#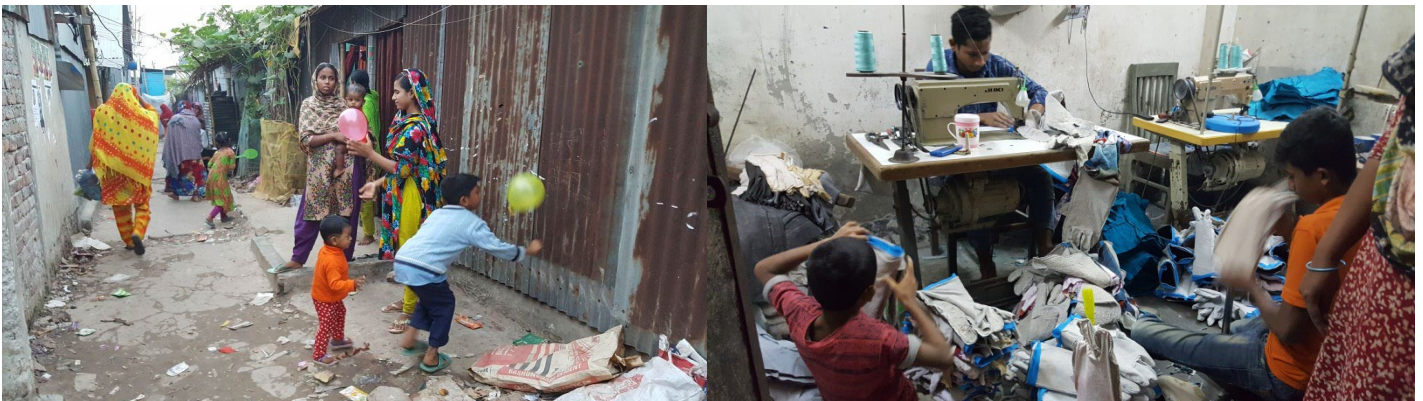 Mapping of Slums and Identifying Children Engaged in Worst Forms of Child Labour Living in Slums and Working in Neighbourhood Areas

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The Child Labour: Action-Research-Innovation in South and South-Eastern Asia (CLARISSA) is a consortium of organisations committed to building a participatory evidence base and generating innovative solutions to the worst forms of child labour in Bangladesh, Myanmar, and Nepal.

Contents

Executive Summary

Introduction

The National Child Labour Survey 2013 estimated that Bangladesh is home to 3.45 million working children, including 1.28 million engaged in hazardous labour. Low commitment from the Ministry of Labour and Employment to tackling hazardous child labour in hidden and informal workplaces pushes the worst forms of child labour (WFCL) into informal, unregulated domains. Making visible hidden and overlooked children who are working on the margins associated with extended supply chains and identifying solutions in these informal spaces is a priority. The CLARISSA consortium, led by the Institute of Development Studies (IDS), UK with the Terre des Hommes Foundation (Tdh), ChildHope UK (CH) and the Consortium for Street Children (CSC) is working with its southern partners and global corporations. The CLARISSA consortium aims to identify hidden and overlooked children and to surface key drivers of modern slavery and WFCL to develop interventions to counteract them through participatory processes.

Dhaka has a population of about 19 million and many think it is a city of fortune. People come from all over the country to settle in Dhaka and many low-cost settlements (known as slums) have emerged since the country became independent.

Findings of national survey reports suggest there is a high concentration of child labour in the slums of Dhaka, linked with the global supply chain of products. In order to understand the drivers of child labour in the slum areas of Dhaka, a research team formed of the Grambangla Unnayan Committee (GUC) with ChildHope UK designed and conducted a mapping and listing exercise, in consultation with CLARISSA consortium colleagues.

Objective

The overall objective of the mapping and listing process was to identify and map children engaged in WFCL living in eight slum areas in Dhaka.

Methodology

The methodology for this task was participatory in nature. Both quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection were used. Methods for data collection included document review, participant observation, key informant interviews (KIIs), mapping, and surveys. The research team used observation as a technique of data collection, especially for mapping the eight slums and their neighbourhoods. A total of 26 KIIs were conducted to understand the slum communities, their neighbourhoods, peoples' livelihoods, and children and their engagement in income-earning activities.

A total of eight slums were selected from Dhaka itself and nearby areas – Tongi and Savar:

- Gajmohal slum area, Hazaribagh Thana, Dhaka (old tannery industry area and leather product manufacturing industrial area);

- Balurmath slum area, Hazaribagh Thana, Dhaka;

- Jhawchar slum area, Hemayetpur, Savar Upaliza, Dhaka (new relocated area for the tannery industry);

- Matuail Bhangapress slum area, Demra and Jatrabari Thana, Dhaka (to represent the packaging, garment, accessory, and waste recycling industries);

- Elias Molla's slum, Mirpur-12, Pallabi Thana, Dhaka;

- Sluice gate slum area, Adabor and Darussalam Thana, Dhaka;

- Dhaka Uddyan-Nobodoy slum area, Mohammadpur Thana, Dhaka; and

- Nishatnagar-Millgate slum area, Tongi Thana, Gazipur (known as a residential area of workers engaged in small recycling industries and shops selling garment recycled materials (*jhut*) and garment accessories.

A mapping tool was used to prepare maps of the eight slums and their neighbourhoods. With cooperation from the key informant interviewees (local slum residents), the research team invited eight to ten people (male and female) to join a discussion about their slum area, covering the number of households and number of residents, the locations of their workplaces, their ability to access education and health care, and their access to other facilities. Three members of the research team facilitated the discussion. The research team, working with information providers, produced maps of the slum neighbourhoods (see Figures 3–10).

At present, there are 175,931 slum households in 3,394 slums in Dhaka City Corporation (North and South) Areas. For the purposes of this study, a census of all households and a semi-structured questionnaire were used to count the slum populations. Across the eight sample slums, 2,400 households were targeted. Respondents were available at 1,719 of the 2,400 households at the time of the survey.

Analysis of the data was carried out using descriptive summary statistics and graphical representation. Quantitative data were processed and analysed with the help of manual coding and statistical software, SPSS for Windows. Qualitative data were processed manually.

The mapping and survey tasks were conducted over a period of 20 days during December 2018 and January 2019.

Findings

Socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of the survey population

A large majority of respondents (76.4 per cent) migrated to Dhaka in search of work or a better livelihood. Other reasons for migration were poverty (15.8 per cent), river erosion (3.5 per cent), natural disaster (1.0 per cent), etc. Findings of the survey show that 54.91 per cent of the slum inhabitants are illiterate.

The study found that household members worked as garment workers (12.4 per cent), in tanning and dressing leather (4.9 per cent), as construction workers (3.1 per cent), domestic workers (3.3 per cent), in garment waste (*jhut*) sorting/day labourer in *jhut* in recycling shops (4.0 per cent), as rickshaw/van/cart pullers (4.8 per cent), transport drivers (2.0 per cent), packaging/carton industry workers (2.0 per cent), recycling workers in shops (3.4 per cent), in manufacturing leather footwear (1.2 per cent), as waste pickers in the informal sector (waste picking from dump site/street) (1.0 per cent), day labourer/unskilled worker (0.9 per cent) and housewife (11.9 per cent), and 17.1 per cent were students.

Income of the slum population

Findings show that 57.1 per cent of the slum inhabitants earn their living. The per capita monthly income is Tk.4,918.63 (US$59.00) and the average monthly household income is Tk.18,045 (US$216.00). The per capita monthly income of working children aged 5–17 years is Tk.5,844 (US$70.00).

Working children in the survey area

Across the 1,719 households, a total of 2,056 children aged 5–17 years were identified. Of those, 764 children (37.2 per cent) reported that they work for money. However, analysis shows that the rate of prevalence by age group of children varies considerably. In the 5–11 years age group, 6.9 per cent of children were found to be working, whereas in the 12–13 years age group, 35.6 per cent of children were working. For the 14–17 years age group, 69.3 per cent of children were working.

A range of reasons were given for children earning money in the various households. The main reasons were: the family needed additional income (77.4 per cent), parents sent them to work (5.2 per cent), the child was orphaned and had to support him/herself (3.0 per cent), the family has debts to pay (2.4 per cent), the parents are sick and unable to work (1.4 per cent), the child is not interested in going to school (10.7 per cent).

