

# ONRTIP's TRAFFICKING BULLETIN

October 2022

**In this issue:**

- The ONRTIP's Human Trafficking E-Learning Tool
- Spotlight on Child Trafficking
- Child Labour vs Child Work: Knowing the Difference

In this month's issue of the Trafficking Bulletin, we highlight the Human Trafficking E-Learning Tool—an innovative tool developed by the Office of the National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons with funding support from the British High Commission in Kingston. We will also shine the spotlight on Child Trafficking

and explore the differences between Child Labour and Child Work.

Despite the work of various government agencies and Ministries to enhance public education on issues relating to children, the ONRTIP considers itself a valuable partner in this effort and will continue to do its part as well in order to promote tools and initiatives that will increase the level of public education and awareness on child trafficking and other issues affecting our nation's children.

A key part of our public education efforts are the research publications and annual reports produced and issued by the Office.



## The ONRTIP's Human Trafficking E-learning Tool

The Human Trafficking E-Learning Tool is an innovative resource that was developed by ONRTIP in partnership with the British High Commission in Kingston to aid in raising the awareness of individuals about the issues surrounding Human Trafficking. It provides first responders and frontline officers who work across different sectors in Jamaica with insight about the general indicators of Human Trafficking and the resources available to support victims. The tool may be accessed through the use of a USB or Flat Disk drive provided by the British High Commission or the Office of the National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons (ONRTIP).



Picture of the E-Learning tool Flat Disk

### The Human Trafficking E-Learning Tool contains eight key sections:

- ♦ **Objectives & Introduction** - provides an overview of the tool's objectives and introduces the topic of Human Trafficking. Individuals are exposed to some statistics about Human Trafficking as well as Jamaica's trafficking legislation.
- ♦ **General Indicators** - explores the general indicators and typologies of Human Trafficking.
- ♦ **Sexual Exploitation** - explores the specific indicators of Sexual Exploitation by examining a case study of a victim. The user's knowledge is tested using practice questions throughout.
- ♦ **Forced Labour** - explores the specific indicators of Forced Labour by examining a case study. The user is then assessed using practice questions throughout.

- ♦ **Domestic Servitude** - explores the specific indicators of Domestic Servitude by examining a victim's experience. The user's knowledge is tested using practice questions.

- ◊ **Forced Criminality** - explores the concept of forced criminality as a recognised type of Human Trafficking
- ◊ **How you can Help?** - Users are also provided with information on the pertinent persons and numbers to call to report a suspected case of Human Trafficking.
- ◊ **Quiz** - The final assessment is a ten (10) question quiz covering all eight sections of the E-Learning Tool. The scores of the user are tallied at the end of the quiz.

To find out how you can obtain a copy of **ONRTIP's Human Trafficking E-learning Tool**,

please call 876.583.3011 or email [info.onrtip@gmail.com](mailto:info.onrtip@gmail.com).

## Child Trafficking in Jamaica



Noted across the world as one of the most grievous forms of child abuse, child trafficking involves the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring, and or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation. The recruitment of child trafficking victims can occur within the online space as well as in-person and may involve the trafficker using coercion,

bribery, establishment of false relationship or other tactics to lure and exploit children for economic gains.

In Jamaica, child trafficking takes on several forms as children can be trafficked within their homes or taken to other locations where they are exploited. Although the word “trafficking” connotes movement, the crime of Trafficking in Persons does not require for there to be any movement, and in cases where parents or guardians are actively trafficking their children, it becomes harder for the untrained eye to identify such victims. When children are trafficked for labour within the domestic setting, this is referred to as domestic servitude. Sometimes child victims can be seen in the streets where they are forced to beg passers-by; other victims can be found in local clubs or bars where their bodies are peddled like wares for commercial sexual exploitation.



It should be noted that what many Jamaicans have termed “child prostitution” is actually child trafficking. Other child victims of trafficking can be forced to carry out criminal activities such as pick pocketing and transporting guns and drugs. Girls are often featured as victims of sexual exploitation, while boys often experience labour exploitation. It is situations such as these facing our nation’s children which make the fight against child trafficking integral to Jamaica’s future.



It is our duty as citizens to protect our children and report suspected cases of child trafficking and other forms of child abuse to the relevant authorities. Section 6 of the Child Care and Protection Act (2004), makes it a duty for prescribed persons and regular citizens to report

instances of child abuse (including child trafficking). Prescribed persons include health professionals, educators, social workers, and child care centre operators, or any person who by virtue of their employment has a responsibility to discharge a duty of care towards a child. Reports of child abuse and children in need of care and protection should be made to the National Children's Registry and/or the Office of the Children's Advocate to facilitate a speedy response to the child's needs.

