry, poorly looked after, and frequently abused by their exploiters. They are also kept for long hours in the sun, which is particularly harmful to albino children.

> *"The use of albino children (in street begging) is a form of trafficking. These children are exploited as well as exposed to the sun." KII, Government Agency, Conakry*

Reporting of cases of child trafficking in Guinea is quite low. Most TIP cases remain either unnoticed or unreported.

Figure 2: Number of victims of TIP and related crimes registered in Guinea between 2014 and 2017, stratified by age and gender



	2014	2015	2016	2017
Boys	12	16	12	10
Girls	2	3	5	5
Men	1	0	2	5
Women	3	1	6	10

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

The low rate of reporting of cases of child trafficking is attributable to several factors including: low capacity of law enforcement officers to identify trafficking cases; low awareness about child trafficking; and low involvement of local leaders, families and elders in settling disputes arising from child trafficking cases. Respondents reported that there were instances when family or community members interrupted the prosecution of perpetrators of child trafficking, opting to settle the cases out of court. Some of these actions are driven by the need for money given as compensation. Such actions undermine the rule of law, as well as limit progress towards the fight against 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." KII, Government Agency, Boffa*

3.2.2 Light work and child labour

It was noted that 67.1% (n=9,676) of children in surveyed households had performed some form of work inside the home, with Mamou region having a higher proportion (71.2%) of such children compared to 66% in Boke region. Majority (98.3%) of children who were reportedly performing any form of work were subjected to work outside the household, with the highest proportion being in Mamou (98.8%) compared to Boke (98.2%).

The average number of hours children spent working outside their homes was 14.3 (SD=20.4), with Boke being at the higher end of the spectrum with an average of 15.9 hours (SD=21.6). One in every five respondents affirmed that the number of hours worked outside the home in the last seven days was typical for the children.

3.2.3 Sectors for child work

Most children were reportedly working in pottering/carrying heavy loads (43.3%), followed by the agricultural sector (42.2%), trading/vending activities (16.5%), and the service sector as domestic workers (14.5%). Mamou region had a higher proportion of children working in the agricultural sector and domestic work (47.1% and 17% respectively), compared to Boke region (40.8% and 13.8% respectively). On the other hand, Boke region had a

higher proportion of children working in pottering and trading (43.8% and 16.8% respectively), compared to Mamou region (41.9% and 15.4% respectively). It was noted that the majority of children were reportedly working for their family, especially nuclear family/household (85.1%), compared to those working for their own self (23.5%) or extended family members (17.1%).

3.2.4 Child labour

Overall, 92.4% (n=6,495) of children who were exposed to any form of work in both hotspot regions had been subjected to child labour. Respectively, 77% and 23% of the children in Boke and Mamou regions had experienced child labour. Majority of the children that experienced child labour were males (51.5%) from rural households (76.6%) aged 5-9 years and 15-17 years (41.3% and 39.8% respectively), while 89.1% were said to be living in the household at the time of the survey. In the majority of households which had 5 to 9 household members, 55.4% of the children had been exposed to child labour. Child labour was lower among orphaned children (75.9%) compared to non-orphan children (79.4%).

3.2.5 Correlates of child labour

A number of factors were found to be associated with child labour: a child's gender; child's age; living at their home; enrolment in a Koranic school; a household's ssocial economic status (SES); its welfare; a child's contribution to household expenses and the household head's gender and age.

Females were 54% more likely to experience child labour compared to males (APR 1.05; CI 1.03-1.07), while children aged 10-14 years were 11% more likely to experience child labour compared to those aged 5-9 years (APR 1.11; CI 1.09-1.13). APR 0.91; CI 0.87-0.94). Children that had attended primary school were 11% more likely to experience child labour compared to those that had not received any education at all (APR 1.11; CI 1.08-1.13). In addition, children that had attained tertiary education were 57% less likely to experience child labour compared to those that had not received any education at all, although this was not statistically significant (APR 0.43; CI 0.13-1.44). Being enrolled in a Koranic school increased one's likelihood of experiencing child labour, compared to individuals that were not enrolled in Koranic schools (APR 1.02; CI 1.00-1.05).

Children that contributed to household expenses were 17% more likely to experience child labour compared to those that did not make any contribution (APR 1.17; CI 1.14-1.19). In addition, children that were found to be residing in their homes at the time of the study were 9% more likely to experience child labour compared to those that did not reside in their homesteads (APR 1.09; CI 1.06-1.14).

It was also noted that children from female-headed households were 6% less likely to experience child labour compared to those from male-headed households (APR 0.94; CI 0.91-0.98). In addition, children from households with older household heads were generally less likely to experience child labour compared to those from households with younger household heads. For example, children belonging to households where household heads were aged 60-69 years were 12% less likely to experience child labour compared to those from households where the heads were aged 18-29 years (APR 0.88; CI 0.84-0.92).

A household's level of education was also significantly associated with child labour; children from households with more educated heads were less likely to experience child labour compared to those who came from households with less educated heads. For example, children from households whose heads had attained tertiary level of education were 12% less likely to experience child labour compared to those from households whose heads had not received any formal education (APR 0.88; CI 0.83-0.94).

Children belonging to households in higher wealth quintiles were less likely to experience child labour compared to those from the lowest wealth quintile. Children from households with the highest SES were 13% less likely to experience child labour compared to those from the lowest SES (APR 0.87; CI 0.84-0.91). Additionally, children from households with the higher welfare were less likely to experience child labour compared to those from the lowest welfare quintile (APR 0.95; CI 0.92-0.98).

Other important variables that were not significantly associated with child labour include region, residence type, religion, household size, a child's orphanhood status, a child being enrolled in a formal school, household head's religion, and marital status.

Table 4: Correlates of child labour

Factor	Options	Involved in child labour (n=6000)		Not involved in child labour (n=495)		Crude PR	95%CI	Adjusted PR (95%CI)	p-value
		No	%	No	%				
Demographic characteristics of children									
Region	Boke	5,930	78.3	1,641	21.7	1			
	Mamou	1,720	81.7	385	18.3	1.04	1.02-1.07	1.02 (0.99-1.05)	0.091
Gender of the child	Male	3,821	77.5	1,108	22.5	1			
	Female	3,829	80.7	918	19.3	1.04	1.02-1.06	1.05 (1.03-1.07)	<0.001
Total number of people in household	0-4	295	80.2	73	19.8	1			
	5-9	4,134	81.1	961	18.9	1.01	0.96-1.07	-	
	10+	3,221	76.5	992	23.5	0.95	0.90-1.01	-	
Age categories of children in the household	5-9	3,565	77.8	1,017	22.2	1			
	10-14	2,932	86.7	450	13.3	1.11	1.09-1.14	1.11 (1.09-1.13)	<0.001
	15-17	1,153	67.3	559	32.7	0.87	0.84-0.89	0.91 (0.87-0.94)	<0.001
Child's level of education	None	753	23.6	2,444	76.4	1			
	Primary	934	16.8	4,621	83.2	1.09	1.06-1.11	1.11 (1.08-1.13)	<0.001
	Secondary	333	36.4	583	63.6	0.83	0.79-0.88	0.96 (0.91-1.01)	0.131
	Tertiary	6	75	2	25	0.33	0.09-1.09	0.43 (0.13-1.44)	0.173
Child contributes to the expenses of the household	No	6,781	77.6	1,954	22.4	1			
	Yes	869	92.3	72	7.7	1.19	1.16-1.22	1.17 (1.14-1.19)	<0.001
Child currently lives in the home	No	715	73.7	255	26.3	1			
	Yes	6,935	79.7	1,771	20.3	1.08	1.04-1.12	1.09 (1.06-1.14)	<0.001
Residence type	Urban	1,980	75	661	25	1			
	Rural	5,670	80.6	1,365	19.4	1.08	1.05-1.10	-	
Gender of the household head	Male	6,900	79.6	1,766	20.4	1			
	Female	750	74.3	260	25.7	0.93	0.89-0.97	0.94 (0.91-0.98)	0.001
Marital status of the household head	Single	85	73.9	30	26.1	1			
	Married	6,956	79.6	1,779	20.4	1.08	0.97-1.20	-	
	Separated/ Divorced/ widowed	609	73.7	217	26.3	0.99	0.89-1.12	-	

Factor	Options	Involved in child labour (n=6000)		Not involved in child labour (n=495)		Crude PR	95%CI	Adjusted PR (95%CI)	p-value
		No	%	No	%				
Age category for the household head	18-29 years	334	87.7	47	12.3	1			
	30-39 years	1,229	81.6	277	18.4	0.93	0.89-0.97	0.94 (0.9-0.98)	0.005
	40-49 years	1,887	78.6	514	21.4	0.89	0.86-0.94	0.89 (0.85-0.93)	<0.001
	50-59 years	1,878	80.4	459	19.6	0.92	0.88-0.96	0.92 (0.88-0.96)	<0.001
	60-69 years	1,375	75.8	440	24.2	0.86	0.83-0.91	0.88 (0.84-0.92)	<0.001
	70+ years	947	76.6	289	23.4	0.87	0.83-0.91	0.88 (0.84-0.92)	<0.001
Level of education for the household head	None	5,223	81	1,229	19	1			
	Primary	1,125	78.9	300	21.1	0.98	0.95-1.00	0.99 (0.96-1.02)	0.477
	Secondary	969	74.7	328	25.3	0.92	0.89-0.96	0.96 (0.93-0.99)	0.015
	Tertiary	333	66.3	169	33.7	0.82	0.77-0.87	0.88 (0.82-0.94)	<0.001
Status of children in household									
Child is currently in a formal school	No	3,024	79.1	800	20.9	1			
	Yes	4,626	79	1,226	21	0.99	0.98-1.03	-	
Child is enrolled in a koranic school/madrassa	No	3,828	77.3	1,124	22.7	1			
	Yes	3,822	80.9	902	19.1	1.05	1.03-1.07	1.02 (1-1.05)	<0.001
Child is an orphan	No	6,862	79.4	1,776	20.6	1			
	Orphan	788	75.9	250	24.1	0.96	0.92-0.99	-	
Household SES Quintile	Lowest	1,534	83.7	298	16.3	1			
	Second	1,625	83.3	326	16.7	0.99	0.96-1.02	1.01 (0.98-1.04)	0.522
	Middle	1,564	83.3	314	16.7	0.98	0.95-1.01	1.00 (0.97-1.03)	0.964
	Fourth	1,486	76.7	452	23.3	0.92	0.89-0.95	0.93 (0.90-0.96)	<0.001
	Highest	1,441	69.4	636	30.6	0.82	0.79-0.85	0.87 (0.84-0.91)	<0.001
Household Welfare score quintile	Lowest	4,153	82.1	906	17.9	1			
	Middle	2,041	76.5	628	23.5	0.93	0.91-0.96	0.94 (0.92-0.96)	<0.001
	Fourth	73	71.6	29	28.4	0.87	0.77-0.99	0.92 (0.81-1.03)	0.155
	Highest	1,383	74.9	463	25.1	0.92	0.87-0.94	0.95 (0.92-0.98)	0.001

3.2.6 Prevalence of child trafficking

Overall, prevalence of child trafficking among children in the surveyed households was 79.4% (n=9,676) across the two hotspot regions, with Mamou recording a higher proportion of trafficked children (61.1%), compared to Boke's 59.6%. Additionally, more males had been trafficked (61.4%%) compared to females (58.5%). Majority of trafficked children were from rural households (62.4%); aged 15-17 years (72.8%); staying away from home at the time of the survey (69.1%); orphans (60.3%); contributing to household expenses (88.1%); not enrolled in a formal school (65.8%); and enrolled in a Koranic school (61.6%).

At least one in every 10 children was forced to work for someone else (12.8%) or worked outside their home for little or no wages (10.1%). There was a higher proportion of children that fell in the latter group in Boke region (11.9%) compared to Mamou region.

3.2.7 Forms of trafficking

We noted that majority of children (12.8%) were exploited by being forced to work for someone who was not a member of their household, with Mamou region having a higher proportion (13.7%) of these cases compared to Boke (12.6%). In Boke region, 11.9% of such children were not paid any wages, compared to Mamou region's 3.5%. Furthermore, 6.6% of the children were not allowed to leave or contact their parents while they worked away from the home, with Mamou region having a higher proportion of such instances (13.6%), compared to Boke region (4.4%). This could mainly be attributed to the fact that Mamou region is mostly rural and acts as a source hotspot for trafficked children compared to the more urbanized Boke region which is positioned as an immigration zone, pulling together populations from other regions, mainly in search for employment and business opportunities.

Table 5: Characteristics for trafficking victimization among children aged 5 to 17 years

Characteristic	Boke (n=7571)		Mamou (n=2105)		Overall (n=9679)	
	No.	col%	No.	col%	No.	col%
Child was forced to work for someone who is not a member of this household	955	12.6	288	13.7	1,243	12.8
Child was forced to work to repay a debt with an employer or recruiter	186	2.5	25	1.2	211	2.2
Child worked outside the home for little or no wages	901	11.9	74	3.5	975	10.1
Child performed work that was not agreed upon (e.g. Hired for one type of work, but ended up doing another)	151	2.0	14	0.7	165	1.7
Child was forced or made to beg for alms	265	3.5	9	0.4	274	2.8
Child performed work that was illegal or immoral (such as stealing, prostitution)	25	0.3	1	0	26	0.3
Child was forced or made to work to pay for their school fees	241	3.2	37	1.8	278	2.9
Child was not allowed to leave or contact their parents	32	4.4	32	13.6	64	6.6

Results of the household survey show that all (100%) trafficked children that were working in the following sectors: mining/quarrying (n=115); fishing (n=294); pottering (n=4,196); sex work (n=57); manufacturing (n=138); and construction (n=488). In addition, children that were involved in various trades had been trafficked: 96% (n=100) of the children in street begging; 92.3% (n=1,599) in trading/vending; 92% (n=833) in workshops (e.g. crafts, mechanics); 90% (n=4,080) in agricultural work; 91.7% (n=96) in motorcycle/taxi driving; and 79.8% (n=1,405) in domestic work. More details are presented in *Appendix VIII*

There was general consensus amongst respondents in qualitative interviews that domestic servitude was the most common form of exploitation. Other common forms included forced labour in different sectors. Children are involved in economic activities where they make money for adults. The activities vary depending on location, but generally include mining (gold and diamonds), agriculture (in cashew nut plantations), fishing (at landing sites) and retail businesses (especially petty trading and street vending). In Siguiri and Kouroussa (major destinations for trafficked children), boys mainly work in mines while girls are into prostitution. Traffickers use the children as a source of cheap labour in order to maximize profit, but also often hide under the pretext of culture.

"If you take Guinea for example, minors who come there may get involved in gold and diamond mining. And our children who go out do so under the pretext of culture." KII, government agency, Boke

Domestic servitude is a very common form of child trafficking and could be attributed to the lack of structured/regulated labour markets especially the domestic workers' industry and the cheap labour that 'informal' transactions bring. Respondents also noted that the general perception of Guinea's society that taking on children from rural unprivileged households by richer households to work as maids is a normal practice, and not necessarily an offence linked to child trafficking. Even well-educated middle-income families in the city obtain their maids through such channels which they perceive as a normal process.