WFCL in the survey area

Most (57.9 per cent) working children (5–17 years of age) work for 9–12 hours a day, with 34.6 per cent working five to eight hours a day. Alarmingly, 6.8 per cent of the children work for more than 12 hours a day. Most children (62.4 per cent) work six days per week, with 34.6 per cent working seven days a week. Analysis shows that 91.6 per cent of working children work more than 42 hours a week.

The children who were identified as employed in WFCL worked either more than 42 hours a week or worked with any of the 38 identified processes/activities deemed hazardous for children listed in the gazette notification. The survey found that 34.6 per cent of all children living in the slum areas were engaged in work. Findings also show that 93.2 per cent of these

working children were found to be engaged in WFCL. However, the rate of prevalence of WFCL varied by age group, the general trend being an increase as the children get older. Findings show that 5.5 per cent of children aged 5–11 years were identified as employed in WFCL. Among children aged 12–13 years, the rate in WFCL was 32.7 per cent. Among children aged 14–17 years the rate was 65.7 per cent.

Rates also varied by sex: of the children surveyed and found to be working in WFCL, 61.4 per cent were male and 38.6 per cent were female.

More than a quarter (25.6 per cent) of children engaged in WFCL were found to be working in the export-oriented garment manufacturing sector. Some 14.7 per cent were working in tanneries and leather product manufacturing industries. The packaging and carton manufacturing industry and garment waste (fabric, cotton, accessories) recycling sector accounted for 9.7 per cent and 9.1 per cent respectively.

Findings of this survey show that 59.1 per cent of children engaged in WFCL are directly or indirectly linked with the global supply chain of garment and leather products. Five of the eight slums surveyed (Gajmohal, Balurmath, Elias Molla's, Nishatnagar and Matuail) show a particularly high rate of children engaged in WFCL.

Legal and institutional framework for tackling WFCL in Bangladesh

Bangladesh has ratified most key international conventions concerning child labour, including:

- Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182);

- United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC);

- UNCRC Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (2000); and

- UNCRC Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography (2000).

Following ratification of the international conventions, the Government of Bangladesh has established laws and regulations relating to child labour. There are, however, gaps in the legal framework to adequately protect children from child labour, including the minimum age for work (ILO C. 138, Minimum Age). Moreover, the government has not signed the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000). There are institutional mechanisms for the enforcement of laws and regulations on child labour, but gaps exist within the operations of the Department of Inspection for Factories and Establishments that may hinder adequate enforcement of child labour laws. In addition, Bangladesh has no legislation covering labourers employed in the informal sector, yet 89 per cent of people work in the informal sector in Bangladesh.

The Labour Act, 2006 provides the primary legal framework regarding child labour in the country. The act sets a general minimum age of 14 years for employment in any occupation or establishment (Section 34), 'a child who has completed twelve years of age, may be employed in such light work as not to endanger his health and development or interfere with his education' (Section 44). The Children Act, 2013 lists various actions which carry a penalty, including cruelty to a child (Article 70), employing children in begging (Article 71), allowing a

child to be in brothel (Article 77), leading or encouraging a child to seduction (Article 78), carrying firearms or illegal items and committing terrorist activity by using a child (Article 79), exploitation of a child and engaging children in prostitution or immoral activities (Article 80).

Recommendations

The following issues are highlighted for eliminating WFCL in Bangladesh:

❖ Findings show that 34.6 per cent among all the children in the eight slum areas are engaged in WFCL. Hence, there is a strong rationale for the programme to conduct further research and to innovate sustainable solutions to eliminate WFCL through Participatory Action Research in the slum areas of Dhaka.

❖ Findings show that 59.1 per cent of children engaged in WFCL are directly or indirectly linked with the global supply chain of garment and leather products. This presents strong evidence for working with children in these sectors towards eliminating WFCL in Bangladesh.

❖ Considering the high concentration of WFCL linked with the global supply chain, it is recommended that four of the eight slums surveyed should be chosen, namely: Gajmohal (leather), Balurmath (leather), Matuail Bhangapress (leather, RMG, packaging, and recycling), and Elias Molla's (garments).

❖ Findings of the legal and institutional review in relation to WFCL strongly justifies working with the Child Labour Unit of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, the National Child Labour Welfare Council (NCLWC), the Department of Inspection for Factories and Establishments, the Bangladesh Police, the Bangladesh Labour Court, and Child Protection Networks.

❖ The government has extended the National Plan of Action for Eliminating Child Labour 2011–2016 to 2021, allowing greater scope to review and consult with relevant stakeholders to identify opportunities for collaboration.

❖ This study provides information on some major slum areas, especially regarding concentration and types of WFCL; however, it does not give detailed information on the drivers of child labour (especially WFCL) or aspects of exploitation in the urban economy (especially those linked to the global supply chain). Undertaking sample case studies of children engaged in WFCL would give us detailed information on life experiences and exploitative practices, and they may also help meet the objectives of the programme.

Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BGMEA	Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association
BRAC	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee
CH	ChildHope UK
CLMIS	Child Labour Monitoring Information System
CLU	Child Labour Unit
CSC	Consortium for Street Children
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (UK)
GUC	Grambangla Unnayan Committee
IDS	Institute of Development Studies
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
KII	key informant interview
MAWTS	Mirpur Agricultural Workshop and Training School
MHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MOLE	Ministry of Labour and Employment
MP	member of parliament
NCLWC	National Child Labour Welfare Council
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
RMG	ready-made garment [industry/sector]
Tdh	Terre des Hommes Foundation
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
UNODC	UN Office on Drugs and Crime
WFCL	worst forms of child labour

1. Introduction

The low level of commitment, by the government, private sector, UN Agencies and NGOs, to tackle hazardous child labour in hidden and informal workplaces pushes the worst forms of child labour [1] (WFCL) into the informal unregulated domains. There are strong incentives for both children and corporations to 'invisibilise' this labour. Making visible the hidden and overlooked children who are working in the margins associated with extended supply chains and identifying solutions in these informal spaces is a priority.

In its *Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labour 2011*, the United States Department of Labor reported on the prevalence of WFCL, looking at, for example: children engaged in the commercial sex industry within Bangladesh (hotel, home, and street based) and the sex industry in India following children being trafficking there for sexual exploitation; children working in hotels and restaurants; children working on the streets, garbage picking, vending, begging, and portering; children engaged in dangerous work that includes welding, carpentry, rickshaw pulling and automobile repair; poultry farming; children engaged in dangerous activities in agriculture and domestic service; children involved in the production of salt, soap, matches, bricks, cigarettes, footwear, steel furniture, glass, jute, leather, and textiles; and children who collect and process shrimp, etc. (US Department of Labor 2011).

The Institute of Development Studies (IDS) has started to implement a Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) supported project titled 'Tackling the Drivers of Child Labour and Modern Slavery – A Child-Centred Approach', which began in 2018. The consortium (comprised of the Terre des Hommes Foundation, ChildHope, and the Consortium for Street Children) is working with its southern partners and global corporations to implement the project. Considering the high prevalence of child labour and modern slavery, the project is aimed to work in Bangladesh, Myanmar, and Nepal. The focus of this consortium is consequently on surfacing key drivers of modern slavery [2] and WFCL and developing interventions to counteract them (preventing push factors at community, family, and individual level and pull factors from unethical business).

The consortium has decided to work in Bangladesh, Myanmar, and Nepal with the fabric and garment sector as the most likely focus. The project's work would run all the way through the supply chains from the production of fibre, to spinning, fabric and garment manufacture, and sale of garments (generating learning for other sectors). The consortium aims to identify hidden and overlooked children as well as children found in more typical places, such as subcontracting factories, small workshops making components, or homeworking.

Findings of the Bangladesh Economic Census 2013 show that of 24.5 million persons engaged in 7.8 million establishments in Bangladesh, 7.2 million are working in the manufacturing sector (BBS 2015a). According to the Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and

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[1] In article 3 of the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), the term 'worst forms of child labour' comprises: (a) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict; (b) the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances; (c) the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties; and (d) work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children (ILO 1999a).