### Reports of Child Trafficking can be made to any of the following entities:

#### JCF (local police station, JCF-CTOC, CISOCA)

Telephone: 119

Email: [tip.ocid@jcf.gov.jm](mailto:tip.ocid@jcf.gov.jm)

#### NCR and CPFSA

Telephone: 888-PROTECT or 211 (776-8328)

#### OCA

Telephone: 876-967-3225

Email: [info@oca.gov.jm](mailto:info@oca.gov.jm)

#### ONRTIP

Telephone: 876-583-3011

Email: [info.onrtip@gmail.com](mailto:info.onrtip@gmail.com)

#### NATFATIP

Telephone: 906-4923-31 ext. 5411

#### Crime Stop Anonymous Tip Line

Telephone: 311

Remember to check out ONRTIP's Online Resource Library for tools to help you in the fight against Child Trafficking!

Visit

<https://jamaicanationalrapporteur.wordpress.com>

or

<https://jamaicaonrtip.com>

Click on Referral Information, then scroll down to National Referral Mechanism (NRM) where you will see a list of NRM items. Simply click on each link to access the relevant document (s).



## Shining the Spotlight on Child Labour

### 2021: THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR THE ELIMINATION OF CHILD LABOUR



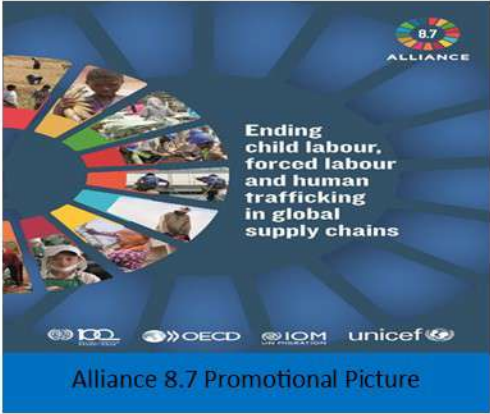
The year 2021 was designated the International Year for the Elimination of Child Labour. According to the International Labour Organization, the purpose of this initiative was to encourage legislative and practical actions to eradicate Child Labour

worldwide. The official launch took place last year and several events were scheduled throughout the year to raise awareness on child labour. The partnership encourages regional, national and organizational stakeholders to develop and implement action plans to fight Child Labour by December 2021. Participants were encouraged to keep records of their progress through videos, reports, blogs and other means.

The term "**Child Labour**" is defined by ILO as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development. It refers to work that:

- i. Is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children; and/or
- ii. Interferes with their schooling by: depriving them of the opportunity to attend school; obliging them to leave school prematurely; or requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work.

This partnership is a much needed one in light of the high numbers of Child Labour victims across the world. Global estimates indicate that over 152 million children are still being exploited for their labour. The data shows that these children are concentrated in the agriculture and service industries.



### Child Labour vs Light Work and Child Work: Knowing the Difference

Locally, children from the rural areas are more involved in Child Labour. Boys are oftentimes featured as victims of Child Labour when compared to girls. Jamaica has signed onto most of the relevant international legal instruments to outlaw Child Labour and has even enacted domestic legislation to further enhance its legislative framework. The Ministry of Labour and Social Security has in recent times promulgated a Light and Hazardous Work List to further address any gaps to counter Child Labour. The reality is



that children should perhaps do some type of work (chores), as it is useful to developing their responsibility and social upbringing. Therefore, it is of vital importance to know the difference between Child Labour and other types of work that are suitable for children such as child work and light work. Certain types of work can be deemed “Child Labour” based on the age group of the child performing these tasks and the applicable laws/policies governing such work.

Child Labour	Light Work	Child Work
Affects child’s health and development	Does not affect health and development	Does not affect health and development
Child does not attend school due to work	Child is still fully enrolled in school	Child is still fully enrolled in school
Child is forced to do work around the house that is too much for him/	Child assists parents around the house	Child helps parents care for the home and family for short periods (not
Child is forced to go out and earn money to provide for the family	Child is helping out in the family business	Teenagers working for a few hours before or after school
Child is fully employed	Child is earning pocket money outside school hours or on weekends	Child works during the holidays to earn pocket money

**Table showing difference between Child Labour, light work and child work**

Under Jamaica’s legislative framework, children under 15 years are prohibited from engaging in any type of formal or structured employment, save for artistic performances. There is also some scope for younger children being allowed to do child work, but not for economic activity. Children between the ages of 13-14 years may also be allowed to do *light work* for a maximum of 14 hours per week. Children 16 years of age and older can be admitted to do some hazardous work with training and supervision. Hazardous work refers to jobs that can interfere with a child’s education or harm a child’s physical, mental or spiritual health and as such while the law permits this, it ought not to be rushed into if it can be avoided.