In fact, the dynamics and rationale behind kinship care (the practice of entrusting, placing or transferring children from their parents' care to that of other relatives or members of the society/community) has been widely documented in existing literature. Kinship care in Guinea (as is also the case in most West African countries) is based on customs, norms and habits that are often triggered by needs that manifest themselves at the family or individual level. In most West African societies, a child is traditionally not the property of his parents alone, but rather belongs to the whole family and community (Younoussi, 2007).

Therefore, it is common for parents to willingly entrust the care of their children to relatives and other community members who could have expressed interest in taking care of them. Some parents and elders in the society argue that a child's education should be left to other relatives or families since children tend to be less docile and more receptive to good educational methods while away from their biological parents *(FAGNON & KPADONOU, 1997)*.

During the kinship care period, it is expected that foster households (which are often in urban areas) take full responsibility of the child's needs without the donor parents/guardians executing their duties or losing their rights (Younoussi, 2007). The child is expected to feel "comfortable" in the custody/care of any other family or community member, as much as they would be if they were in their parents' homestead. However, there is hardly any legal framework or instrument to regulate the practice of kinship care in Guinea, which is thought to further increase vulnerability of children. Furthermore, there are currently no provisions for penalizing guardians who hand over children for the purpose of trafficking and related offences *(OHCHR, 2017)*.

Child trafficking in the agricultural sector is rampant in cashew nut plantations. Reports indicate that children (both boys and girls) are overworked, with very long working days but with very little pay if any. Exploitation within the agricultural sector varies by season – it is higher during the planting season compared to the dry season. Some children are therefore trafficked intermittently – brought to work on farms during planting and harvesting season, and taken back to their homes during the dry season.

In areas like Boffa, there were reports of children working on farms instead of going to school. They are involved in activities like chasing birds from rice plantations, tilling the land, and sowing rice. These activities largely deprive the children of their time and opportunity to access education and other basic social services.

"In fact, in Sagalé district, children only attend school up to the end of the dry season. Several teachers remain unemployed at the beginning of the rainy season. During this period, children are prevented from going to school to do garden work." FGD Adult males- Bouiliwel

"During that time, all her grandsons who lived with her were in school. I worked with her during my early years, I did all the house chores namely laundry, washing the dishes, cleaning and her small business. That was my daily life while others were at school." IDI, female survivor, Mamou

It was noted from interviews with the survivors of child trafficking that a number of them go through more than one form of trafficking, often starting off with the more common forms of trafficking like domestic servitude, before descending into sex trafficking/prostitution, and forced labour such as forced begging, agriculture, street vending, and others. The practice of taking children through more than one form of trafficking was driven by the perpetrators' desire to maximize opportunities to use the children as sources of cheap labour. On the other hand, some children went through more than one form of trafficking as an adaption and survival mechanism because they needed to increase their income, given the very low pay they received for their labour.

"This experience took place in Konla and in the conflict region. In Konla, I was assigned to do farm work in addition to domestic chores. I had almost no rest and I barely ate. One would be deprived of food for the day for being absent for a few minutes. At the conflict region, I started work very early in the morning meanwhile other children were at school. I would go to sell at the market after doing home chores. I never went to school neither in Konla nor in the conflict region." IDI, female survivor, Mamou

Trafficking for sexual exploitation was reported to be more common amongst girls, and in and in the more urbanised settings or regions like Boke. Sexual exploitation often occurred at night clubs, gated houses (where girls are sent out at night for prostitution and sexual exploitation by paying customers), and in casinos around Conakry and other locations. There were also reports of houses for sexual exploitation in Conakry, especially in Boulbinet Port and Tèminetaye, in front of the National Fund. The household survey showed that only 0.3% of the trafficked children had been engaged in sexual trade and prostitution, with all such children identified in Boke region.

Child trafficking activities were also identified in the fishing sector, especially at ports and landing sites where children were involved in fishing and transporting fish loads from canoes at the fish landing sites in exchange for money.

3.2.8 Correlates of child trafficking

Child trafficking was significantly associated with residence type, household size, a child's age, a child's contribution to household expenses, living at home, household head's age, household head's education level, household head's gender, enrolment status of a child in a formal school, enrolment of a child in a Koranic school, SES and welfare of the household.

Overall, children from rural households were 17% more likely to experience trafficking compared to those from urban households (APR 1.17; CI 1.12-1.22). Similarly, children from larger households were more likely to experience trafficking compared to those from smaller households. For example, children from households with 5-9 household members were 19% more likely to be trafficked compared to those with 1 - 4 members (APR 1.19; CI 1.09-1.31). In addition, children from households with 10 or more household members were 11% more likely to be trafficked compared to those with 1-4 household members (APR 1.11; CI 1.01-1.22).

Older children were more likely to be trafficked compared to younger children. Children aged 10-14 years were 38% more likely to be trafficked compared to those aged 5-9 years (APR 1.38; CI 1.35-1.45). In addition, children aged 15-17 years were 49% more likely to be trafficked compared to those aged 5-9 years (APR 1.49; CI 1.43-1.55).

Children that contributed to household expenses were 29% more likely to be trafficked compared to those that did not make any contribution (APR 1.29; CI 1.24-1.33). We also noted that children that were staying in their homes at the time of the study were 5% less likely to be trafficked compared to those that were staying away from home (APR 0.95; CI 0.90-

0.99). Children that were enrolled in a formal school at the time of study implementation were 6% less likely to be trafficked compared to those not in a formal school (APR 0.94; CI 0.91-0.97). Finally, children that had been enrolled in a Koranic school were 9% more likely to be trafficked compared to those not in a Koranic school (APR 1.09; CI 1.05-1.12).

Children from female-headed households were 14% less likely to be trafficked compared to those from male headed households (APR 0.91; CI 0.86-0.96). Children from homes with older household heads were generally less likely to experience trafficking compared to those from homes with younger household heads. For example, children belonging to households whose heads were aged 60-69 years were 19% less likely to be trafficked compared to those where household heads were aged 18-29 years (APR 0.81; CI 0.76-0.87). Additionally, a household head's level of education played a significant role in child trafficking. Children from households whose head had received primary education were 9% less likely to be trafficked compared to those whose household heads had not received any education (APR 0.93; CI 00.89-0.98). In addition, children from households whose heads had received secondary education were 8% less likely to be trafficked compared to those whose household heads had not received any education (APR 0.92; CI 0.87-0.97), while those that from households whose heads had received tertiary education were 23% less likely to be trafficked (APR 0.77; CI 0.69-0.85).

Children belonging to households in the higher wealth quintiles were less likely to be trafficked compared to those from the lower wealth quintiles. For example, children from households with the highest SES were 36% less likely to be trafficked compared to those from the lowest SES (APR 0.64; CI 0.60-0.69). In addition, children from households with the higher welfare were less likely to be trafficked compared to those from the lowest welfare quintile. For example, children from households with the highest welfare score quintiles were 17% less likely to be trafficked compared to those from the lowest welfare quintile (APR 0.83; CI 0.79-0.87)

Other important variables that were not significantly associated with trafficking include region, a child's gender, child's education level, marital status of the household head, religion, and orphanhood status.

Table 6: Correlates of child trafficking

Factor	Options	Not Involved in child trafficking (n=3,877)		Involved in child trafficking (n=5,799)		PR	95%CI	Adjusted PR (95%CI)	p-Value
		No	%	No	%				
Demographic Characteristics of household members									
Region	Boke	3,058	40.4	4,513	59.6	1			
	Mamou	819	38.9	1,286	61.1	1.03	0.99-1.07	-	
Gender	Male	1,905	38.6	3,024	61.4	1			
	Female	1,972	41.5	2,775	58.5	0.95	0.92-0.98	-	
Residence	Urban	1,231	46.6	1,410	53.4	1			
	Rural	2,646	37.6	4,389	62.4	1.17	1.12-1.22	-	
Total number of people in household	0-4	170	46.2	198	53.8	1			
	5-9	1,847	36.3	3,248	63.7	1.19	1.08-1.31	1.19 (1.08-1.30)	<0.001
	10+	1,860	44.1	2,353	55.9	1.04	0.94-1.15	1.10 (1.00-1.21)	0.039
Age categories of children in the household	5-9	2,328	50.8	2,254	49.2	1			
	10-14	1,084	32.1	2,298	67.9	1.38	1.33-1.43	1.4 (1.35-1.45)	<0.001
	15-17	465	27.2	1,247	72.8	1.48	1.42-1.54	1.5(1.44-1.56)	<0.001

Table 6 continued

Factor	Options	Not Involved in child trafficking (n=3,877)		Involved in child trafficking (n=5,799)		PR	95%CI	Adjusted PR (95%CI)	p-Value
		No	%	No	%				
Level of education completed by last school year	None	1,274	39.8	1,923	60.2	1			
	Primary	2,238	40.3	3,317	59.7	0.99	0.96-1.03		
	Secondary	360	39.3	556	60.7	1.01	0.95-1.07		
	Tertiary	5	62.5	3	37.5	0.62	0.26-1.52	-	
Child contributes to the expenses of the household	No	3,765	43.1	4,970	56.9	1			
	Yes	112	11.9	829	88.1	1.55	1.50-1.59	1.28 (1.24-1.32)	<0.001
Child currently lives in the home	No	300	30.9	670	69.1	1			
	Yes	3,577	41.1	5,129	58.9	0.85	0.81-0.89	0.95 (0.91-0.99)	0.028
Demographic characteristics of Household Head									
Gender	Male	3,415	39.4	5,251	60.6	1			
	Female	462	45.7	548	54.3	0.86	0.844-0.95	0.91 (0.86-0.96)	0.001

3.2.9 Child trafficking within respondents' networks

A total of 2,137 children within the respondents' networks had been trafficked. Boke region had a higher proportion (73%) of such children, out of which 66.2% were males; 52.8% were from the Peulh tribe; 98.9% were Muslims; 98.9% were Guinea nationals; 65.6% were not orphans; and 56.2% had not attended any formal school. Overall, there was a higher proportion of trafficked children in Boke who had not received any formal education (60.1%) compared to those in Mamou (45.6%).

Descriptive characteristics of trafficked children within respondents' networks

Several characteristics were attributable to trafficked children within the respondents' networks. Up to 13.5% of children within respondents' networks had a history of going missing or were frequently away from home. Furthermore, 88.9% of children reportedly lived apart from their biological parents. Relatedly, 25.3% of children had lived apart from their official guardians at any one time during the year preceding the survey. On the other hand, 82.2% (n=1,544) of children within the respondents' networks had reportedly been exposed to hazardous work, with 59% of children living in very bad conditions away from their homes. Only 1.5% of trafficked children within respondents' networks had any form of disability. However, only 30.1% of trafficked children within the respondents' networks were said to attend school regularly.

The sector with the highest proportion of trafficked children within the respondents' network was domestic servitude (65.9%), followed by pottering (65.7%), agriculture (47.5%), trading (30.5%), and working in workshops (24.2%). It was also reported that 82% of children within respondents' networks had been exposed to hazardous work. Majority of children exposed to hazardous work were said to be involved in carrying heavy loads (69.2%), while 58.8% were exposed to extreme temperatures, and 49.1% were said to have been exposed to fumes/gases.

Among the children that were living way from their parents, 68.3% had been sent away from home to learn some trade or skill, 22.5% were not allowed to contact their family or communication with their family had been cut off by their employer(s), while 13.8% had been adopted under suspicious circumstances.

Table 7: Descriptive statistics for the victimhood assessment

Character-istic	Options	Boke 1,567 No.	Boke 100 %	Mamou 570 No.	Mamou 100 %	Total 2,137 No.	Total 100 %
Age category	5-9 years	351	22.4	121	21.2	472	22.1
	10-14 years	648	41.4	237	41.6	885	41.4
	15-17 years	568	36.2	212	37.2	780	36.5
Gender of child	Male	1,008	64.4	405	71.1	1,413	66.2
	Female	558	35.6	165	28.9	723	33.8
Ethnicity	Diankanke	37	4.7	7	3	44	4.3
	Landouma	30	3.8	21	9.1	51	5
	Malinke	36	4.5	7	3	43	4.2
	Peulh	400	50.4	141	61.3	541	52.8
	Others	291	36.6	54	23.5	345	33.7
Religion	Christian	23	1.5	0	0	23	1.1
	Muslim	1,541	98.5	570	100	2,111	98.9
Child is a Guinea National	No	22	1.4	16	2.8	38	1.8
	Yes	1,542	98.4	554	97.2	2,096	98.1
	Don't know	3	0.2	0	0	3	0.1
Biological parents alive	Both parents alive	1,019	65	382	67	1,401	65.6
	Lost one parent	427	27.2	162	28.4	589	27.6
	Lost both parents	102	6.5	23	4	125	5.8
	Do not know	19	1.2	3	0.5	22	1
Highest level of education	None	942	60.1	260	45.6	1,202	56.2
	Primary	501	32	224	39.3	725	33.9
	Secondary	97	6.2	75	13.2	172	8
	Others	27	1.7	11	1.9	38	1.8

3.2.10 Role of culture

Several cultural connotations and associated norms linked to child trafficking in Guinea promote the vice. It is not uncommon for an individual to approach a parent/guardian with a request to be given a child so that they can stay with them and take care of their basic needs such as food, shelter, education, and others. Whereas this individual (perpetrator) is often a relative of the child's family, they could also be from the same community/village or an acquaintance to the family.

In some cases, local chiefs (including clan, village and religious leaders) make decisions and raise opinions that could impact on the education and protection of children within their jurisdiction, especially in the case of orphans *(Diallo, 2015)*.

Thus, cultural norms and expectations also played a role in terms of power structures, gender and how these relate to decision making. Paternal relatives had a lot of influence/power over a child and could make decisions regarding a child's fate. Furthermore, other relatives, as part of the paternal extended family, as well as neighbors and local chiefs are sometimes informed of the cause or need to send away the child to potential foster homes/guardians: they come along with advice to support decision making *(Diallo, 2015)*.

> *"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." IDI, parent of survivor, Boke*

Given the background of family control and aspiration that a child will be provided with better standards of living and education opportunities (as is often promised by the perpetrators), the parents are often less guarded in giving up their children to the exploiters, believing that there will be benefits coming to the child/family in the long run.

In some instances, the trafficker may not necessarily be well known to the parents/guardian of the child, but the first impression they give in terms of appearance (dress code and presentation) convinces the parents to give custody of their children to these 'smart people from urban areas' with the hope that the children will be well taken care of, and one day become like them.

"It is also done culturally. If you have no child, you can simply ask an acquaintance to entrust you with his/her child in order to be sent to school or to be educated and without having a hidden motive. So culturally it is done. A brother may pay me a visit so that I can give him my child in order to be taken care of and educated, you entrust the child but

"when the child leaves and pledge is not honored, you would have destroyed the child's future." KII, Opinion Leader, Boke

"When a person leaves town or city to go to the countryside or village, their dress code is appealing. The villagers think he/she is very a nice person. This makes them to easily entrust their children to such people without knowing them. They don't question what that person does, their morality or what they can do. So, when they arrive in the city, those children are treated as they were handed over to these people in the city that is to say as captives. Those children do not go to school and are not equally sent to acquire professional skills." KII, Opinion Leader, Boke

3.2.11 Understanding of child trafficking among stakeholders

Perceptions about child trafficking varied from respondent to respondent: the practice was variously perceived to involve some form of transaction (like selling of children as goods), excessive exploitation and oppression that involves economic, physical and/or psychological violence.