[2] 'Slavery persists in the twenty-first century. This modern-day slavery takes various forms and achieves certain ends, but its outcomes are always exploitative in nature: appropriation of labour for productive activities resulting in economic gain, use of the enslaved person as an item of conspicuous consumption, sexual use of an enslaved person for pleasure and procreation, and the savings gained when paid servants or workers are replaced with unpaid and unfree workers. Any particular slave may fulfil one, several, or all of these outcomes for the slaveholder' (Bales 2009: 18).

Exporters Association (BGMEA), 80 per cent of the 4 million workers (i.e. 3.2 million workers) employed in its members' factories are women (ILO and UN Women 2020).Thus, findings confirm that out of 7.2 million persons working in the manufacturing sector, 4.4 million (61.1 per cent) are working solely in the RMG sector. The National Child Labour Survey 2013 estimated that there are 3.45 million working children, including 1.28 million in hazardous labour. The survey also reports that the leading sector where child labourers are engaged is manufacturing, which employs 37.5 per cent of 1.7 million child labourers in Bangladesh (BBS 2015b). The Census of Slum Areas and Floating Population 2014 reports that slum inhabitants of Dhaka division are working mainly as garment workers (17.12 per cent), rickshaw/van pullers (7.52 per cent), transport workers (3.06 per cent), construction workers (3.59 per cent), porter/day labourers (3.75 per cent), and domestic aides (7.58 per cent) (BBS 2015c).

The findings of national survey reports suggest there are strong reasons to think there is a high concentration of child labour in the slums of Dhaka, linked with the global supply chain of products. In order to understand the drivers of child labour in the slum areas of Dhaka, a research team formed of Grambangla Unnayan Committee (GUC), under the guidance of ChildHope (CH), designed and conducted a mapping and listing exercise, in consultation with consortium colleagues.

2. Objectives

The objective of the mapping and listing process is to produce maps of the slums surveyed and to identify children living there who are engaged in WFCL. The specific objectives of this mapping and listing effort are:

i. To prepare maps of the eight slum areas;

ii. To describe the characteristics of slum areas, populations, and neighbourhoods;

iii. To list all the households in each slum;

iv. To collect socioeconomic and demographic information for the slum populations;

v. To collect information on engagement of the slum population with economic activities;

vi. To identify households where children (aged 5–17 years) are engaged in child labour;

vii. To identify households where children (aged 5–17 years) are engaged in WFCL;

viii. To review the legal and regulatory framework for the leather and RMG sectors; and

ix. To review the institutional framework in relation to WFCL in the leather and RMG sectors.

3. Methodology

This mapping and listing task was participatory in nature, following both the quantitative and qualitative methods for data collection. The methods for data collection were:

Document review (secondary data)

This document review was for gathering information in relation to the slums of Dhaka, the garment industry, child labour, economic units, etc.

Observation

The data collection team visited each of the eight slum areas to observe people's conditions and activities, homes and shelters, water sources, sanitation facilities, sources of energy,

nearby schools, local industries and marketplaces, scope for jobs, and small business activities. During the visits lots of photos were taken.

Key informant interviews (KIIs)

This technique was used to interview slum residents (male and female) who have been living in the slum concerned for around ten years. These key informants were the primary information providers of those slums and advised the research team about the mapping and listing of slum households. They were eventually the local internal information providers of the mapping and listing tasks. In each of the eight slum areas three KIIs were conducted. Thus, a total of 24 KIIs were conducted. In addition, the research team had lots of informal discussions with a good number of slum residents during transect walks across the slum households, household listing tasks, etc.

Mapping

This mapping tool was used to prepare maps of the slums and their neighbourhood areas with cooperation from the key informant interviewees. Three members of the research team facilitated and documented a discussion about the slum area, number of households, number of residents, locations or their workplaces, their mobility to access education or health, and access to facilities (water, gas, sanitation, schooling, etc.). During their discussion a research team member along with some enthusiastic local fellow drew the map of the slum and its neighbourhood area through the process of discussion.

Survey

This technique was used for the household census of a particular slum area and to conduct household interviews using the semi-structured questionnaire. A total of eight slums in Dhaka were selected for the survey. Among these, two (Gajmohal and Balurmath) were selected from the slum areas around Hazaribagh (old tannery industry area) and one slum (Jhawchar) was selected from Harindhara, Hemayetpur area (where most of the tannery industry was transferred one or two years ago,

Photo 1: Data collection through household interviews (credit: A K M Maksud)

approx. 10km from Dhaka City Corporation area) through a simple random sampling technique. Three more slum areas were selected from three different areas of Dhaka City (*thana*, i.e., administrative unit equivalent to sub-district) through a simple random sampling technique where many garment factories are located. Those slum areas were Elias Molla's slum in Pallabi Thana, Sluice gate slum area at Darussalam and Adabor Thana and Dhaka Uddyan-Nobodoy slum area in Mohammadpur Thana. One slum (Matuail Bhangapress) was selected from the slums where child labour is perceived to be concentrated in the packaging industry, garment industry, garment accessory manufacturing industry, waste recycling industry, etc. The other slum was selected from the Nishatnagar area of Tongi Thana (an industrial area 5km from Dhaka City). Nishatnagar-Millgate slum is known as a residential area

of workers who are engaged in small recycling industries and shops of garment recycled materials. A lot of children are seen sorting garment waste (*jhut*) and accessories for selling to the consumers of garment industries and other related sectors.

Elias Molla's slum is a very big slum where around 18,000 households are located. To select a cluster of around 300 households, the survey team drew the whole area on paper and divided the area into 60 clusters in consultation with local people. Then one cluster was selected from those 60 clusters through a simple random sampling technique for a full household census and the semi-structured questionnaire

A similar method was followed for Nishatnagar-Millgate, a slum of around 4,500 households. The slum was divided into 15 clusters, in consultation with local people, and one cluster was chosen (by random sampling) for the census and questionnaire. The remaining six slums are smaller, containing 120–450 households. In those cases, all the households were counted and administered the questionnaire.

Photo 2: Key informant interview in progress at Elias Molla's slum (credit: Hasan Mahmud Ead)

Analysis techniques

For making a meaningful analysis of the findings, the following statistical tools were used: Descriptive summary statistics and graphical representation. Quantitative data was processed and analysed with the help of manual coding and powerful statistical software, SPSS for windows. Qualitative data was processed manually.

4. Implementation and limitations of the mapping task and survey

Implementation of the task included a management strategy, mobilisation of the core team, literature review, consultation with concerned stakeholders, recruitment of field and support teams, design and development of data collection instruments (DCIs), pre-testing of mapping and survey instruments, training of field and support teams, field data collection, quality control of collected data, data processing and tabulation, analysis of data, and report writing and submission of report to CH and IDS. The activities were carried out over a period of 20 days in December 2018 and January 2019.

The majority of garment workers and other informal sector workers work from 8am to 8pm, Saturday to Thursday. Therefore, the survey team had to work during evenings and at night. The data collection teams worked between 5pm and 10pm and during weekly holidays. It was a difficult task to obtain consent of the respondents after their working hours and during evenings and at night-time. Moreover, the field work for data collection and mapping had to be conducted during the National Parliament elections. Because of political unrest and hyperactivity of the law enforcing agencies, team members felt somewhat insecure and at risk working in the evenings and at night. The data collection team members had to overcome all these challenges using their long experience and local knowledge to avoid troublesome circumstances.

The research team had to ask children in the presence of their parents/guardians or their family members regarding the risks they face at work, but the research team did not have scope to observe the work conditions. In some cases, children work in hazardous conditions but neither they nor their parents consider it hazardous. So, in the case of verbal reporting by respondents the issues of occupational hazards or risks were less reported. Ideally the research team would have had the time and scope to observe the workplaces of child labourers to record hazardous conditions/activities/processes.

5. Characteristics of slum populations and children engaged in WFCL living in slums and working in neighbourhood areas

5.1 Slums of Dhaka City, Hemayetpur tannery industrial area and Tongi industrial area

5.1.1 Locations of the mapping and survey areas

Dhaka is the capital of Bangladesh. It is a city of 18.953 million people in 2018 (Parvin 2013). Most of the people think that it is a city of fortune. Therefore, people from different areas come and settle here. The people of low-income groups also migrate from rural areas due to disaster and poverty. Therefore, lots of low-cost settlements (known as slums) have developed since the country's independence. Besides, a large number of semi-skilled workers, especially sewing operators of export-oriented garments and leather industries, migrated and live near to the workplaces of these industries. At present, there are 175,931 slum households in 3,394 slums in Dhaka City Corporation (North and South) Areas (BBS 2015c). Once, a large number of tanneries and garment and leather industries existed in Dhaka, but they have now shifted outside Dhaka, for example to Tongi, Gazipur, Mymonsingh, and Savar *thanas*.

Many people with very low incomes live in Dhaka. This group are continuously migrating to Dhaka for work opportunities, a better income, and to improve their livelihoods. Their immediate and final choice of shelter is the urban slum or low-cost housing settlement where they can live at a low cost as well as very few residential arrangements. There are a few slums constructed around Dhaka where low-income people live and search for better income-earning opportunities. According to the definition of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics:

> *A Slum is a cluster of compact settlements of 5 or more households which generally grow very unsystematically and haphazardly in an unhealthy condition and atmosphere on government and private vacant land. Slums also exist on the owner-based household premises. Generally, a slum has the following six characteristics: i) Structures, ii) Density of population, iii) Ownership of land, iv) Water supply and sanitation, v) Lighting and road facilities and vi) Socio-economic condition.*

(BBS 2015c: 15–16)

To gain better knowledge of the struggles and livelihood strategies of the slum inhabitants, the geographic information of slums, types of slum, opportunities for income earning, education and health facilities, communication, mobility, and transportation facilities are needed. For this reason, a mapping of the slum and its neighbourhood is required. A brief description for each of the eight slums is given below.

The slum areas are:

1. Gajmohal slum area, Hazaribagh Thana, Dhaka
2. Balurmath slum area, Hazaribagh Thana, Dhaka
3. Jhawchar slum area, Hemayetpur, Savar Thana, Dhaka
4. Matuail Bhangapress slum area, Demra and Jatrabari Thana, Dhaka
5. Elias Molla's slum, Mirpur-12, Pallabi Thana, Dhaka
6. Sluice gate slum area, Adabor and Darussalam Thana, Dhaka
7. Dhaka Uddyan-Nobodoy slum area, Mohammadpur Thana, Dhaka
8. Nishatnagar-Millgate slum area, Tongi Thana, Gazipur

Map 1: The map showing the locations of slums of Dhaka city where mapping of slums and household survey on slums have been conducted:
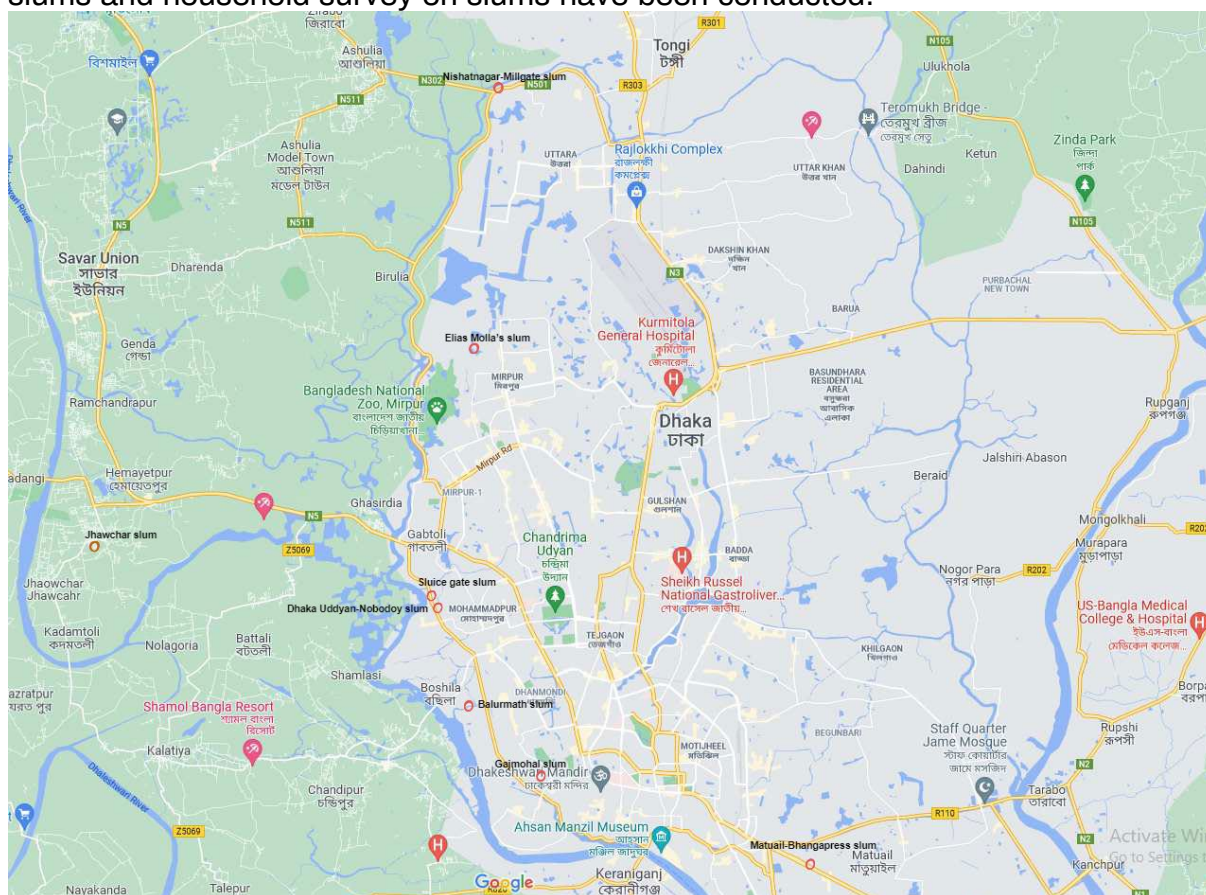
Source: Google Maps.

5.1.2 Characteristics of the slum populations and children engaged in WFCL living in slum areas of Dhaka

Slums and respondents at the slums

A total 1,719 interviews were conducted at the household level. During the survey all the households of each of the selected slum areas were visited to conduct interviews. However, some of the households were found locked because they usually return home after 10pm, after finishing their work. Many of the garment factories, shops, and other economic units closes after 10pm. The research team attempted to interview all the household representatives of a slum area having around 300 households, but because of unavailability some were not found for interviewing. However, only in Matuail Bhangapress slum area were more than 300 household representatives found and interviewed. The number of interviews conducted in Gajmohal, Balurmath, Jhawchar, Matuail Bhangapress, Elias Molla's, Sluice gate, Dhaka Uddyan-Nobodoy, and Nishatnagar-Millgate slum areas were 171, 231, 120, 433, 218, 152, 122, 272 and 272 respectively (Annexe Table 1).

Sex of the respondents

Among the respondents, 38.6 per cent were male and 61.4 per cent were female (Annexe Table 2).

Age of the respondents

Most of the respondents (79.5 per cent) were aged over 18 years. The 20.5 per cent of respondents aged under 18 years were interviewed in the presence of other adult household members or guardians (Annexe Table 3).

Reasons for migration to Dhaka

A large majority of the respondents (76.4 per cent) reported migrating to Dhaka in search of work or a better livelihood. The other reported reasons for their migration were poverty (15.8 per cent), river erosion (3.5 per cent), separation or divorce from spouse (1.2 per cent), and natural disaster (1.0 per cent) (Annexe Table 4).

Period of migration to Dhaka

A considerable portion of the respondents (41.6 per cent) said that they migrated to Dhaka between one and five years ago, and most plan to stay for next few years in the slums. They occasionally visit their villages if there is any homestead to return to, even for a short period during religious festivals. About a quarter of the respondents (23.9 per cent) reported migrating between six and ten years ago, 11.4 per cent of them migrated between 11 and 15 years ago, 10.6 per cent of them migrated between 16 and 20 years ago, and 11.0 per cent of them migrated 20 or more years ago (Annexe Table 5).