"Based on my experience, we know that child trafficking involves taking children and selling them as goods." KII, non-governmental agency, Conakry

"The concept of trafficking, as it is said, is recruitment, transportation, accommodation to exploitation. That is how it is understood by our office." KII, Government Agency, Conakry

Based on participants' descriptions of the transactions, child trafficking can be described as a 'hidden in plain sight' phenomenon. Community members reported that while activities related to the transportation of children from their homes were numerous in their communities, they were not able to clearly differentiate children being taken to access education in the city from those taken for labour, bondage and domestic servitude. Often, the criminal nature of child trafficking goes unnoticed by both communities and law enforcement. In other instances, community members and law enforcement simply ignore the practice. For example, while it is forbidden to take involve a child in street begging, respondents reported that such practices were common in Conakry without any intervention or caution to perpetrators.

With regard to the perceived definition of trafficking, there was a thin line (and indeed an overlap) between what was considered child trafficking compared to child labour. Several respondents from Government Agencies were more knowledgeable about the definition of trafficking as they operationally defined all children involved in economic (income generating) activities outside their homes to have been trafficked. They argued that these children were not yet mature enough to make rational decisions (including objectively negotiating their payment) according to the law, and this provided an opportunity for the perpetrators to exploit them by giving them low wages, overworking them, and involving them in multiple forms of exploitation.

"In one week, more than 100 children who have not yet reached the required age have been identified working in the ports and wharves in Conakry. This can be considered as trafficking because these are children who are not yet mature to negotiate their wages well. These children are employed because we know they are used at low prices with a low salary…… It is the danger of the work the child does that is not in line with his/her age." KII, Government Agency, Conakry

"Then you find children at the artisanal port carrying bowls of fish. Such kinds of work are not of their age. And when you take mines, it is not only children who are active but there are toddlers who in the company of their mothers who are exposed without any protection and at the mercy of bad weather." KII, Government Agency, Conakry

3.3 Perpetrators of child trafficking

Respondents in IDIs, KIIs and FGDs reported the following actors as substantially involved in child trafficking in Guinea: parents/guardians that gave away children to exploiters or middlemen; middlemen who play a pivotal role linking source families of victims of trafficking to their destinations; and hosts who receive children and engage them in forced labour and abuse.

Middlemen were often characterized as accomplices who profit from the process of connecting children to their hosts. They often move around towns and communities to identify vulnerable households without adequate resources to look after their children. The middlemen believe that by promising to provide assistance to the household and the trafficked child, they will be able to convince the parents/guardians to accept to give the child away. As an entry point, they usually target the father or mother, an uncle or aunt or any influential person in the family who can give them permission to take custody of the child. In addition, the victims are often lured using feeble promises like being able to make quick money to meet their needs, improved standards of living and high-quality education in urban areas that will guarantee enrolment in university.

"There are a lot of children who are in the mines digging and who are paid. Generally, whoever sends them there himself receives the benefits because he is providing cheap labour in the gold mines." KII, NGO, Conakry

Middlemen were often reported to be relatives of the victim's family (brothers, sisters, aunties, or uncles) and sometimes friends of relatives. However, we were not able to clearly ascertain whether they were truly relatives as described, or that they were instead friends of the family because the words "auntie or uncle" are in the local context used more freely and may include family friends. In West Africa, it is known that individuals often refer to members of the extended family (including distant cousins) as 'brother and sister'

"I know the case of someone called Amadou with whom we are from the same village. He is a brother of mine." IDI, survivor, Mamou

"This trafficking experience took place in Conakry in Yembeya at the home of my 'uncle' who is a childhood friend of my father, they are from the same village; they grew up together and even went to the same Islamic school together with my father's uncle." IDI female survivor, Mamou

Furthermore, trafficked children are expected by society to refer to hosting male and female adultemployers as 'uncle' and 'auntie' respectively, especially when they are charged with taking custody of a child (Omoike, 2010; Yonzon & Calsado, 2015). Therefore, it is possible that in some instances where individuals were referred to as 'uncle' or 'auntie', they were indeed perpetrators to whom custody of these children had been given. It was also noted that relationships between the middlemen and the families of trafficked children were purely transactional: the middle man is introduced to the family or to a child as an uncle/auntie. Unfortunately, in many other instances, the perpetrators were family members who look to their extended family as a source of cheap labour that be exploited for profit.

"Children constitute cheap labour force on the plantations; it is cheap, children are not protected, and they don't have boots and gloves." KII, Government official, Boke

"These children are often the perpetrator's own children. It is often much more evident in the mining sector whereby children on the move are often used to do activities that generate resources. But the children themselves do not generally benefit from the fruits of their labour. During their work, children are subjected to abuse and over-exploitation in those areas." KII, non- governmental agency, Conakry

Regarding domestic trafficking as a specific sub-component of the broader practice of child trafficking, the majority of perpetrators are not necessarily organized gangs but rather, close family members, relatives (especially paternal and maternal uncles and aunties) or friends. The perpetrators of child domestic servitude capitalize on the promise to give the children an opportunity for a better quality of life and education, improved feeding, and employment opportunities in urban areas.

"After the death of my husband, my friend who lives in Kamsar paid me a visit. She asked me to give her my daughter to be enrolled in school and 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." IDI, Parent of a survivor

"My sister asked me to allow my daughter Oumou to go with her in order to be educated in Kindia, Yabaraou district. She told me that she would take care of my daughter's education, that is to say, send her to school and take care of her." IDI, Parent of a survivor

Employers of trafficked children are of three main types: I) urban dwellers whose main interest is acquiring cheap domestic servants; II) traders interested in acquiring cheap labour in mining, agriculture, fishing and other sectors; III) exploiters interested in using children to make money through begging, prostitution and others. In all cases, the motive is to exploit the cheap (sometimes unpaid) labour that children can give, as well as the inability of children to resist their control.

3.4 Drivers of child trafficking

Multiple factors were reported as facilitators of child trafficking with economic hardships mentioned by several survivors of child trafficking. However, vulnerability to being trafficked was almost always perpetrated by poverty in combination with other facilitators.

3.4.1 Vulnerability to child trafficking

Majority (44%) of children had intermediate vulnerability to child trafficking. Children in Mamou region had higher (strong and intermediate) vulnerability scores for child trafficking compared to those in Boke region. In addition, males were more vulnerable to being trafficked compared to females (17% of males had strong vulnerability scores compared to 14.6% amongst females). There were more children (18%) from households in rural areas that had strong vulnerability scores for child trafficking compared to those from urban areas (9.7%). Children that had not received any education had higher vulnerability scores for both low (39.9%) and strong (16.7%) levels.

3.4.2 Correlates of vulnerability to child trafficking

Factors significantly associated with vulnerability to child trafficking include a child's gender, household size, a child's age, a child's contribution to household expenses, living at home, household head's gender, household head's level of education, enrolment of a child in formal school, enrolment of a child in a Koranic school, SES and welfare of the household.

Females were less likely to be vulnerable to trafficking than males (AOR 0.91; CI 0.84-0.98). Children from households with 5-9 household members were 48% more likely to be vulnerable to trafficking compared to those with 1-4 household members (AOR 1.48; CI 1.19-1.83). Older children were also more likely to be vulnerable to trafficking compared to younger

children. For example, children that were aged 10-14 years were 95% more likely to be vulnerable to trafficking compared to those aged 5-9 years (AOR 1.95; CI 1.71-2.21). In addition, children that were aged 15-17 years were twice more likely to be vulnerable to trafficking compared to those aged 5-9 years (AOR 2.08; CI 1.78-2.43).

Children that contributed to the household expenses were 24% more likely to be vulnerable to trafficking compared to those that did not make any contribution (APR 1.24; CI 1.05-1.47). It was also observed that children that were staying in their homes at the time of the study were 45% less likely to be vulnerable to trafficking compared to those that were staying away from home (AOR 0.55; CI 0.49-0.63). Children from female-headed households were 18% less likely to be vulnerable to trafficking compared to those from male headed households (APR 0.82; CI 0.71-0.93).

Children with older household heads were generally less vulnerable to trafficking compared to those with younger household heads. For example, children belonging to households whose heads were aged 60-69 years were 52% less likely to be vulnerable to trafficking compared to those whose household heads were aged 18-29 years (AOR 0.48; CI 0.38-0.59). Furthermore, children from households whose heads had received primary education were 12% less likely to be vulnerable to trafficking compared to those whose household heads had not received any education (AOR 0.88; CI 0.78-0.99). In addition, children from households whose heads had received secondary education were 17% less likely to be vulnerable to trafficking compared to those whose household heads had not received any education (AOR 0.83; CI 0.74-0.94); while those from households whose heads had received tertiary education were 39% less likely to be vulnerable to trafficking (APR 0.61; CI 0.49-0.74).

Children belonging to households in higher wealth quintiles were less likely to be vulnerable to trafficking compared to those from the lowest wealth quintile. For example, children from households with the highest SES quintile were 61% less likely to be vulnerable to trafficking compared to those that came from households with the lowest SES quintile (AOR 0.39; CI 0.34-0.46). In addition, children from households with the higher welfare were less likely to be vulnerable to trafficking compared to those from the lowest welfare quintile. For example, children from households with the highest welfare score quintiles were 35% less likely to be vulnerable to trafficking compared to those from the lowest welfare quintile (AOR 0.65; CI 0.58-0.72).

Education played a statistically significant role in vulnerability to child trafficking. Children that had been enrolled in formal school by the time of the study were 14% less likely to be vulnerable to trafficking compared to those not in formal school (AOR 0.86; CI 0.79-0.94). On the other hand, children that had been enrolled in a Koranic school were 26% more likely to be vulnerable to trafficking compared to those not in a Koranic school (APR 1.26; CI 1.16-1.37).

Other important variables that were not significantly associated with vulnerability to child trafficking include: region, residence type size, a child's level of education, household head's marital status, household head's religion, and orphanhood.



Table 8: Correlates of vulnerability to child trafficking

Characteristic	Category	Low vulnerability (n=3902)		Intermediate (n=4293)		Strong vulnerability (n=1548)		Crude		Adjusted OR (95%CI)*	p-value*
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	OR	95% CI		
Region	Boke	3,095	40.6	3,334	43.8	1,190	15.6	1			
	Mamou	807	38	959	45.2	358	16.9	1.11	1.01-1.21	-	
Child Gender	Male	1,904	38.4	2,205	44.4	853	17.2	1			
	Female	1,998	41.8	2,088	43.7	695	14.5	0.86	0.79-0.92	0.91 (0.84-0.98)	0.014
Household composition	0-4	171	46	145	39	56	15.1	1			
	5 to 9	1,859	36.2	2,360	45.9	918	17.9	1.42	1.16-1.74	1.48 (1.19-1.83)	<0.001
	10+	1,872	44.2	1,788	42.2	574	13.6	1.01	0.83-1.24	1.22 (0.99-1.52)	0.066
Age of children	5-9 yrs	2,330	50.9	1,710	37.3	542	11.8	1			
	10-14 yrs	1,070	31.6	1,657	49	655	19.4	2.13	1.95-2.32	1.95 (1.71-2.21)	<0.001
	15-17 yrs	443	25.9	918	53.6	351	20.5	2.56	2.30-2.84	2.08 (1.78-2.43)	<0.001
Education level of children	None	1,329	40.8	1,395	42.8	533	16.4	1			
	Primary	2,223	40	2,462	44.3	877	15.8	0.98	0.90-1.06		
	Secondary and above	350	39.7	436	47.2	138	14.9	1.02	0.89-1.17	-	
Contribute expenses	No	3,792	43.1	3,687	41.9	1,322	15	1			
	Yes	110	11.7	606	64.3	226	24	2.81	2.49-3.18	1.24 (1.05-1.47)	0.012
Child currently lives in home	No	292	28.2	475	45.8	270	26	1			
	Yes	3,610	41.5	3,818	43.9	1,278	14.7	0.45	0.39-0.51	0.55 (0.49-0.63)	<0.001

Qualitative interview participants corroborated the findings above. Such individuals hand their children to traffickers in the hope of securing a better quality of life for the child (such as better standards of living, education and employment opportunities) that they are not in position to provide.

> *"My father gave me to my paternal cousin who had promised to send me to school. When I reached her home in Conakry, I never went to school. I did all the house chores in the morning before going to sell water. When I returned home in the evening, I would resume doing house chores…." IDI, survivor of trafficking*

Fast-changing socio-cultural norms regarding child care and parenting have also contributed to the tendency for parents to give away their children into trafficking. It is widely accepted that socio-cultural norms are based on psycho-socio-cultural perceptions of a given society's members. These perceptions are ideologies, opinions, representations, expectations and mental attitudes that people are meant to apply to facts and phenomena that are encountered. However, increasing reports of family break-ups, physical and sexual abuse within families are typical triggers for children to leave their homes to seek survival elsewhere, as well as increasing vulnerability to being trafficked *(Diallo, 2015)*. Furthermore, some respondents highlighted that economic hardships or

fronting economic gains before safety of children catalyzes the involvement of family members in trafficking activities.

"You should never trust someone who was your brother or sister because these days, people are bad. Everyone is looking for and defending their interests. In any case, I won't do it. There are also economic factors because there is the lack of means….." FGD participant, Mamou

In the Republic of Guinea, Ebola Virus Disease and HIV/AIDS epidemics claimed lives of many parents who left behind orphans in dire need of psychological, physical and emotional support (Delva et al., 2009). Respondents noted that orphans and children without parental care were quite vulnerable to child trafficking and were usually exploited and mistreated. This often happens when they are left helpless and without a responsible adult to take care of their needs, which increases their chances of being exploited. Some children are also left without the care of guardians due to poor parenting and economic hardships faced by households.

There were also reports of guardians of orphans giving them away to traffickers in the hope that they would receive financial gains to meet the needs of their families. Some exploiters also deliberately sought out orphaned children, well knowing their vulnerabilities and compromised resilience to the challenges of the time. In some cases, child trafficking occurred in situations where one or both of the parents had died or where the parents had separated. Both situations made it hard for the remaining parent/guardian to provide for the children's necessities because of the strain on their financial resources. Majority of survivors interviewed had lost either one or both of their parents.

"I used to live with my parents before my mother fell sick and died. My father then decided that I should go to his second wife. I was 14 years old and in grade 6 at that time. When I reached her home, she decided that I would not to go to school yet her children were studying. I was meant to do house chores." IDI, Survivor of trafficking

The willingness by a community to give away children to potential traffickers could be due to lack of awareness of the extent of exploitation and torture that the children are subjected to. Poor parenting was also another important accelerator of child trafficking especially in rural areas. IDI, KII and FGD respondents reported cases of parents who were very irresponsible and careless about the welfare of their children, switching their priorities to their own personal welfare and immediate gains instead of the children under their care.