Sex of the household members

Findings of the survey show that 51.5 per cent of the household members were male and 48.5 per cent of them were female. There were 6,269 people living in 1,719 households, making the average household size 3.65 (Annexe Table 6).

Age of the household members

6.6 per cent of the respondents were aged under five years, 12.4 per cent were aged between five and ten years, 6.7 per cent of were aged 11–13 years, 13.6 per cent were aged 14–17 years, 40.1 per cent were aged 18–35 years, 13.7 per cent were aged 36–49 years, 4.4 per cent were aged 50–59 years, 1.7 per cent were aged 60–65 years, and 0.7 per cent were over 65 years of age (Annexe Table 7).

Marital status of the household members

Findings of the survey show that 46.0 per cent of the household members were unmarried, 51.4 per cent of them were currently married, 0.4 per cent of them were divorced, 0.7 per cent of them were separated and 1.5 per cent of them were widowed (Annexe Table 8).

Figure 1: Age distribution of the household members
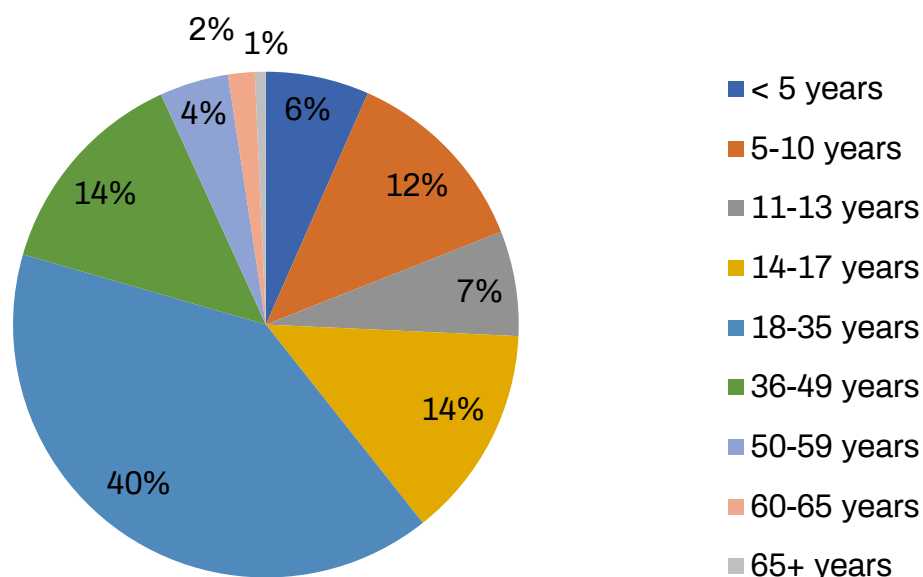
Source: Authors' own. Created using project data.

Persons with disability

The findings of the survey show that 0.9 per cent of the household members were reported to have some sort of disability. Those who have disabilities were also asked about their type of disability (Annexe Table 9).

Literacy rate among the slum population

Respondents were asked about their ability to read a letter or text written by a household member aged at least seven years to measure their literacy status. Findings of the survey show that 45.1 per cent of the slum inhabitants were literate. The majority of the slum inhabitants (54.9 per cent) were illiterate (Annexe Table 10).

Figure 2: Literacy status of the slum population
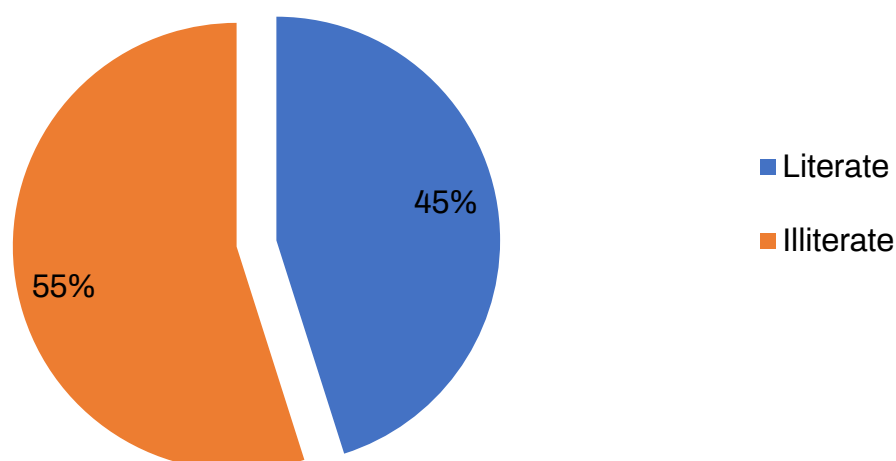
Source: Authors' own. Created using project data.

Highest level of educational attainment by the household members

Findings of the survey show that 26.3 per cent of household members never attended school and 12.3 per cent of the household members enrolled in school but did not pass grade I. Findings also show that 1.9 per cent of the household members passed the pre-primary level, 20.9 per cent of them passed grades I–IV, 15.5 per cent of them reported to pass grade V, 17.6 per cent of them passed grades VI–IX, 3.3 per cent of them passed Secondary School Certificate (10th Grade), 1.5 per cent of them passed Higher Secondary School (12th Grade), and only 0.2 per cent reported to have a university or college-level degree. However, 0.2 per cent of them reported to study for a degree from Kawmi or Hafizi Madrasha (religious institutions) (Annexe Table 11).

Occupations of the household members

According to the findings of the study, the main occupations of the household members were: garment worker (12.4 per cent), tanning and dressing of leather worker (4.9 per cent), construction worker (3.1 per cent), domestic worker (3.3 per cent), worker in garment waste (*jhut*)/sorting/day labourer in *jhut*), recycling shop worker (4.0 per cent), rickshaw/van/cart puller (4.8 per cent), transport driver (2.0 per cent), packaging/carton industry worker (2.0 per cent), small trader/shopkeeper (2.1 per cent), housewife (11.9 per cent), student (17.1 per cent), workers for sorting, cleaning, processing, and recycling of waste/worker in recycling shop (1.9 per cent), worker of recycling shop (1.5 per cent), manufacturing of leather footwear (1.2 per cent), non-government service (1.3 per cent), waste picker in informal sector (waste picking from dump site/street) (1.0 per cent), day labourer/unskilled worker (0.9 per cent), domestic worker (0.6 per cent), hotel/restaurant worker (0.6 per cent), household waste collector/waste van puller (0.6 per cent), truck or tempo or bus helper (0.5 per cent), small factory worker/welder/grill maker (0.5 per cent), bone crushing industry worker (0.5 per cent), manufacturing of glass and glass products worker (0.5 per cent), worker in small shop/salesman (0.5 per cent), street vendor/hawker (0.4 per cent), handicrafts/independent business/home worker (0.4 per cent), garment cotton waste recycling industry worker (0.3 per cent), engineering machine including lathe machine (0.3 per cent), metal workers (0.3 per cent), begging (0.2 per cent), income-generating activities (sewing/block-batik and printing) (0.2 per cent), agricultural worker (0.2 per cent), servicing (mobile phone/radio/TV/auto mechanic) (0.2 per cent), fisherman/worker in fisheries (0.2 per cent), chemical factory worker (0.2 per cent), caretaker/doorman (0.2 per cent), brick or stone breaking (0.2 per cent), manufacturing worker of plastic or rubber products (0.2 per cent), steel furniture or car or metal furniture painting (0.2 per cent), welding worker or gas worker mechanic (0.2 per cent), dyeing or bleaching of textiles (0.2 per cent), stainless steel mill workers/cutlery (0.2 per cent), bobbin factory workers (0.2 per cent), electrical mechanic (0.2 per cent), printing press worker (0.1 per cent), biscuit factory or bakery worker (0.2 per cent), ship breaking worker (0.1 per cent), manufacturing of pesticides worker (0.1 per cent), iron and steel foundry and casting of iron and steel (0.1 per cent), manufacturing workers of soap or detergent (0.1 per cent), manufacturing workers of matches (0.1 per cent), ceramic factory workers (0.1 per cent), traditional birth attendant (0.1 per cent), poultry/fish feed industry worker (0.1 per cent), tailor/sewing worker (0.1 per cent), butcher (0.1 per cent), blacksmith (0.1 per cent), handling of goods in the ports and ships (0.1 per cent), government service (0.1 per cent), unemployed (1.7 per cent), unemployed (5–<18 years) (4.7 per cent), retired (0.1 per cent), older person/inactive (0.7 per cent), and not applicable (<5 years) (6.3 per cent) (Annexe Table 12).

Income earning of the household members

Findings of the survey show that 57.1 per cent of household members earn money for their living (Annexe Table 14). Findings also show that the per capita monthly income of the slum inhabitants is Tk.4,918.63 (US$59.00) and the average monthly household income is Tk.18,045 (US$217.00) (Annexe Table 16). However, the Household Income Expenditure Survey 2016 shows that the average household monthly income is Tk.15,956 and monthly per

capita income is Tk.3,936 (BBS 2017). The income of slum inhabitants is slightly higher than the national average income.

Figure 3: Children of 5-17 years of age ling in slums working for earning money
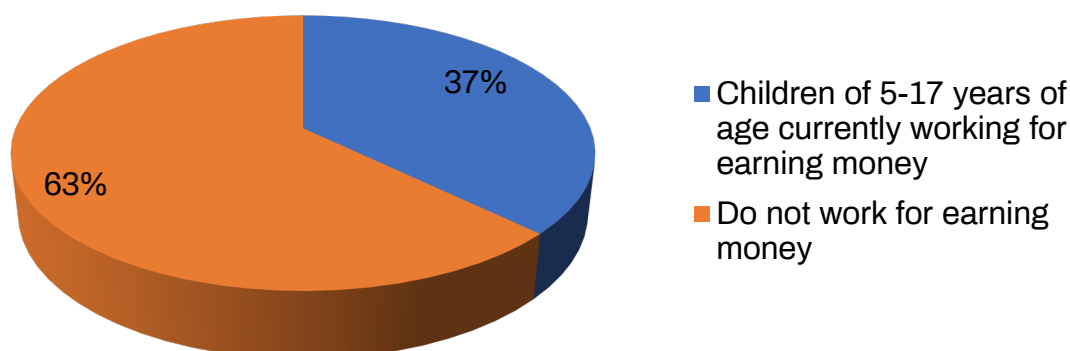
Source: Authors' own. Created using project data.

Occupations of children aged 5–17 years

Findings of the survey show that in the 1,719 households, a total of 2,056 children aged 5–17 years were found. Among those 2,056 children, a total of 764 children, or 37.2 per cent, reported that they work for money. The occupational status of all the children is given below. The occupations these children were: student (48.0 per cent), do not work (5–<18 years) (12.8 per cent), garment worker (9.0 per cent), packaging/carton industry worker (3.7 per cent), tanning and dressing of leather (3.2 per cent), worker in garment waste (*jhut*)/sorting/day labourer in *jhut* recycling shop (2.8 per cent), manufacturing of leather footwear (1.9 per cent), sorting, cleaning, processing, and recycling of waste/worker in recycling shop (1.6 per cent), worker of recycling shop (1.5 per cent), housewife (1.3 per cent), construction worker (1.3 per cent), waste picker in informal sector (waste picking from dump site/street) (1.0 per cent), domestic worker (0.7 per cent), hotel/restaurant worker (0.7 per cent), household waste collector/waste van puller |(0.5 per cent), worker in small shop/salesman (0.5 per cent), automobile driver (0.5 per cent), small trader/shopkeeper (0.5 per cent), rickshaw/van/cart puller (0.4 per cent), manufacturing of glass and glass products (0.4 per cent), truck or tempo or bus helper (0.4 per cent), metal workers (0.3 per cent), handicrafts/independent business/home worker (0.3 per cent), domestic worker/chores (0.3 per cent), unemployed (0.3 per cent), non-government service (0.2 per cent), bone crushing industry worker (0.6 per cent), cotton recycling industry worker (0.5 per cent), engineering machine including lathe machine (0.2 per cent), welding works or gas worker mechanic (0.2 per cent), dyeing or bleaching of textiles (0.2 per cent), manufacturing of soap or detergent (0.2 per cent), steel furniture or car or metal furniture painting (0.2 per cent), iron and steel foundry and casting of iron and steel (0.2 per cent), stainless steel mill, cutlery (0.2 per cent), electrical mechanic (0.2 per cent), chemical factory (0.2 per cent), biscuit factory or bakery (0.2 per cent), street vendor/hawker (0.2 per cent), small factory worker/welder/grill maker (0.2 per cent), income-generating activities (sewing/block-batik) (0.1 per cent), day labourer/unskilled worker (0.1 per cent), butcher (0.1 per cent), tailor/sewing worker (0.1 per cent), ceramic factory (0.1 per cent), bobbin factory (0.1 per cent), manufacturing of pesticides worker (0.1 per cent), brick or stone breaking (0.1 per cent), manufacturing of matches (0.1 per cent), manufacturing of plastic or rubber products (0.1 per cent), and needle manufacturing industry worker (0.1 per cent) (Annexe Table 13).

Figure 4: Prevalence of working children by age groups in slums areas of Dhaka
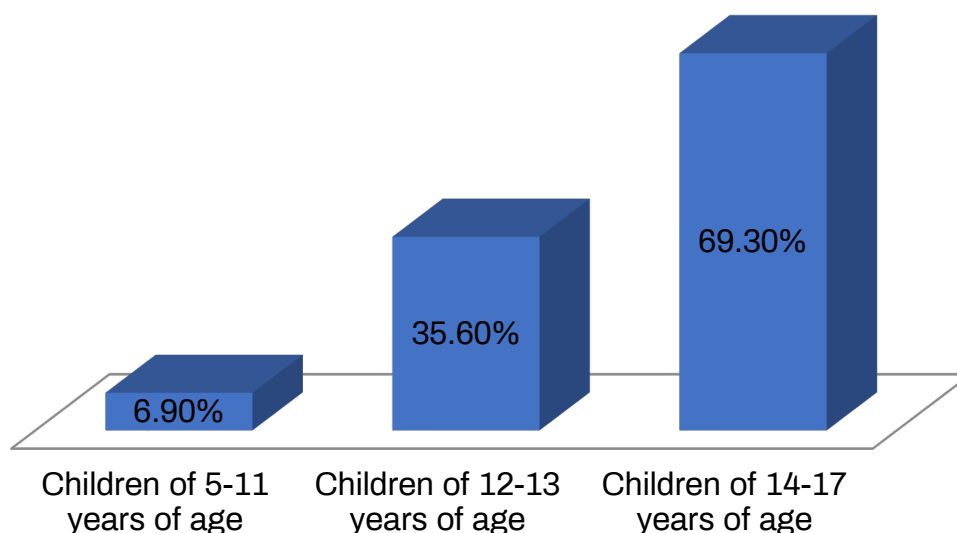
Source: Authors' own. Created using project data.

Income earning by the children aged 5–17 years

Findings of the survey show that 37.2 per cent of the children are currently engaged in income-earning activities (Annexe Table 16). Findings also show that the per capita monthly income is Tk.5,804 (US$69.00) for these children who earn money (Annexe Table 21).

Prevalence of working children by sector

Findings of the survey show that 37.2 per cent of the slum inhabitant children aged 5–17 years are currently engaged in income-earning activities. However, prevalence of working children by age categories varies considerably. It was found that 6.9 per cent of the children among the age group of 5–11 years are working children, and that 35.6 per cent of the children among the age group of 12–13 years, and 69.3 per cent of the children among the age group of 14–17 years are working children (Annexe Table 18). The children who are currently engaged in working to earn money were found to work in the same main sector of labour: garment worker (24.3 per cent), workers for tanning and dressing of leather and manufacturing of leather products (13.7 per cent), waste picking, household waste collection, sorting, and recycling workers (14.1 per cent), packaging/carton industry worker (9.8 per cent), garment waste (fabric, cotton, accessories) recycling workers (8.9 per cent), construction workers (3.4 per cent), domestic worker (2.0 per cent), restaurant worker (1.8 per cent), shop salesman (1.7 per cent), small trader (1.3 per cent), automobile driver and helpers (2.4 per cent), rickshaw/van/cart puller (0.9 per cent), handicrafts/home worker (0.9 per cent). Figure 5 shows the distribution of child labour and working children by working sector (Annexe Table 14).