Children from households with 5-9 household members were 42% more vulnerable to trafficking compared to those with 1-4 household members (COR 1.42; CI 1.16-1.74). Respondents also reported that families with large numbers of children were at a higher risk of trafficking, as such families were unable take care of their children and often sought support (such as education and basic needs) from would-be traffickers who end up sending the children into exploitation. Large family size was at times a result of polygamy. Existing literature suggests that widespread polygamy in Guinea and socio-economic challenges have increased negligence, child abandonment and abuse, which further increase the vulnerability of children to trafficking *(IRIN, 2008)*. Other gender factors were also at play, especially where men abandoned their wives, leaving them with many children to cater for.

"It is polygamy. Indeed, some fathers marry 3 to 4 women. They have a lot of children whom they are unable to support. A child born in an extended family without support will be much more exposed to child trafficking." FGD Adult males- Mamou

It was also reported that some politicians take advantage of children and involve them in political activities such as riots. Children who tend to be used for such activities are those whose families do not care, those who are abandoned or homeless without any guidance or control, and those who are easily accessible from areas such as slums. These children are groomed and kept in acts of violence and crime in exchange for incentives such as small handouts, illicit drugs, and jewellery among others. This greatly undermines the productivity of the children as well opportunities to get involved in other developmental

activities like education. Unfortunately, since politicians and decision makers are at the heart of this vice, it further complicates efforts to fight against child trafficking.

"There must be protests and politicians pick them by giving them drugs. These children go out to hurt people without realizing it. They are used to that because they were abandoned by their parents. I consider such children to be victims of trafficking. That is not normal." KII, non-governmental agency, Conakry

"In case of problems, these children are used. This is the case with the protesters….. I see this all the time since I live in the district of Cambeto. They are children who often do nothing. When there are no protests, they are not comfortable." KII, non-governmental agency, Conakry

Whereas the highly permissive 'laissez-faire' parenting styles among some rural households in Guinea contribute to child trafficking, it was also noted that several families had to compromise their values at some point due to enormous financial hardship and other challenges in meeting basic needs of their families. Every opportunity that could offer some form of relief from financial constraints was often welcomed by such families.

3.4.3 Deception, false promises and betrayal

Traffickers also employ a wide range of tricks to lure their targets into captivity. The commonest false promise is that of providing opportunities for better education, employment, and standard of living in urban centres or cities. Many of these promises are never fulfilled; instead the children are exploited to benefit the traffickers.

"They told my father to allow me to go and study in Conakry because the quality of education in Conakry was better. They said all the good teachers were found there and that there were many opportunities in Conakry. I was told that staying in town increases the chances of success, of traveling and of being empowered." IDI, female survivor, Mamou

Respondents also reported that traffickers take advantage of social events like weekly markets to search for unattended children whom they offer small gifts like sweets and money to entice them to go with them. In some cases, they approach the children while driving vehicles and lie hat they are taking them to their parents, after which they are abducted and taken to unknown destinations.

"When children go for the weekly markets, they persuade them with lollipops or with money, so the children forget about their job or they tell them to come under the pretext of sending them to their parents. They are sent elsewhere. In any case, they always have a way of persuading the children including taking them out of the market and then disappearing with them. They also do this in isolated places. Others come with vehicles for transportation." KII, Opinion leader, Boke

3.4.4 Power and gender dynamics

Power imbalance between men and women due to culture plays a significant role in promoting child trafficking. Men (fathers) were reported to have more control and say over children compared to women (mothers). Decisions made by men are final. As a result, women have limited control over the fate of their children. Furthermore, paternal relatives were also recognized by society as having superior power/ control over children than any other party in the family. Some children are trafficked because older men in their communities consider that as the best decision, and their mothers cannot object to decisions taken by these 'elders'.

"Village women are so submissive. So, I would say that the fault is not with her mum. Women who live in village are so submissive that even when any man of the village or a young man or even their son speaks to them, they will accept. ….. It is her uncle's fault." FGD Young women, Mamou

"During the Tabaski feast that followed, she came with a lot of gifts for the child and money for us too (the girl's mother and myself). I felt that was done to persuade us that is why I refused. So she made my father intervene who managed to make me reconsider my decision by allowing my daughter go with her. 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." IDI, parent of survivor

Even where a young woman with children remarries, she is reported not to have control over her own children. In some of these situations, the new husbands decide that the children from the previous marriage or those born out of wedlock should be sent away. Such children become vulnerable to child trafficking

"There was an 8-year-old boy who lost his father. His mother remarried afterwards, her husband did not like the son at all. He put pressure on that child until he ended up dropping out of school to take care of house chores. Being under the roof and responsibility of the man, his mother could not react. The child worked every day from morning to evening.

Furthermore, power imbalances and the fear of being castigated by the elders in the family was reported as a hindrance to reporting child trafficking cases or even willingness to testify in courts of law. Some respondents reported that there were instances where key family members were aware of the trafficking activities, but instead opted to keep silent for reasons like financial gains, threats to the family, or feelings of powerlessness to change anything. Because of such sentiments, rescuing of victims of child trafficking or apprehending offenders is often difficult.

"They are indifferent about it because sometimes you're afraid to talk about it so that that family doesn't point out fingers at you tomorrow for condemning them." KII, governmental agency, Boffa

3.4.5 Economic hardships and financial gains

Extreme levels of poverty and inequality in rural communities and households was cited as one of the major drivers of child trafficking. Extreme poverty puts parents/guardians in compromising positions, often choosing any option that brings any kind and level of income into their households. Some 'very poor' parents/guardians were reported to knowingly preferr to hand over their children into exploitative activities for as little as 5,000 GNF (0.5 USD) or 10,000 GNF (1 USD) per day, in order to support their families. Such parents/guardians argue that in such instances, they would at least have daily earnings rather than educating a child with all the attendant costs and without direct or immediate benefits.

"You know all this is linked to poverty because if you notice, they often don't go to ask for the children from wealthy families but they always take advantage of the economic situation of parents that is to say poverty." KII, community leader, Mamou

Respondents noted such perceptions and actions are driven by thigh poverty and unemployment rates that have led people to seek alternative sources of income. Many families in rural areas suffer economic hardships characterized by lack of funds to meet basic needs for households including food, education, clothing, and others. Common benefits to parents/guardians who give up children into trafficking include a share of the financial gains from the child's employment, or incentives like food or land. In such cases, the welfare and future of the affected children is left in the hands of the exploiters, as long as there are small benefits to the parents/guardians.

"If I have a plantation and I know taking adults will be expensive, if there is a family with children, they tell me their children can help. If I take a bag of rice and give to the family, they will bring their children and send them to the plantation because of that bag of rice, children can be made to work for up to two to three weeks." KII, Government Agency, Boke

"They succeeded through lies and promises….. They bought me clothes for occasions and promised to buy me phones like those of their children or my classmates. But the truth eventually came out and my dad and I realized it was a trick and that my "aunt" instead needed someone to help her do her chores. A maid she could use for her own interest without payment hence the idea of going to the village to find a child of a friend or relative to be exploited." IDI, female survivor, Mamou

3.4.6 Perceptions of family welfare

Results of the household survey showed that 93.1% of respondents disagreed with the view that there was enough money to supply clothing for everyone in their household. Majority (91.5%) disagreed that there was enough money to supply medicine for everyone in the household. It was also noted that 91.8% of respondents disapproved of their family's economic status. Furthermore, 84.7% of respondents disagreed that there was enough food or money for food to feed all the people in their households. However, 64.1% of respondents concurred that their households were able to live on their present income at the time of the study.

3.4.8 Impact of COVID-19

In this study, 85.4% of respondents observed that COVID-19 heightened the level of exploitation of children in their communities, with a higher proportion being in Mamou region (87.3%). Most (87.3%) respondents reported that COVID-19 had negatively impacted the welfare of families in their communities, especially in Mamou region (87.3%). Similarly, 87.3% of respondents believed that COVID-19 had negatively impacted the welfare of children in their communities.

Furthermore, 79.3% of respondents noted that COVID-19 had negatively impacted access to essential social services like healthcare, child protection, and litigation in their communities, with Mamou region being more affected (86.4%). These findings emphasise the fact that households had inadequate welfare and resources even to meet several of their basic needs. This situation was further worsened by the COVID-19 pandemic, which increases the vulnerability of the children to exploitation and trafficking related activities.

This illicit activity offers benefits to different goods of people: some parents/guardians anticipate to benefit from payments made directly to them and from the wages earned by their children; traffickers benefit by getting a commission for finding the children and sending them to where they are exploited; exploiters at the final destination use the children to operate their businesses, benefitting from cheap labour. Some exploiters use the children themselves to earn money from activities such as begging and prostitution.

"A poor parent with several children in the village can easily give his/her child to someone in the hope that the child will be educated. He does that with the intention of reducing his/her expenses without knowing what the child will face." FGD Adult males-Bouiliwel

"My mother who lived in the village did not also have the means to support me. Therefore, I had to accept to go with Hadja Aminata." IDI, survivor, Mamou

Some children in rural Guinea are lured into trafficking by their peers, who had previously left their communities for urban areas to seek for economic opportunities, and later return with a fortune to share with their families and friends. Such individuals portray a relatively attractive image of the nature of 'work' in which they are involved. This convinces their peers who previously stayed back in their communities to drop out of school and join their peers in the suggested economic activities, with a view to becoming as 'successful' as their peers. Ability to work also gives some children a sense of economic independence, something they aspire to attain.

"Many of them drop out of school to go to work in the mines because one of their elder brothers or friends returned from the mine with a fortune. They too are tempted to do the same. They imitate their friends without fully understanding the matter." KII, Government Agency, Conakry

3.4.7 Lack of awareness about the nature and dangers of child trafficking

Dissemination of information about the manifestation of trafficking, transactions involved, and the different forms of trafficking is critical to the fight against child trafficking. Some respondents from KIIs and FGDs argued that the majority of the population was not aware about child trafficking and laws prohibiting it. Respondents across various levels of the community and amongst authorities acknowledged lack of understanding of child trafficking. Secondly, many are not necessarily aware of victims' ordeals once they have been trafficked. As a result, they ignore the effects or manifestations of trafficking, and associate them with other relatively more common ills that affect children in communities.

Respondents highlighted that a relatively large number of people in Guinea were unknowingly involved in trafficking. There were reports and confessions of individuals that use children to work in their homes and farms while depriving them of some basic rights like education, and subjecting them to very low or no wages in the guise of looking after them. For example, some FGD participants and IDIs as well as some KIIs reported that several households in urban areas including those of law enforcement officers, host young girls who work as house maids without necessarily taking them to school, and with very low wages. Many such households do not see any wrongdoing in their actions, since almost everyone else was doing the same. Many do not think that such forms of domestic servitude involving minors are illegal.

> *"If people are informed, they know ……. Because there are people who tell you clearly…… haa!!!! .....I had a child; I didn't know keeping a child at your place when he/she isn't at school is trafficking. There was even a police officer who confided in us, a lady who is at the Supreme Court who told us she didn't know that the child who was at home as a maid was trafficked." KII, non- government agency, Conakry*

> *"Lack of popularization of laws. Our laws most often stop at the court level. An ordinary citizen is unaware. We make no effort to popularize those laws in our mother tongues." KII, non- government agency, Conakry*

There were a few reports of awareness raising drives aimed at mitigating child trafficking. These were often implemented collaboratively between Governmental and Non-Governmental Agencies. For example, in the past, Terre des Hommes (a CSO) in collaboration with the Ministry of Mines and Security, organized a major sensitization and information campaign among artisanal mining communities on the dangers and consequences of child trafficking in mining areas. However, these activities were often one-offs, hence undermining their impact/effectiveness.

It was also noted that awareness about child trafficking and its manifestation needs to be increased amongst key actors involved in the fight against the vice. KIIs and FGDs also revealed that there were gaps in knowledge on child trafficking amongst law enforcement agencies, court magistrates, and agencies mandated to rescue and reintegrate survivors of child trafficking. Furthermore, there were no integrated trainings on child protection and trafficking - most available trainings focus on identifying vulnerability to child trafficking and aspects of child protection without delving into the sensitive complexities of the issue. Many trainings on child trafficking are not decentralized, meaning that many frontline workers are not trained and so cannot effectively identify and respond to cases of child trafficking.

> *"Whereas we benefited from training on the protection of vulnerable people by the Director of OPROGEM in Kindia, funded by the European Union, at no time did we receive specific training on child trafficking." KII, government agency, Boffa*

"It is forbidden to take a child for purposes of begging but we see that every day in Conakry……. <<the respondent and interviewer laughing>>….. We really have no action from the police and security departments. It's something that is kind of trivialized." KII, non-government agency, Conakry

It was also widely asserted in KIIs and FGDs that there is a limited level of awareness regarding child trafficking and its associated issues by key stakeholders across all levels, including law enforcement, magistrates, parents, communities and the children themselves. There were limited initiatives to create awareness about child trafficking in communities; no dialogue or platforms given to survivors of child trafficking to discuss and share experiences with their wider communities; and no feedback to communities regarding victims of trafficking who had been rescued. As a result, communities have very low awareness about the magnitude of the problem and have no reason to think that it is a development priority. Perpetrators of the vice exploit this gap to advance their agenda.

"No debate has been organized on TV or radio in local languages to allow the population to take ownership of this phenomenon. There hasn't been any debate and meetings with child victims of trafficking to speak for themselves about their experiences." KII, Government, Conakry

3.5 ANTI-TRAFFICKING RESPONSE AND REINTEGRATION OF SURVIVORS

3.5.1 Current policy framework against human trafficking

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 inter-link with anti-trafficking efforts. SDG 8 ('Decent Work', specifically Target 8.7) includes a call for "immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, 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 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, sub-regional 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).

As a result, Member States including Guinea, adopted the Plan of Action against TIP. Member States were required to adopt and implement laws criminalizing human trafficking in line with the UN Convention and Protocol, as well as establish domestic legal systems and administrative structures to support its provisions, including 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 order to adopt and implement these global and regional policy instruments, the Government of the Republic of Guinea made substantial amendments to existing anti-trafficking laws. In 2016, the anti-trafficking provisions in Guinea's Penal Code were revised and made more stringent. For example, Article 323 of the Penal Code was amended to criminalize labour and sex trafficking, while Article 324 prescribed penalties of five to 10 years imprisonment, a fine, or both for child traffickers *(DoS, 2018)*. On the other hand, Article 344 of the Penal Code separately criminalized forced begging and prescribed penalties of one to three years imprisonment and a fine, which are not seen as stringent enough to deter would be offenders *(DoS, 2018)*.

In addition, the Children's Code also deals with child trafficking-related offences, especially Articles 386 to 390, which spell out 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 legislation against TIP does not protect children in the informal sector. Additionally, the current law does not explicitly prohibit the worst forms of child labour. Furthermore, there are no legal provisions for penalizing guardians who hand over children for the purpose of trafficking and related offences.

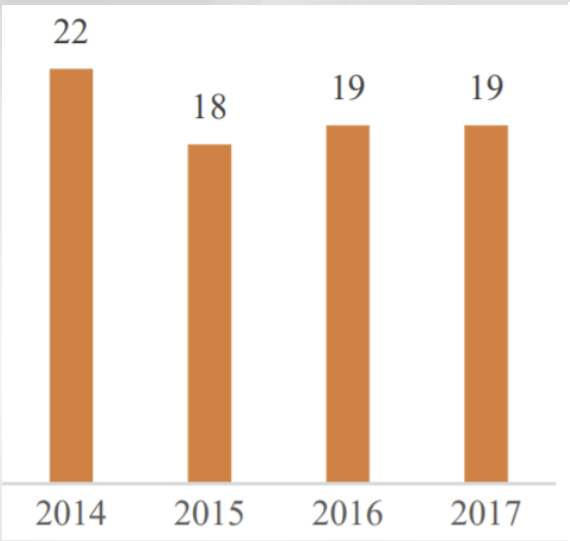
3.5.2 Policy set up and implementation

Effective legal frameworks and systems are critical to strengthening the response to child trafficking at national and sub-national levels. The current legislation on TIP was enacted in October 2016 and is broadly in line with the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol definition. Furthermore, the National Committee to Combat Trafficking in Persons and Similar Practices (CNLTPPA) was instituted in 2017 as a coordination office for anti-trafficking activities in Guinea. However, challenges were noted with regard to the number of perpetrators identified, prosecuted, and convicted of TIP-related charges.

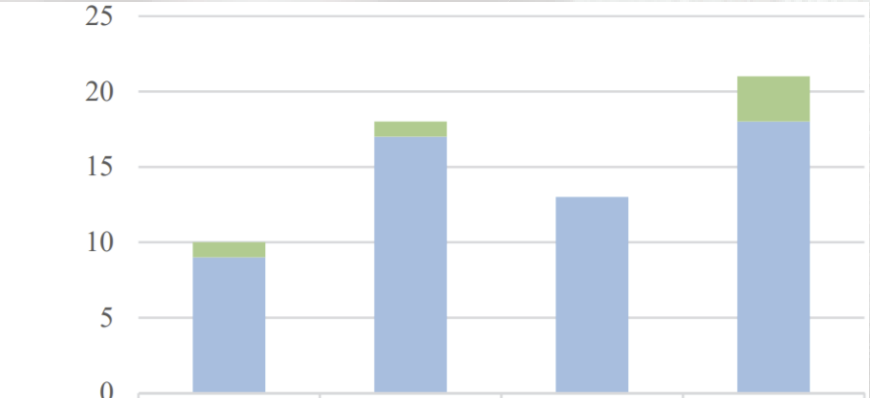


Figure III: Number of TIP cases notified and prosecuted between 2014 and 2017.

Cases of trafficking in persons and related offences that were registered between 2014

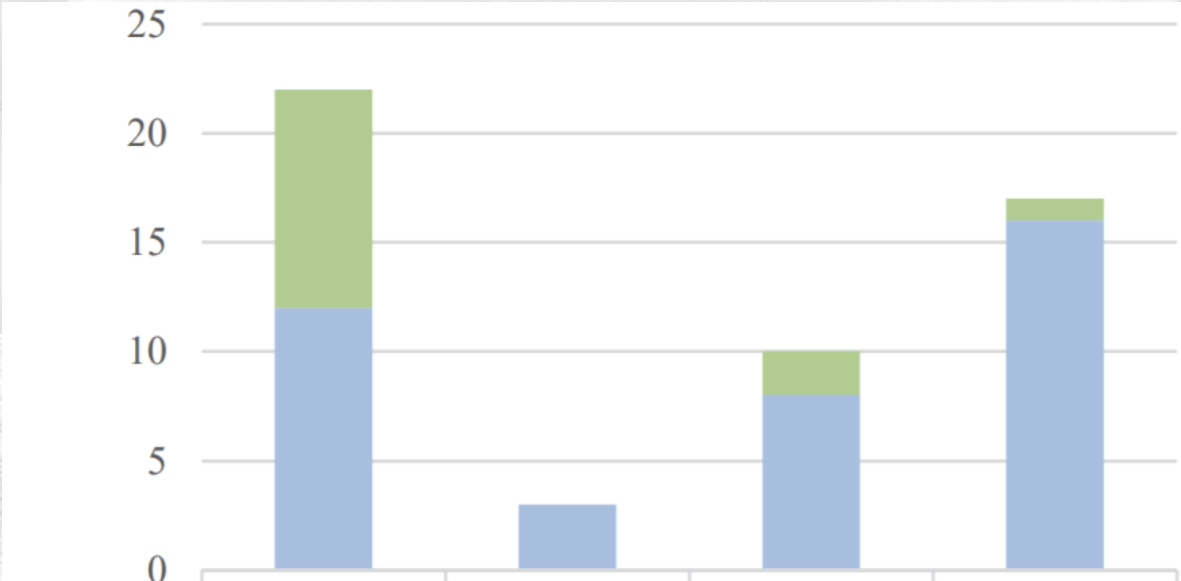


Individuals prosecuted for trafficking in persons and related offences stratified by gender



	2014	2015	2016	2017
Females	1	1	0	3
Males	9	17	13	18

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



	2014	2015	2016	2017
Females	10	0	2	1
Males	12	3	8	16

It is also important to note that whereas prosecutions and convictions are still few in number, most suspects/convicts are mainly male Guinea nationals. Furthermore, since 2015, there has been a steady rise in the number of individuals convicted for the offence of TIP.

Source: *GLOTIP (2018), and National Committee against Trafficking in Persons and Similar Practices (CNLTPPA)*

3.5.3 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 victims of child labour and human trafficking. 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 *("Fixant Les Statuts De L'officeguineen Des Chargeurs, Societepublique," 2017).* The CNLTPPA is particularly responsible for the following:

1) Developing the National Action Plan (PAN) 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; and

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 Labour 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

The National Plan of Action to Fight against TIP was drawn through the coordination of CNLTPPA, with an objective of enhancing awareness, prevention, protection and prosecution of human trafficking perpetrators (Bureau of International Labour Affairs, 2017). An action plan was developed to guide the activities of the anti-trafficking Committee CNLTPPA. However, the last approved plan was reported to have expired in 2018 and an updated version of the same is in development.

> *"The committee works on the basis of an action plan in the fight against human trafficking. Any project and work we do is part of an action plan unfortunately that expired in 2018. Since 2018, we have not developed any action plans. The action plan which expired in 2018 was revised by an international consultant. So, we operate on the basis of an action plan.*

Other Government Agencies involved in addressing TIP include the Office for the Protection of Gender, Children and Morals (OPROGEM) and the Gender Protection Division within the police. The police in Guinea has established structures to respond to child trafficking cases, including at sub-regional and community levels.

> *"Additionally, at the level of the police and the gendarmerie, there are structures which are responsible for child protection. This is the case with OPROGEM at the police and the Gender Protection division at the gendarmerie. All these structures were put in place to protect children." KII, Government Agency, Conakry*

> *"We know all these positions but we lack the means to eradicate this kind of phenomenon, it would be necessary to at least initiate operations in those areas." KII, Government Agency, Conakry*

Other actors in the response to child trafficking

Government Agencies in Guinea mainly play the role of strategy development and coordination of stakeholders involved in response to child trafficking. A key coordination activity is convening quarterly performance review meetings for agencies working to mitigate child trafficking.

Government Agencies were reported to work collaboratively across sectors, for example, 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 also collaborates 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. The expectation is that each time a child trafficking case is detected, these agencies are contacted, and coordinated by the MASPFE through its Directorate of Social Work.

Other Government Agencies that were highlighted as being involved in the response to child trafficking included the JPOs, the Police Force, and Child Protection System in Guinea (SYPEG). The latter implements child protection policies and has representation from multiple sectors including traditional chiefs, locally elected leaders, opinion leaders, religious leaders, trade unionists, and representatives of health, education, and police. It is also worth noting that SYPEG was meant to be established at all administrative levels: prefectures, districts, and sectors of Guinea. However, reports indicate that the territorial distribution or coverage of local child protection committees is approximately 78% *(OHCHR, 2017)*.

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 coordinates and monitors the rescue of the 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, Government Agency, Mamou)*

NGOs that were highlighted as being involved in activities to reduce child trafficking and rescue or reintegration of survivors of child trafficking include: UNICEF, IOM, Sabou-Guinea, Terre des Hommes, The Children's World (MDE), AFASCO, SOS minors, and Red Cross. Other agencies include: Plan Guinée, ChildFund, Club of Friends of the World (CFW), Club of Young Female Leaders (AJEDI), Association of Women and Girls Leaders of Mamou (AFFLM), Maison Mère, NFQE, Guinée Solidarité, and Hôpital Régional for the care of abandoned sick children.

The response to child trafficking is often a multi-pronged cross-disciplinary task. However, NGOs compared to Government Agencies, were taking a leading role in response to cases of child trafficking including rescue, provision of psycho-socio support, family tracing and reintegration of survivors into communities, amongst others. Some NGOs 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." KII, non-governmental agency, Conakry*

UNICEF was mentioned by most respondents 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. Some NGOs like Sabou Guinea and Terre des Hommes also play a vital role of raising awareness of both Government (like JPOs) and other Non-Governmental actors on issues like children's rights and child trafficking. Their interventions focus on enhancing ability to recognize trafficking, types of child abuse, and appropriate responses.
It was argued that the minimal involvement of Government Agencies in mitigation of child trafficking was due to inadequate financial and other resources.

> *"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, Government, Conakry*

> *"We have benefited from training with Social Work, UNICEF, NFQE on the theme: Children in a situation of mobility in the Mamou region." KII, Government, Conakry*

COLTE CDE is a coalition of NGOs that are involved in child protection and the fight against trafficking in Guinea. The coalition often organizes trainings for its members to build their capacity to respond to child trafficking and protection issues. Furthermore, NGOs like Sabou-Guinea and Terre des Hommes also periodically organizes coordination and experience sharing workshops. The latter also developed platforms like Minors in Conflict with the Law (MCL) to share experiences on the child trafficking response.

> *"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, non-governmental agency, Conakry*

Challenges faced by the CNLTPPA and other anti-trafficking agencies

The Government of Guinea has been cited as not investing sufficiently in efforts geared towards eliminatation child trafficking and related offences. For instance, there were no records or evidence to indicate that any convictions were made against traffickers in 2019, which indicated a reduction in efforts to investigate, track and prosecute perpetrators of child trafficking *(DoS, 2020)*. Similarly, there was hardly any evidence of efforts by the Government to identify and reintegrate survivors of trafficking into their communities *(DoS, 2020)*. The sub-optimal response to TIP could be attributed to low funding and inadequate budgetary allocation to line agencies including the MASPFE, CNLTPPA, OPROGEM, and NGOs supporting anti-trafficking efforts. 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 opertations.

"There are budgetary obstacles. It is true and it must be admitted that despite Government efforts, the committee does not have a dedicated budget. That is an obstacle." (FGD, CNLTPPA)

"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, Government, Mamou)

One of the major gaps identified was that Guinea had a severe shortage of active shelters or transit centres for survivors of child trafficking. Transit centres and shelters previously run by some NGOs have since closed due to lack of funding. As a stop gap measure, agencies involved in rescue and re-integration of survivors of child trafficking identify and work with foster families that are willing to temporarily host the survivors until their parents orrelatives 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.

"Let's take an example of Social Work which has been carrying out investigations and sensitizations among communities. If a child is found on the street, he is taken to one of the foster families. Once the parents have been found, UNICEF and OPROGEM (Office for the Protection of Gender and Morals) plan for their return." KII, opinion leader, Mamou

"As far as I am concerned, the NGO Terres de Hommes bought her a sewing machine and all the associated tools. The NGO calls to ask about her situation and behavior from time to time." IDI, guardian of survivor, Mamou

For most organizations involved in this field, child trafficking cases are handled by their child protection desk. However, it is important to note that not all organizations involved in child protection can address all issues at hand in a holistic manner. Many cases of child trafficking were handled collaboratively with other institutions or agencies with varying specialties and capabilities. For instance, in Mamou prefecture, the response mechanism is managed at different levels: first, efforts were made by the Directorate of Social Work to raise awareness and caution perpetrators. In the event that the latter are stubborn and adamant, the Directorate notifies the police or the Gendarmerie through OPROGEM who then at their discretion, take on the situation, prosecute or punish the perpetrators.
Some other organizations have systems in place for vetting and responding to child protection cases. A case in point is SOS' National Child Protection Committee. If a case is deemed a criminal offense, the Committee recommends that the SOS lawyer proceeds with litigation and follows up the case to finality, such as possible conviction of the perpetrator if found guilty.

Families of survivors of child trafficking also play a supportive role in reintegrating them into communities, as well as helping them get over the traumatizing experiences of child trafficking. However, respondents identified challenges of inadequate access to social services like education and healthcare. Other respondents highlighted inadequate human resources and funding as upstream challenges for reintegration of survivors of trafficking. For instance, some survivors needed mental health care, continuity in education and psychosocial and economic support, which were not readily available. Since members of the CNLTPPA Committee are from a wide range of partner organizations involved in anti-trafficking work, it was noted by the respondents that there was a high rate of turnover of members which could potentially negatively affect the operations of the Committee, as new members have to be oriented from time to time.

"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, CNLTPPA)

Furthermore, Government Agencies such as the police and the judiciary that work in close collaboration with the CNLTPPA were found to have widely varying levels of understanding of child trafficking. Some actors hardly appreciate or recognize the core elements of child trafficking, which directly affects their ability to not only respond to cases of the vice, but also enforce measures against it.

> *"That is what the Chairman 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*

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.Some capacity building sessions have been held for State and non-state actors in an effort to build their ability to address child trafficking issues in Guinea (UNODC, 2019). Such efforts include cross-border knowledge/experience sharing; training of magistrates and law enforcement officers on issues of child trafficking; and training in expeditious handling of cases. However, the reach and scope of these trainings needs to be expanded to include more aspects of the complex ways in which TIP presents, as well as its effects on victims.

> *"There were other trainings where Government officials were sent abroad in Botswana and Ghana to have the experience of those countries on the issue of human trafficking. In addition to that, one of the officers from the Ministry of Security who was trained on the issue of trafficking is currently working at the National Police School. This training is now introduced in training all officers who pass through the National Police School." KII, non-governmental agency, Conakry*

Many respondents showed a mistrust in the ability of the existing judicial system to prosecute cases of child trafficking especially where a poor family goes up against a well to do family. Some respondents mentioned that the legislation against child trafficking in Guinea was weak, since punishments to offenders were not stringent enough to prohibit other would-be offenders from carrying out similar offences. Other respondents emphasized that even with the weak laws, the prosecution and law enforcement system is not strong enough to arrest and subsequently bring perpetrators to justice. Rampant cases of corruption within the police and judicial system were also noted to greatly undermine the fight against child trafficking.

> *"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, non-governmental agency, Conakry*

Furthermore, regulation of the domestic workers' sector presents challenges. The sector was not regulated, yet it took up most trafficked children in Guinea, and was a significant source of employment.

3.5.4 Initiatives for prosecution of offenders and protection of survivors of child trafficking

Majority of respondents reported that cases of child trafficking were handled as 'offences against child protection', arguing that they are intuitively within the domain of failure of child protection. Response to child trafficking cases often started with identification of the victim, assessment of their immediate needs, and development of an assistance plan based on identified needs. The assistance may include healthcare where the child needs to be accompanied to hospital, psychosocial support, nutritional care and clothing, amongst others. Where perpetrators are known or identified, the police and the Gendarmerie, specifically OPROGEM, are notified to institute appropriate actions.