Figure 5: Prevalence of working children by occupations

Legend:
- Garments worker
- Tanning & dressing of leather and Manufacturing of leather products
- Waste picking, HH waste collection, sorting and recycling workers
- Garment waste (fabric, cotton, accessories) recycling workers
- Packaging/carton industry worker
- Construction workers
- Domestic worker
- Restaurant worker
- Shop salesman

Values shown on chart: 14.00%, 0.90%, 0.90%, 2.40%, 1.30%, 1.70%, 1.80%, 2.00%, 3.40%, 9.80%, 8.90%, 14.10%, 13.70%, 24.30%

Source: Authors' own. Created using project data.

Reasons for working for money by the children aged 5–17 years

The main reasons were: do not have parent or caregiver (orphan) so need to work for survival (3.0 per cent), their parents sent them to work for earning (5.2 per cent), family need additional income so the children have been engaged in earning activities (77.4 per cent), family have to repay debt so the child is earning (2.4 per cent), parents are sick so the child is earning (1.4 per cent), apprentice/working for skill training (2.2 per cent), the child ran away from home and is working alone and earning for survival (1.0 per cent), the child is not interested in going to school (10.7 per cent), and a portion of the children left schooling because of their fear of corporal punishment at school and engaged themselves in income-earning activities (0.7 per cent) (Annexe Table 22).

Number of working hours in a day by the children aged 5–17 years

The majority of the children aged 5–17 years (57.9 per cent) who are working to earn money work 9–12 hours a day and 34.6 per cent of them work five to eight hours a day. It is alarming to note that 6.8 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years work more than 12 hours a day (Annexe Table 23).

Number of working days in a week by the children aged 5–17 years

The majority of the children aged 5–17 years (62.4 per cent) who are working to earn money work a six-day week and 34.6 per cent of them reported working seven days a week. Thus 34.6 per cent of the children have no opportunity to enjoy any holiday (Annexe Table 24).

Percentage of children aged 5–17 years who work more than 42 hours a week

Findings of the survey show that 91.6 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years work more than 42 hours a week and only 8.4 per cent of them work up to 42 hours a week (Annexe Table 25). So, it can easily be said that almost all the children who work more than 42 hours a week (91.6 per cent) work in WFCL (Annexe Table 20). However, more evidence of their involvement in WFCL is found in the nature of the activities they perform and the types of hazard and risk they face at work. These things are narrated in following sections.

Prevalence of WFCL in slum areas

Bangladesh Child Labour Survey (2015b: vii) defined child labour as:

A child who is old by 5 to 11 years and working for any period of time in non-hazardous job is considered child labour. Hazardous child labours are those, irrespective of 5 to 17 years, working for more than 42 hours each week in non-hazardous job or engaged in a job listed in the gazette notification for any period of time.

Figure 6: Prevalence of WFCL by age groups in slums areas of Dhaka
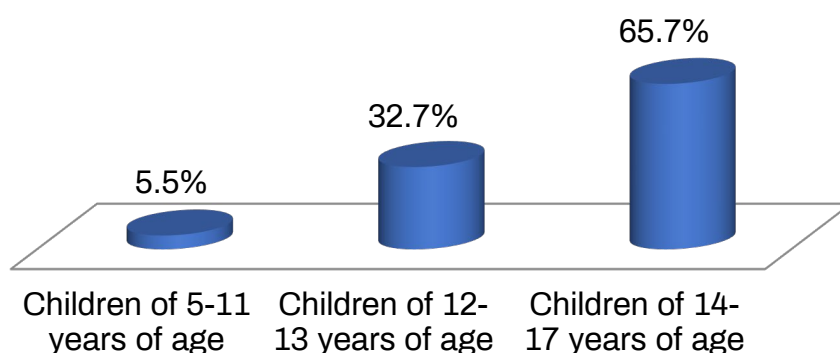
Source: Authors' own. Created using project data.

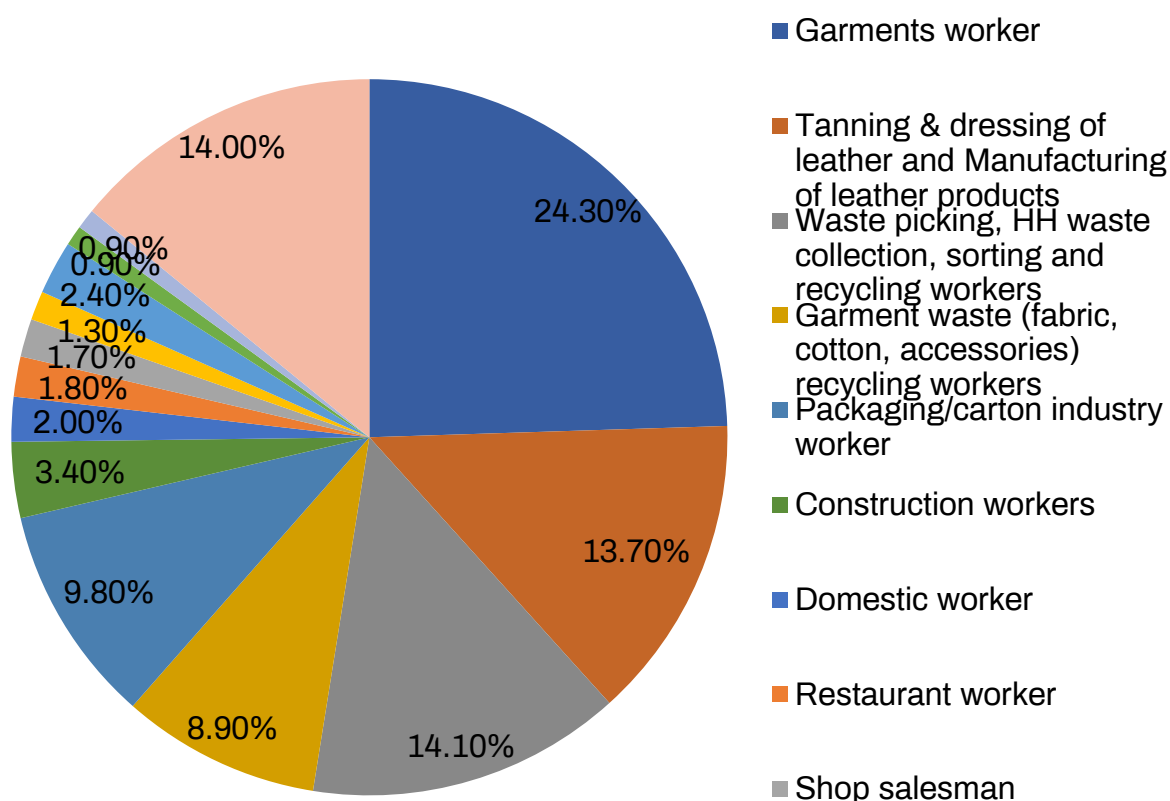The Government of Bangladesh issued an order that identifies 38 processes/activities that are hazardous to children (see Annexe 3 and ILO 2016).

Figure 7: Children engaged in WFCL and children engaged in earning (working children)
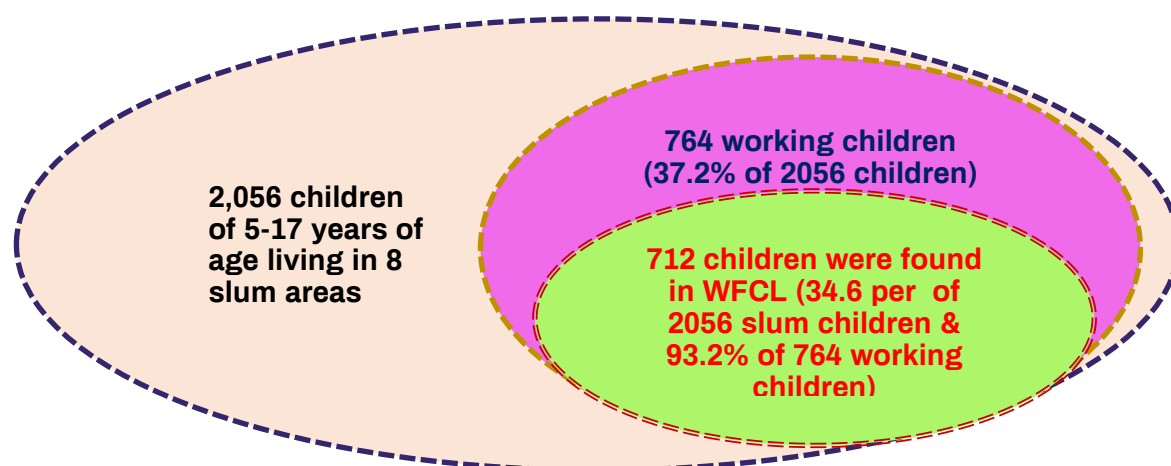
Source: Authors' own. Created using project data.