3.6 Situations and experiences of child trafficking

Most survivors of child trafficking reported to have been subjected to domestic servitude characterized by long working hours performing multiple tasks with little or no time to rest or even eat food. They also

reported having experienced physical violence from exploiters who often beat them whenever they failed to perform as expected or if they lost the items that they were supposed to sell. Some survivors reported being denied food or being given inadequate quantities of food. Some experienced very severe forms of physical and psychological torture. In order to earn a little extra money, some individuals took on additional work whenever an opportunity presented itself.

"She only enrolled me in a tailoring school a year after my arrival. I still didn't have time for learning there as well because she made me work while insulting me, scolding me and even beating me up. But I had to accept and submit to whatever she asked me to do. (……Respondent shedding tears for a few minutes)…….. She would wake me up every morning to start housework like washing, cleaning, running small errands, cooking. I would end up by helping her at the shop. It was real hell because I wasn't paid and I had no rest. I didn't even have time to go to the tailoring workshop because every time I was about to do it, she would always find work for me to do by scolding me or even beating me." IDI, Survivor of trafficking

"For example, last year, a certain Quran teacher beat up one of his students and tied him on the fire, his belly burned until these intestines came out…. On fire, he stretched him over it. He was beating his back while his stomach was being burnt by fire…. We had to send the child to the hospital." KII, government agency, Boke

She only enrolled me in a tailoring school a year after my arrival. I still didn't have time for learning there as well because she made me work while insulting me, scolding me and even beating me up. But I had to accept and submit to whatever she asked me to do. (……Respondent shedding tears for a few minutes)…….. She would wake me up every morning to start housework like washing, cleaning, running small errands, cooking. I would end up by helping her at the shop. It was real hell because I wasn't paid and I had no rest. I didn't even have time to go to the tailoring workshop because every time I was about to do it, she would always find work for me to do by scolding me or even beating me." IDI, Survivor of trafficking

"She used to intimidate the child and threaten to beat her up if she ever told me what was going on the few rare times I spoke with the child." IDI, survivors of child trafficking

Whenever one wanted to leave, they received promises of an education or that they would be taken to learn a craft such as tailoring in the near future, provided they were diligent with their work. However, all the promised opportunities rarely materialised, but they kept the victims hoping that they would benefit from their captivity.

"They succeeded in keeping me there through lies and promises. They told my father to allow me to go and study in Conakry because the quality of education in Conakry was better. They said all the good teachers were found there and that there were many opportunities in Conakry. I was told that staying in town increases the chances of success, of traveling and of being empowered. They bought me clothes for occasions and promised to buy me phones like those of their children or my classmates. But the truth eventually came out and my dad and I realized it was a trick and that my "aunt" instead needed someone to help her do her chores. .....A maid she could use for her own interest without payment hence the idea of going to the village to find a child of a friend or relative to be exploited." IDI, survivors of child trafficking

There was lack of communication between the survivors of child trafficking and their parents/ guardians. In most cases, the victims were not allowed to communicate freely with their relatives as perpetrators feared that they would share their plight. In cases where communication was permitted, it was done under close supervision of the exploiter, who gave guidance on what could be discussed. Cutting off or controlling communication with a child's family or the outside community further facilitates control and exploitation, and worsens the psychological trauma experienced by the child.

"My parents and I weren't in contact. When I went back to my mother, she told me she tried to contact me but every time the lady called, she told her I had gone to play with my friends. I neither spoke to my father nor my mother nor with people in the family. Not even with my brothers until my return." IDI, survivors of child trafficking

"Very rarely, since the child did not live with her. Whenever I called during the few rare times, she told me to call later in the evening because the child was at school and in the evening, she goes to the place where the child is. She prepares the child before I call her and when I call she puts the phone on loud and the child couldn't say anything." IDI, parent of a survivor

3.7 Rescue pathways for survivors of child trafficking

According to survivors of child trafficking, there are three main rescue pathways for victims: community-, family- and survivor-led pathways. The survivor-led pathway occurs when the victim of child trafficking initiates their escape from captivity, often when there is laxity in the stringent control measures imposed by the perpetrators, providing an opportunity for escape. This form of escape is more likely to occur when the victim discovers that they were being exploited. Survivor-led escape also occurs when the victim has gone through enormous cycles of exploitation that they decide to escape from captivity against all odds, as they cannot continue with the status quo.

The family-led pathway for rescue involves a family member(s) rescuing the victim of child trafficking. It is often triggered by the realization that the promises earlier made by the traffickers to the victim's family will likely not be met, or when they realize that their child is in great danger under the exploitative activities.

The community-led rescue pathway entails community members like neighbors initiating efforts to rescue the victim from captivity. Most victims got help from individuals who lived in the same community as they did, and in some cases from people who lived in the same household. Some of the help included provision of food whenever they did not have enough. Other help included financial support which they used to escape from their exploiters.

"My neighbors are the only ones who assisted me. They gave me food when I was hungry whenever they had enough to eat." IDI female survivor, Boke

"This experience ended the day I rebelled against Hadja Salé in front of her son because I was fed up of not having enough to eat and yet I was working like a donkey and I was not being paid. I left after that quarrel. I know many young people from my village who are maids in Kindia, Mamou, Conakry and others. I know they are in the same situation as me. I speak with those who are here and some tell us about the experiences of others. I didn't hear about any help if there was any. Personally, I haven't received any help." IDI survivor, Mamou

It is important to note that some victims wanted to escape from captivity but were not able to because they lacked the financial means, or hoped that the promises made to them would be fulfilled eventually if they were 'patient'. When they were able to save sufficient money for transport, they quit or escaped and returned to their families.

Discovery that they were being lied to was also another motivator for some survivors to escape. For some survivors, escape from their exploiters was triggered by discovering that their wages were not being paid as promised or that they were being paid to the intermediaries who did not remit the money to them.

"They always made me believe that I was going to study or that I was going to learn a job or profession but when I realized those were all lies, I quit." IDI female survivor, Mamou

"I used the money I had saved and supplemented it with what my mother gave me to pay for my transport. I left to come here at 2:00am. I didn't inform them when I left." IDI female survivor, Boke

3.8 Impact of child trafficking

Child trafficking had a multi-dimensional impact on individuals, their families and even their communities of origin. Impact manifested through physical, mental and other psycho-social parameters. Survivors of trafficking suffered both mental and physical health issues as a result of their experiences. Physical effects that were reported included a weakened body state, poor health, bruises, cuts, or other untreated medical ailments. Mental health effects included psychological trauma, some of it as severe as Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) *(Gozdziak & Bump, 2008).*

Physical health effects resulted from beatings, compounded by denial of health care by exploiters. Mental health issues on the other hand developed as a result of torture and mistreatment by exploiters. Poor mental health also developed as victims started to realize that they had not acquired any useful skills compared to their peers, and that their quality of life was not as promised. This trauma often drives them into a state of hopelessness, and greatly affects their quality of life, which may lead them into other forms of antisocial behaviour like prostitution, robbery and other crime. This especially true for those who have feelings of 'already being compromised'. The mental health needs created a need for routine counselling and psycho-social support to enable survivors of trafficking overcome their trauma, including PTSD.

> *"They are traumatized to such an extent that they lose hope and it affects their health and social conditions. The exploitation and experiences of trafficking these children go through destroys them in a way and obviously affects their whole life and hinders their development." KII, non-governmental agency, Conakry*

Some reactions from survivors suggested severe mental distress including depression and t PTSD, which greatly affected their overall health and wellbeing.

> *"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." IDI, female survivor, Mamou*

Children who are trafficked miss out on education and often reported poor nutrition, as their exploiters do not give them an opportunity to continue with their education, in addition to feeding them poorly. These collectively affected their chances of future success as they lacked skills to earn a living to support themselves and their families.

> *"His wife subjected me to forced domestic labour which I could not bear physically such as fetching dozens of 20 litre jerricans of water every day, cleaning the house, cooking utensils, clothes, selling water and soap without rest. Since I was all the time busy doing housework, I was always sent back home for being late by my two teachers both at the French school and Islamic school. I was even often deprived of food. All this impacted my studies and I didn't acquire any professional skill as well." IDI, female survivor, Mamou*

> *"They are traumatized to such an extent that they lose hope and it affects their health and social conditions. The exploitation and trafficking experience which these children go through destroys them in a way and obviously affects their whole life and hinders their development." KII, non-governmental agency, Conakry*

Some key informants revealed that the process of re-integrating survivors of child trafficking had some challenges: some survivors were used to earning some money regularly, and so were not willing to take up the rehabilitation packages offered to them including education and stabilization in the home as they did not provide opportunities for quick monetary returns.

"If you ask the child to go back to school even if you pay their tuition fees, you are creating all that for their reintegration ...that's it. Those are children who are used to working and have earned something little." KII, non-governmental agency, Conakry

Child trafficking negatively affected relationships in survivors' families, because many victims were trafficked by relatives or friends of the family. As such, rifts often arose between victims' families and their trafficker-relatives when the former learnt about the conditions under which their children were living and working, and the falsehoods that were used to lure them into the exploitative situation(s).

"This is a bad community practice as it breeds hatred between those who take the children and those from whom the children are taken. ……The family was really upset with me because the person who picked her up was my friend. This caused a lot of problems between my husband's parents and me." IDI, Parent of survivor, Boke

At community level, the lack of skills amongst the young generation that falls victim to child trafficking implies that they will not be in position to contribute to the economic development of the communities to which they belong. This in turn will affect the development of the country as a whole, and also contributes to other challenges like early marriages and teenage pregnancy.

"Child trafficking has a negative impact on the community because if children who are supposed to be the future of tomorrow and develop the community are victims of exploitation, deprived of studies and development, what kind of community shall we have? I think it will be deprived of local development." FGD, Adult male, Boke

The post trafficking period was associated with some positive experiences for families. First, families were very happy to be reunited with the survivors, some of whom had been long-lost. Secondly, there were reports that financial incentives were given to support the families of the returnees, especially for the children's rehabilitation of the children. These were mostly given by CSOs supporting the reintegration of victims of trafficking. In other instances, the friction between affected families and traffickers sometimes resulted in a positive outcome as some communities where this had happened started to shun the idea of sending their children into similar arrangements. Furthermore, these communities later became allies and advocates to combat child trafficking and related acts of violence against children.



4.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion, there is a high burden of child trafficking in hot spot regions of Boke and Mamou, with the latter being the most affected. Traffickers often target vulnerable people in rural areas, from where they get children to take to urban areas. Commonly, deception is used to lure their victims into a vice characterized by fraud, deceit and false promises, controlling and limiting victims' movements, exploitation, deprivation of basic needs, threats of harm to victims or their families, and physical harm to the victims. Parents give away their children into trafficking experiences in exchange for money or goods like food, clothing and others. Conakry, the coastal capital city of Guinea, was mentioned by many respondents as a common destination for those who are subjected to domestic servitude in well-to-do households for the financial benefit of their exploiters.

The drivers of child trafficking are related to economic, socio-cultural challenges and sub-optimal enforcement of laws against the vice. There were major gaps in parenting at family level, where parents who were unable to take care of their children often decided to give them away to middlemen or directly to traffickers in the hope that they would take care of their basic necessities like food, shelter and education, amongst others. However, upon taking custody of the children, the traffickers exploit them for their personal benefit. Widespread poverty, lack of awareness about the phenomenon of child trafficking, and high rates of corruption have been reported to substantially fuel child trafficking in Guinea.

In order to deal with the factors that promote the vice, respondents suggested a number of measures to combat child trafficking in Guinea, as highlighted below:

Sensitization of communities and policy actors
Whereas there have been efforts by the Government and partners to increase awareness of child trafficking among stakeholders, it is imperative to strengthen these efforts. Sensitisation of stakeholders about child trafficking and other related forms of exploitation should be done at all levels. In order to strengthen the fight against child trafficking, it was recommended that there should be consensus about definition and context of child trafficking amongst the various actors from community to national level, including the differences between child work, labour and trafficking. Modules on child trafficking should also be incorporated into the curricula of learners to enhance their awareness about the vice.

It is also imperative to use the voices and experiences of survivors to create awareness of the scourge brought about by child trafficking and related offences. Majority of previous efforts to raise awareness about trafficking have largely concentrated on cross border trafficking and have not utilised survivors of trafficking or their parents to champion change within their communities, specifically with regard to internal child trafficking. Survivors of child trafficking and their parents of survivors should therefore be strategically involved in awareness-raising activities, and where possible, they should be used as change agents in communities to reduce the vice.

Additionally, respondents recommended that there was need to raise awareness about child trafficking in public places such as markets, places of worship like mosques and churches, and others. CSOs could champion this civic education and also explore better approaches to sensitize communities on child trafficking, such as through skits/drama; involvement of the media by broadcasting of change messages and testimonies of survivors of child trafficking on community radios and televisons; and organizing door to door sensitizations.

Strengthen existing structures
Notable progress has been made in the fight against child trafficking with the establishment of OPROGEM, a special police unit charged with fighting against child trafficking in Guinea. There is need to strengthen the work of such institutions by building their capacity and increasing resources to allocated to them so that they are able to identify and prosecute cases of child trafficking under existing laws. Furthermore, special attention should be given towards funding activities against child trafficking, including establishing and funding of rehabilitation/ reception centres to receive victims of trafficking.

The legal framework should be strengthened to address critical loopholes and inefficiencies that are often exploited by the perpetrators of child trafficking. Tthe law should protect survivors of child trafficking that are exploited in the informal sector. In addition, there should be legal provisions for penalizing guardians who hand over children for the purpose of trafficking and related offences. The MASPFE in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice and other actors need to establish a legal framework to govern or regulate initiatives and foster families that take care of survivors of child trafficking, especially in areas that do not have functional shelters.

There is also need to restore trust in the judicial system amongst community members as a means to increase the number of child trafficking cases identified and reported. The police and judicial system need to investigate cases of child trafficking to completion. Justice should be seen to prevail, and child trafficking cases are expeditiously handled, reducing the time for completion of court cases.

The challenge of access to courts of law by witnesses and survivors of child trafficking needs to be addressed from a multi-dimensional perspective including grantueed protection of witnesses and survivors against harm from traffickers; provision of free legal services/aid to survivors of child trafficking; and provision of incentives in form of transport refund to survivors and witnesses for court appearances.

Anti-child trafficking initiatives should strengthen the technical capacity of the security forces so to enhance their ability to identify child trafficking cases. In addition, Chiefs of Quartiers need to be trained so that they are able to inform the right authorities in case of any suspected cases of trafficking.

The Government of the Republic of Guinea should establish monitoring and evaluation systems to support Prevention, Protection and Prosecution activities with regard to child trafficking. The monitoring system should leverage ICT infrastructure for timely reporting or notification, follow up, and prosecution of perpetrators as well as feedback loops.

Promoting equitable access to education
Social services such as education are disproportionately distributed across the country. Many children fell victim to child trafficking as they sought for education. It is important to improve access to quality and affordable education across the country to prevent movement in quest for it. Furthermore, the Government should ensure equitable access to basic and tertiary education, through construction of more schools and deliberately improve access to tertiary and vocational schools where children learn skills that improve their livelihoods and resilience. This will also address the challenge faced by majority of children in rural areas of travelling very long distances every day to access schools. It is also important to sensitise communities about the importance and benefits of educating their children. CSOs and community-based organisations could play a role in fostering awareness and highlighting the inequities in access to education, especially among the most vulnerable populations, so that more resources can be strategically channelled there.

Financial empowerment for communities
Poverty was reported as a key factor in increasing a child's vulnerability to trafficking. There is need to financially empower communities to improve their livelihoods through building their resilience and ability to generate sustainable income for their households. Therefore, wealth creation programs, economic empowerment and livelihood projects/initiatives implemented by the Government of the Republic of Guinea and CSOs should target underprivileged and low-income communities, especially in rural areas to reduce their vulnerability to exploitation and trafficking related activities. By having a sustainable income, families will be able to meet their basic needs and will not need to seek ways of earning a living through their children.
It is also relevant to promote access and utilization of family planning services so that parents are able to have the number of children that they can take care of.

Strengthening institutional capacity
The CNLTPPA is mandated to coordinate anti-trafficking initiatives as well as lead the operationalization of the Action Plan against TIP in Guinea. Therefore, sufficient funding for the CNLTPPA needs to be ring-faced, in enable it to execute its mandate. The capacity of the CNLTPPA members, judiciary, police, legislators, and other key stakeholders like the SYPEG needs to be strengthened, with regard to anti-trafficking approaches including

identification, investigation, prosecution, and others. Furthermore, it is recommended that lawyers should be trained on trafficking issues and also encourage them to defend victims of TIP.
In addition, there should be strict enforcement of laws pertaining to child trafficking and protection. This will also increase the confidence of the communities in law enforcement units.
Furthermore, the Government of the Republic of Guinea and development partners should support research initiatives in the field of human trafficking, to generate data to inform policy and decision making.

Multi-stakeholder engagement
An effective response to child trafficking requires a multi-sectoral approach. Programs that implement anti-trafficking initiatives need involve key community actors like Chiefs of Quartiers, transportation union, 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 multi-sectoral 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 utilisation 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.

Decentralization of the CNLTPPA
It was recommended that the operations of the CNLTPPA be decentralized to foster effectiveness of anti-trafficking initiatives. The following options could be explored:

a) identify an office(s) for the Committee at prefecture and district levels;

b) provide the office with resources and a budget; and continuously train its members;

c) increase the number of social workers from the MASPFE that are assigned within communities.

d) decentralize other units involved in child trafficking at district and village levels.

e) Strengthen the SYPEG.



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Appendix I: Data collection activities, data sources and sample size for the qualitative study

Category	Data source	Est. no. of participants
KIIs with representatives of Government Agencies and NGOs at national and local levels	Key informants from Government Agencies: Ministry of Social Welfare/Action, Ministry of Justice, Police unit in-charge of-Gender and child protection unit, Key informants from national level NGOs/INGOs: IOM, UNICEF's child protection unit, Sabou Guinée Key Informants from regional local government leaders from 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
IDIs with referred survivors of child trafficking and their parents/ guardians in geographic hot-spots for child trafficking.	Opinion leaders and/or NGOs were requested to identify survivors of child trafficking and/or their parents/guardians, so as to obtain detailed interviews from them. Some victims were 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 II: 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. Veuillez 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:
1.1 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?
1.2 Que pense votre communauté du fait que des enfants soient surchargés de travail ou exploités lorsqu'ils travaillent à l'extérieur de la maison?
1.3 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-traites 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 tra-

vaillent 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 a 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 réagie 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?

• **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 collabourations 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

Appendix III: Demographic characteristics of all household members

Characteristic	Category	Boke n=19,388		Mamou n=5,112		Overall n=24,500	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Gender	Male	9,295	47.9	2,407	47.1	11,702	47.8
	Female	10,093	52.1	2,705	52.9	12,798	52.2
Relationship to the respondent	Respondent	2,249	11.6	797	15.6	3,046	12.4
	Spouse	2,053	10.6	685	13.4	2,738	11.2
	Son/Daughter	7,376	38	2,212	43.3	9,588	39.1
	Mother/Father	240	1.2	50	1	290	1.2
	Brother/Sister	475	2.4	73	1.4	548	2.2
	Other	6,995	36.1	1,295	25.3	8,290	33.8
Relationship to head of household	Head	2,249	11.6	797	15.6	3,046	12.4
	Spouse	2,923	15.1	852	16.7	3,775	15.4
	Son/Daughter	7,368	38	1,873	36.6	9,241	37.7
	Mother/Father	1,828	9.4	612	12	2,440	10
	Brother/Sister	741	3.8	58	1.1	799	3.3
	Other	4,279	22.1	920	18	5,199	21.2
Mean household size	Mean(SD)	10.2(4.1)		7.5(2.9)		9.6(4.1)	
Household size (number of people in household)	0-4	633	3.3	519	10.2	1,152	4.7
	5-9	9,285	47.9	3,553	69.5	12,838	52.4
	10+	9,470	48.8	1,040	20.3	10,510	42.9
Mean number of children in the household	Mean (SD)	5.9(2.9)		4.6 (2.1)		5.7(2.8)	
Age categories of all household members	0-4	2,561	13.2	711	13.9	3,722	13.4
	5 - 17	7,571	39.1	2,105	41.2	9,676	39.5
	18-29	3,957	20.4	555	10.9	4,512	18.4
	30-39	1,958	10.1	462	9	2,420	9.9
	40-49	1,323	6.8	413	8.1	1,736	7.1
	50-59	948	4.9	332	6.5	1,280	5.2
	60-69	611	3.2	276	5.4	887	3.6
	70-100	459	2.4	258	5	717	2.9

Appendix IV: Perceptions of family welfare

Characteristic	Category	Boke (n=2,249)		Mamou (n=797)		Overall (n=3046)	
		No.	%	No.	No.	%	No.
Perception of family's economic status	Strongly Agree/Agree	140	6.2	52	6.5	192	6.3
	Neutral	52	2.3	7	0.9	59	1.9
	Disagree/ Strongly Disagree	2,057	91.5	738	92.6	2,795	91.8
Overall, my household is able to live on its present income	Strongly Agree/Agree	1,409	62.7	545	68.4	1,954	64.1
	Neutral	68	3	5	0.6	73	2.4
	Disagree/ Strongly Disagree	772	34.3	247	31	1,019	33.5
There is enough food or money for food to feed all the people in this household	Strongly Agree/Agree	285	12.7	70	8.8	355	11.7
	Neutral	108	4.8	3	0.4	111	3.6
	Disagree/ Strongly Disagree	1,856	82.5	724	90.8	2,580	84.7
There is enough money for school fees to send every child in the household to school	Strongly Agree/Agree	149	6.6	40	5	189	6.2
	Neutral	74	3.3	8	1	82	2.7
	Disagree/ Strongly Disagree	2,026	90.1	749	94	2,775	91.1
There is enough money to supply clothing for everyone in the household	Strongly Agree/Agree	116	5.2	37	4.6	153	5
	Neutral	47	2.1	9	1.1	56	1.8
	Disagree/ Strongly Disagree	2,086	92.8	751	94.2	2,837	93.1
There is enough money to supply medicine for everyone in the household	Strongly Agree/Agree	144	6.4	42	5.3	186	6.1
	Neutral	68	3	5	0.6	73	2.4
	Disagree/ Strongly Disagree	2,037	90.6	750	94.1	2,787	91.5

Appendix V: Impact of COVID-19 on households

Characteristic	Category	Boke 2,249		Mamou 797		Total 3,046	
		No.	col%	No	col%	No	col%
Welfare of families in your community	Very positive impact/ positive impact	125	5.6	30	3.8	155	5.1
	Neutral	203	9	29	3.6	232	7.6
	Very negative impact/ Negative impact	1,921	85.4	738	92.6	2,659	87.3
Welfare of children in your community	Very positive impact/ positive impact	125	5.6	30	3.8	155	5.1
	Neutral	203	9	29	3.6	232	7.6
	Very negative impact/ Negative impact	1,921	85.4	738	92.6	2,659	87.3
Exploitation of children	Very positive impact/ positive impact	134	6	66	8.3	200	6.6
	Neutral	209	9.3	35	4.4	244	8
	Very negative impact/ Negative impact	1,906	84.7	696	87.3	2,602	85.4
Access to essential social services	Very positive impact/ positive impact	162	7.2	13	1.6	175	5.7
	Neutral	361	16.1	95	11.9	456	15
	Very negative impact/ Negative impact	1,726	76.7	689	86.4	2,415	79.3

Appendix VI: Descriptive characteristics for child labour among children in sampled households

Characteristic	Category	Boke n=3075		Mamou n=749		Overall n=3824	
		No.	%	No.	No.	%	No.
Among those not in school, reasons for not being in a formal school (n=3824)	No money to pay for his/her education	1,101	35.8	421	56.2	1,522	39.8
	Needs to be working for household/family	312	10.1	24	3.2	336	8.8
	Married/Pregnancy	48	1.6	6	0.8	54	1.4
	Abuse/Violence/Bullying	4	0.1	1	0.1	5	0.1
	No school nearby/No Admission/No Teacher	923	30	284	37.9	1,207	31.6
	Attending vocational school	152	4.9	57	7.6	209	5.5
	Sickness	110	3.6	32	4.3	142	3.7
	Refused to go to school	347	11.3	60	8	407	10.6
	Other	731	23.8	133	17.8	864	22.6
	Total	7,571	100	2,105	100	9,676	100
The child has worked in the last 12 months	No	2,574	34	607	28.8	3,181	32.9
	Yes	4,997	66	1,498	71.2	6,495	67.1
Child is involved in any of the following type of work in the last year	Domestic work	1,048	13.8	357	17	1,405	14.5
	Mining/quarrying	89	1.2	26	1.2	115	1.2
	Agricultural work	3,088	40.8	992	47.1	4,080	42.2
	trading/vending activities	1,275	16.8	324	15.4	1,599	16.5
	Fishing	252	3.3	42	2	294	3
	Pottering (carrying heavy objects)	3,313	43.8	883	41.9	4,196	43.4
	Sex work (selling or giving any type of sexual service)	47	0.6	10	0.5	57	0.6
	Begging	92	1.2	8	0.4	100	1
	Motorcycle taxi driving	80	1.1	16	0.8	96	1
	Manufacturing	125	1.7	13	0.6	138	1.4
	Working in workshops (e.g., crafts, mechanics)	732	9.7	101	4.8	833	8.6
	Construction	425	5.6	63	3	488	5

Appendix VI continued

Characteristic	Category	Boke n=3075		Mamou n=749		Overall n=3824	
		No.	%	No.	No.	%	No.
Number of sectors in which the child worked	0	2,574	34	607	28.8	3,181	32.9
	1	1,731	22.9	587	27.9	2,318	24
	2	1,648	21.8	559	26.6	2,207	22.8
	3	1,018	13.4	241	11.4	1,259	13
	4	426	5.6	80	3.8	506	5.2
	5	123	1.6	21	1	144	1.5
	6	36	0.5	7	0.3	43	0.4
	7	12	0.2	3	0.1	15	0.2
	8	2	0	0	0	2	0
	12	1	0	0	0	1	0
The child has been exposed to hazardous work (Denominator is all children who have ever worked)	No	1,173	23.5	295	19.7	1,468	22.6
	Yes	3,824	76.5	1,203	80.3	5,027	77.4
	Total	4,997	100	1,498	100	6,495	100
Child has performed work away from the home in the last year that involved any of the following	Carrying heavy loads	3,165	63.3	1,002	66.9	4,167	64.2
	Using dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery	491	9.8	30	2	521	8
	Exposure to dust/fumes/gas	2,476	49.5	603	40.3	3,079	47.4
	Exposure to extreme cold/heat/humidity	2,805	56.1	518	34.6	3,323	51.2
	Exposure to loud noise or vibration	673	13.5	34	2.3	707	10.9
	None of the above	1,173	23.5	295	19.7	1,468	22.6
Among those working away from the home: who are they working for	Own/Self	1,361	27.2	165	11	1,526	23.5
	Family/Household	4,237	84.8	1,290	86.1	5,527	85.1
	Extended Family/Relative	924	18.5	187	12.5	1,111	17.1
	Working for a company	85	1.7	9	0.6	94	1.4
	Stranger	317	6.3	15	1	332	5.1
	No one	315	6.3	80	5.3	395	6.1
	Other	117	2.3	51	3.4	168	2.6
	Don't know	25	0.5	14	0.9	39	0.6
Prevalence of child labour among those working away outside home	No child labor	91	1.8	18	1.2	109	1.7
	Child labor	4,906	98.2	1,480	98.8	6,386	98.3
Mean hours worked outside home in last 7 days	Mean (SD)	15.9(21.6)		8.6(14.5)		14.3(20.4)	
	Median (IQR)	6(0-24)		0(0-14)		4(0-21)	

Appendix VI continued

Characteristic	Category	Boke n=3075		Mamou n=749		Overall n=3824	
		No.	%	No.	No.	%	No.
The number of hours worked outside the home in the last 7 days was typical for this person.	Yes	893	17.9	440	29.4	1,333	20.5
	No, usually works more hours	1,226	24.5	128	8.5	1,354	20.9
	No, usually works fewer hours	423	8.5	99	6.6	522	8.0
	Don't know	4	0.1	7	0.5	11	0.2
	Does not apply	2,451	49.1	824	55.0	3,275	50.4
Level of certainty about the number of hours reported (on a scale of 1 to 10)	Mean (SD)	8.7(2.1)		8.8(1.5)		8.7(1.9)	
Prevalence of child labour among those working away inside home	No child labor	281	5.6	72	4.8	353	5.4
	Child labor	4,716	94.4	1,426	95.2	6,142	94.6
Mean hours worked inside home in last 7 days	Mean (SD)	13.1(12.9)		13.7(11.9)		13.2(12.7)	
	Median (IQR)	10(3-20)		14(6-21)		10(4-21)	
Was the number of hours worked inside the home in the last 7 days typical for this person?	1. yes	1,989	39.8	753	50.3	2,742	42.2
	2. no, usually works more hours	1,994	39.9	450	30.0	2,444	37.6
	3. no, usually works less hours	813	16.3	265	17.7	1,078	16.6
	5. does not apply	201	4.0	30	2.0	231	3.6
Level of certainty about the number of hours reported (on a scale of 1 to 10)	Mean (SD)	8.5 (2.2)		8.7(1.4)		8.6	

Appendix VII: Distribution of child labour by across various characteristics– row percentages

Characteristic	Category	Yes (n=7,650)		No (n=2,026)		Total (n=9,676)
		No.	row%	No.	row%	No.
Region	Boke	5,930	78.3	1,641	21.7	7,571
	Mamou	1,720	81.7	385	18.3	2,105
Gender	Male	3,821	77.5	1,108	22.5	4,929
	Female	3,829	80.7	918	19.3	4,747
Residence	Urban	1,980	75	661	25	2,641
	Rural	5,670	80.6	1,365	19.4	7,035
Child's age	5-9 years	3,565	77.8	1,017	22.2	4,582
	10-14 years	2,932	86.7	450	13.3	3,382
	15-17 years	1,153	67.3	559	32.7	1,712
Household member currently lives in the home	No	715	73.7	255	26.3	970
	Yes	6,935	79.7	1,771	20.3	8,706
Education level	None	2,444	76.4	753	23.6	3,197
	Primary	4,621	83.2	934	16.8	5,555
	Secondary	583	63.6	333	36.4	916
	Tertiary	2	25	6	75	8
Orphanhood status	No	6,862	79.4	1,776	20.6	8,638
	Single Orphan	788	75.9	250	24.1	1,038
Sector of work	Domestic work	1,201	85.5	204	14.5	1,405
	Mining/quarrying	113	98.3	2	1.7	115
	Agricultural work	3,884	95.2	196	4.8	4,080
	trading/vending activities	1,503	94	96	6	1,599
	Fishing	287	97.6	7	2.4	294
	Pottering (carrying heavy objects)	4,078	97.2	118	2.8	4,196
	Sex work (selling or giving any type of sexual service)	51	89.5	6	10.5	57
	Begging	94	94	6	6	100
	Motorcycle taxi driving	92	95.8	4	4.2	96
	Manufacturing	134	97.1	4	2.9	138
	Working in workshops (e.g., crafts, mechanics)	776	93.2	57	6.8	833
	Construction	478	98	10	2	488

Appendix VIII: Child trafficking against demographic characteristics

Characteristics and Options		Not involved in Child trafficking (n=3877)		Involved in Child trafficking (n=5799)		Total (n=9676)
		No.	row%	No.	row%	No.
Region	Boke	3,058	40.4	4,513	59.6	7,571
	Mamou	819	38.9	1,286	61.1	2,105
Gender of HH member	Male	1,905	38.6	3,024	61.4	4,929
	Female	1,972	41.5	2,775	58.5	4,747
Residence type	Urban	1,231	46.6	1,410	53.4	2,641
	Rural	2,646	37.6	4,389	62.4	7,035
Age category	5-9 years	2,328	50.8	2,254	49.2	4,582
	10-14 years	1,084	32.1	2,298	67.9	3,382
	15-17 years	465	27.2	1,247	72.8	1,712
Child currently lives in the home	No	300	30.9	670	69.1	970
	Yes	3,577	41.1	5,129	58.9	8,706
Child's level of education completed	None	1,274	39.8	1,923	60.2	3,197
	Primary	2,238	40.3	3,317	59.7	5,555
	Secondary	360	39.3	556	60.7	916
	Tertiary	5	62.5	3	37.5	8
Orphanhood status	None	3,465	40.1	5,173	59.9	8,638
	Orphan	412	39.7	626	60.3	1,038
Child has been involved in any of the following type of work in the last year.	Domestic work	284	20.2	1,121	79.8	1,405
	Mining/quarrying	0	0	115	100	115
	Agricultural work	406	10	3,674	90	4,080
	Trading/vending activities	123	7.7	1,476	92.3	1,599
	Fishing	0	0	294	100	294
	Pottering (carrying heavy objects)	0	0	4,196	100	4,196
	Sex work (selling or giving any type of sexual service)	0	0	57	100	57
	Begging	4	4	96	96	100
	Motorcycle taxi driving	8	8.3	88	91.7	96
	Manufacturing	0	0	138	100	138
	Working in workshops (e.g., crafts, mechanics)	67	8	766	92	833
	Construction	0	0	488	100	488

Appendix IX: Descriptive statistics for the victimhood assessment

Characteristic	Options	Boke (n=1,567)		Mamou (n=570)		Total (2,137)	Total
		No.	col%	No.	col%	No.	col%
Age category	5-9 years	351	22.4	121	21.2	472	22.1
	10-14 years	648	41.4	237	41.6	885	41.4
	15-17 years	568	36.2	212	37.2	780	36.5
Gender of child	Male	1,008	64.4	405	71.1	1,413	66.2
	Female	558	35.6	165	28.9	723	33.8
Ethnicity	Diankanke	37	4.7	7	3	44	4.3
	Landouma	30	3.8	21	9.1	51	5
	Malinke	36	4.5	7	3	43	4.2
	Peulh	400	50.4	141	61.3	541	52.8
	Others	291	36.6	54	23.5	345	33.7
Religion	Christian	23	1.5	0	0	23	1.1
	Muslim	1,541	98.5	570	100	2,111	98.9
Child is a Guinea National	No	22	1.4	16	2.8	38	1.8
	Yes	1,542	98.4	554	97.2	2,096	98.1
	Don't know	3	0.2	0	0	3	0.1
Biological parents alive	Both parents alive	1,019	65	382	67	1,401	65.6
	Lost one parent	427	27.2	162	28.4	589	27.6
	Lost both parents	102	6.5	23	4	125	5.8
	Do not know	19	1.2	3	0.5	22	1
Highest level of education	None	942	60.1	260	45.6	1,202	56.2
	Primary	501	32	224	39.3	725	33.9
	Secondary	97	6.2	75	13.2	172	8
	Others	27	1.7	11	1.9	38	1.8

Appendix X: Victimhood assessment - vulnerability characteristics

Characteristic	Response options	Boke (n=1,567)		Mamou (n=570)		Total (n=2,137)	
		No	col%	No	col%	No	col%
History of going missing	No	1,338	85.4	510	89.5	1,848	86.5
	Yes	229	14.6	60	10.5	289	13.5
Child staying in very bad living conditions when living away from home	Never	295	37.2	23	10.2	318	31.2
	Sometimes	316	39.9	164	72.6	480	47.2
	Always	104	13.1	16	7.1	120	11.8
	Don't know	77	9.7	23	10.2	100	9.8
Child lived apart from their biological parent(s) anytime in the last year	No	155	10.6	69	12.6	224	11.1
	Yes	1,310	89.4	478	87.4	1,788	88.9
Child lived apart from their official guardian anytime in the last year	No	805	77.6	331	68.5	1,136	74.7
	Yes	232	22.4	152	31.5	384	25.3
Child regularly attended school	Never	1,110	70.8	357	62.6	1,467	68.6
	Sometimes	93	5.9	83	14.6	176	8.2
	Always	345	22	123	21.6	468	21.9
	Don't know	19	1.2	7	1.2	26	1.2
Presence of disability	No	1,542	98.4	564	98.9	2,106	98.5
	Yes	25	1.6	6	1.1	31	1.5
Kind of work is the child involved in (if working outside the home)	Performed domestic work	1,066	68	343	60.2	1,409	65.9
	Mining work	42	2.7	15	2.6	57	2.7
	Agricultural work	733	46.8	283	49.6	1,016	47.5
	Trading/vending activities	516	32.9	136	23.9	652	30.5
	Fishing	90	5.7	6	1.1	96	4.5
	Pottering	1,101	70.3	303	53.2	1,404	65.7
	Sex work	18	1.1	3	0.5	21	1
	Begging	111	7.1	8	1.4	119	5.6
	Participated in motorcycle or taxi driving	44	2.8	24	4.2	68	3.2
	manufacturing	73	4.7	23	4	96	4.5
	Working in workshops	373	23.8	145	25.4	518	24.2
	Construction industry	175	11.2	57	10	232	10.9
	Other type of work	99	6.3	19	3.3	118	5.5

Characteristic	Response options	Boke (n=1,567)		Mamou (n=570)		Total (n=2,137)	
		No	col%	No	col%	No	col%
Things that have happened to the child in the last year.	Carried heavy loads	1,133	72.3	345	60.5	1,478	69.2
	Operated heavy machinery	483	30.8	71	12.5	554	25.9
	Exposed to fumes or gasses	793	50.6	256	44.9	1,049	49.1
	Exposed to extreme Temperatures	1,005	64.1	251	44	1,256	58.8
	Exposed to loud noise	485	31	102	17.9	587	27.5
	Don't know	91	5.8	30	5.3	121	5.7
	Forced to work in criminal activities	9	0.6	2	0.4	11	0.5
	Forced to work for someone	584	37.3	53	9.3	637	29.8
	Forced or induced to work to repay a debt owed by someone else	81	5.2	7	1.2	88	4.1
	Adopted under suspicious Circumstances	186	14.2	61	12.8	247	13.8
	Not allowed to contact family	165	24.2	30	16.1	195	22.5
	Taken away to learn trade or skill	461	67.7	131	70.4	592	68.3
Hazardous Work in the network. (n=1544)	No	246	15.7	135	23.7	381	17.8
	Yes	1,321	84.3	435	76.3	1,756	82.2
Things that have happened to the child in the last year. (n=1544)	performed work that involves carrying heavy loads	1,133	76.6	345	63.8	1,478	73.2
	operated heavy machinery or worked with dangerous tools	483	32.6	71	13	554	27.3
	performed work that exposes him/her to dust, fumes, or gases	793	52.5	256	46.9	1,049	51
	performed work that exposes him/her to extreme cold, heat, or humidity	1,005	66.3	251	46	1,256	60.9
	performed work that exposes him/her to loud noise or vibration	485	32.9	102	18.9	587	29.1
	forced or induced to commit illicit/criminal activities/petty crime	9	0.6	2	0.4	11	0.5
	forced or induced to work to work for someone	584	40.2	53	10	637	32.1
	forced or induced to work to repay a debt owed by someone else	81	5.7	7	1.3	88	4.5

Appendix X continued

Characteristic	Response options	Boke (n=1,567)		Mamou (n=570)		Total (n=2,137)	
		No	col%	No	col%	No	col%
Adopted under suspicious circumstances.	No	1,087	82.9	410	85.8	1497	83.7
	Yes	186	14.2	61	12.76	247	13.8
	Don't know	37	2.8	7	1.5	44	2.5
(If living away from parents) Child is not allowed to contact his or her family or is otherwise cut off from family contact by his or her employer. ***(n=867)***	No	470	69.0	145	77.9	615	70.9
	Yes	165	24.2	30	16.1	195	22.5
	Don't know	46	6.8	11	5.9	57	6.6
(If living away from parents) Child was sent away from home to learn some trade or skill. ***(n=867)***	No	203	29.8	52	27.9	255	29.4
	Yes	461	67.7	131	70.4	592	68.3
	Don't know	17	2.5	3	1.6	20	2.3
Sub-group analysis *(Children aged less than 12 years)*							
Spends at least 1 hour in economic activity in a given week ***(n=755)***	No	235	41.6	117	61.6	352	46.6
	Yes	262	46.4	59	31.1	321	42.5
	Don't know	68	12	14	7.4	82	10.9
Spends at least 28 hours in domestic activity in a given week ***(n=755)***	No	216	38.2	114	60	330	43.7
	Yes	279	49.4	62	32.6	341	45.2
	Don't know	70	12.4	14	7.4	84	11.1
If child is aged 12 to 14: Spends at least 14 hours in economic activity in a given week ***(n=602)***	No	165	38	92	54.8	257	42.7
	Yes	203	46.8	60	35.7	263	43.7
	Don't know	66	15.2	16	9.5	82	13.6
If child is aged 12 to 14: Spends at least 42 hours combined in domestic activity and/or economic activity in a given week	No	155	35.7	85	50.6	240	39.9
	Yes	208	47.9	61	36.3	269	44.7
	Don't know	71	16.4	22	13.1	93	15.4
If child is aged 15-17: Spends at least 43 hours in domestic activity and/or economic activity in a given week	No	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Don't know	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child Labor for Children in the network ***(n=2173)***	No	228	14.6	128	22.5	356	228
	Yes	1,339	85.4	442	77.5	1,781	1,339

Appendix XI: NSUM— Known Population Estimates – descriptive statistics

Parameter	Boke Mean(SD)	Mamou Mean(SD)	Total Mean(SD)
People you know who moved into this region from 2010-2015	2.5(4.2)	2.4(10)	2.5(6.2)
Men you know who are widows	1.2(3.2)	0.6(1.7)	1.1(2.9)
People with a disability you know whose main disability was caused by a transportation accident	1(5.9)	0.6(1.6)	0.9(5.2)
People with a disability you know whose main disability was caused by an injury at work	0.8(2.2)	1.5(3.2)	1(2.5)
People with a disability you know whose main disability was caused by polio	2.3(6.2)	1.2(2.7)	2(5.6)
People you know who are completely deaf	1.4(3.6)	0.9(2.2)	1.3(3.3)
Women you know who smoke cigarettes	0.7(2.8)	0.3(1)	0.6(2.5)
Women you know who graduated from high school	1.2(5.9)	0.6(1.8)	1(5.2)
children do you know under the age of 18 who are orphans (both parents are dead)	3.7(19.7)	2.1(5.3)	3.3(17.3)
Children you know under the age of 18 who have at least one parent living abroad	4.9(22.4)	2.5(5.7)	4.3(19.6)
Children you know between the ages of 5 and 17 who have difficulty walking	8.4(27.3)	6.1(7.3)	7.8(24)
Children you know between the ages of 5 and 17 who are covered by any type of health insurance	9.6(28)	7.3(9.8)	9(24.8)
Children you know between the ages of 7 and 14 who use the same language at home that is also used by their teachers at school	4.7(10)	2.7(5.2)	4.2(9.1)
Children you know aged 2-17 who use a hearing aid	3.6(5.4)	2.4(2.9)	3.3(4.9)
Children do you know aged 2-17 who wear glasses for vision correction	3(5.4)	2.2(3.4)	2.8(5)
Children you know aged 2-17 who use equipment or receive assistance for walking	2.7(7)	0.9(1.8)	2.2(6.2)
Girls you know aged 14 and younger who have been entrusted to foster care	1.8(4.7)	0.6(1.3)	1.5(4.1)

Appendix XII: Cross tabulation of vulnerability categories against demographic characteristics

Characteristic	Category	Low vulnerability (n=3,843)		Intermediate (n=4,285)		Strong vulnerability (n=1,548)		Total (n=9,676)
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Region	Boke	3,049	40.3	3,332	44	1,190	15.7	7,571
	Mamou	794	37.7	953	45.3	358	17	2,105
Gender	Male	1,877	38.1	2,199	44.6	853	17.3	4,929
	Female	1,966	41.4	2,086	43.9	695	14.6	4,747
Residence	Urban	1,235	46.8	1,149	43.5	257	9.7	2,641
	Rural	2,608	37.1	3,136	44.6	1,291	18.4	7,035
Age	5-9 years	2,330	50.9	1,710	37.3	542	11.8	4,582
	10-14 years	1,070	31.6	1,657	49	655	19.4	3,382
	15-17 years	443	25.9	918	53.6	351	20.5	1,712
Child currently lives the home	No	233	24	467	48.1	270	27.8	970
	Yes	3,610	41.5	3,818	43.9	1,278	14.7	8,706
Education level	None	1,275	39.9	1,389	43.4	533	16.7	3,197
	Primary	2,218	39.9	2,460	44.3	877	15.8	5,555
	Secondary	345	37.7	433	47.3	138	15.1	916
	Tertiary	5	62.5	3	37.5	0	0	8
Orphanhood status	None	3,433	39.7	3,827	44.3	1,378	16	8,638
	Orphan	410	39.5	458	44.1	170	16.4	1,038



Child trafficking in Guinea