Table 1: Children engaged in WFCL by sectors/industries

Children engaged in WFCL by sectors/industries	Per cent
Export-oriented garment manufacturing industry	25.6
Tanning and dressing of leather and manufacturing of leather products	14.7
Waste picking, household waste collection, sorting, and recycling	12.4
Packaging/carton manufacturing industry	9.7
Garment waste (fabric, cotton, accessories) recycling shops and industries	9.1
Construction	3.7
Automobile driver and helpers	2.6
Other listed hazardous activities/processes in the gazette notification of Government of Bangladesh (engineering machine including lathe machine, manufacturing of glass and glass products, brick or stone breaking, manufacturing of matches, automobile workshops, welder or gas mechanic, dyeing or bleaching of textiles, manufacturing of soap or detergent, metal works, stainless steel mill and cutlery, steel furniture or car or metal furniture painting, iron and steel foundry and casting of iron and steel, electrical mechanic, biscuit factory or bakery, chemical factory, manufacturing of plastic or rubber products, ceramic factory, butcher, bobbin factory, manufacturing of pesticides, ship breaking, vulcanising, manufacturing of galvanised iron sheet products or limestone or chalk products, distillation of alcohol, manufacturing of jewellery and imitation ornaments or bangles factory or goldsmith, weaving worker, blacksmith, mosquito coil industry worker, electrical equipment manufacturing industry worker, needle manufacturing industry worker and handling of goods in the ports and ships).	11.8
Other activities **not** listed in the hazardous work list in the gazette notification of Government of Bangladesh (hotel/restaurant worker in small shop/salesman, small trader/shopkeeper, domestic worker, street vendor/hawker, day labourer/unskilled worker, tutor, handicraft/independent business/home worker, agriculture worker, printing press worker, caretaker/doorman, servicing (mobile phone/radio/TV), rickshaw/van/cart puller, non-government service, income-generating activities (sewing/block-batik), tailor/sewing worker).	10.3
Number (children aged 5–17 years earning either by working more than 42 hours a week and/or working in hazardous activity/processes list for children in gazette notification)	712

Source: Authors' own. Created using project data.

Table 1 shows that a quarter of the children engaged in WFCL are to be found in the export-oriented garment manufacturing sector (25.6 per cent). A considerable portion of the children engaged in WFCL were found in tanneries and leather product manufacturing industries (14.7 per cent). The packaging and carton manufacturing industry (9.7 per cent) and garment waste (fabric, cotton, accessories) recycling shops and industries (9.1 per cent) are the other two main sectors where a large number of children are engaged in WFCL. These two sectors are directly linked with export-oriented garment manufacturing industries. The findings of this survey clearly show that 59.1 per cent of the children engaged in WFCL are directly or indirectly linked with the global supply chain of garments, leather, and other products (Annexe Table 27).

It is interesting to note that more than one-tenth of children (12.4 per cent) engaged in WFCL were found in waste picking, household waste collection, sorting of collected waste materials, and recycling work. Construction (3.7 per cent) and transport sectors (automobile driver and helpers) are the two other sectors where children were found to work in WFCL (Annexe Table 27).

A considerable portion of children (11.8 per cent) were found to work in different activities/processes which are listed as hazardous by a gazette notification of the Government of Bangladesh in 2013 following ILO Convention No. 182 (ILO 1999a) and ILO Recommendation No. 190 (ILO 1999b). Those activities/processes include engineering machine operation including lathe machine, manufacturing of glass and glass products, brick or stone breaking, manufacturing of matches, automobile workshops, welding works or gas

worker mechanic, dyeing or bleaching of textiles, manufacturing of soap or detergent, metal works, stainless steel mill and cutlery, steel furniture or car or metal furniture painting, iron and steel foundry and casting of iron and steel, electrical mechanic, biscuit factory or bakery, chemical factory, manufacturing of plastic or rubber products, ceramic factory, butcher, bobbin factory, manufacturing of pesticides, ship breaking, vulcanising, manufacturing of galvanised iron sheet products or limestone or chalk products, distillation of alcohol, manufacturing of jewellery and imitation ornaments or bangles factory or goldsmith, weaving worker, blacksmith, mosquito coil industry worker, electrical equipment manufacturing industry worker, needle manufacturing industry worker, and handling of goods in the ports and ships (Annexe Table 27).

Figure 8: Percentage distribution of Worst Form of Child Labour (5-17 years old) by sex
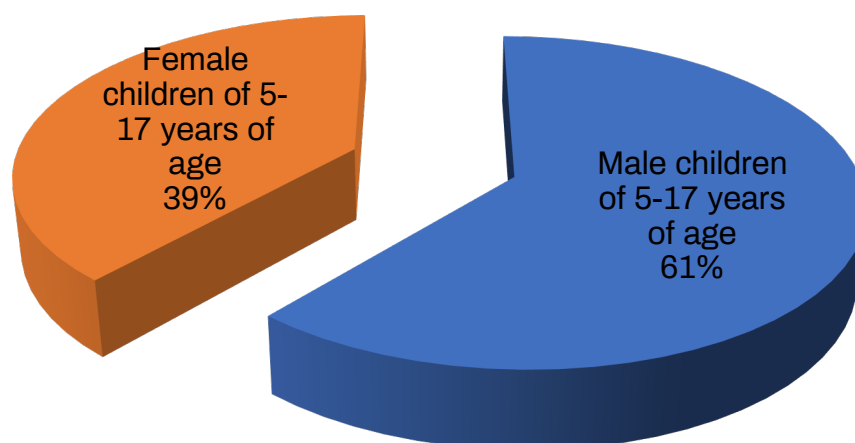
Source: Authors' own. Created using project data.

Slightly more than one-tenth of the children (10.3 per cent) engaged in WFCL were found to work in activities/processes not listed as hazardous by the gazette notification of the Government of Bangladesh. But these children work more than 42 hours per week, so they are considered to be engaged in WFCL. In these cases, jobs include hotel/restaurant worker, salesman in small shops, small traders, domestic workers, street vendor/hawker, day labourer/unskilled worker, tutors, handicrafts/independent business/home worker, agricultural worker, printing press worker, caretaker/doorman, servicing (mobile phone/radio/TV), rickshaw/van/cart puller, non-government service, income-generating activities (sewing/block-batik), tailor/sewing worker (Annexe Table 27).

A considerable portion of the children engaged in WFCL were found in the tannery and leather product manufacturing sector in Gajmohal slum (46.7 per cent) and Balurmath slum (60.7 per cent). Survey data show that 69.5 per cent of all WFCL of Elias Molla's slum are engaged in garment manufacturing industries. Among the children engaged in WFCL of Nishatnagar-Millgate slum, children are mainly engaged as garment workers (27.8 per cent), worker in garment waste (*jhut*)/sorting/day labourer in *jhut* (garment waste) recycling shop worker (39.2 per cent), and cotton recycling industry worker (13.9 per cent). Among the children engaged in WFCL of Matuail Bhangapress slum, working children are mainly engaged as garment workers (16.5 per cent), workers in the leather product manufacturing sector (11.6 per cent), informal worker in the collection, sorting, cleaning, processing, and recycling of waste (16.1 per cent), and packaging and carton manufacturing industries (18.7 per cent) (Annexe Table 27).

Hazardous conditions and risks of injury/death in the workplace for the children aged 5–17 years who are engaged in work, child labour or WFCL

Children aged 5–17 years reported various hazardous working conditions and risks of injury or death at work. These conditions are similar to those mentioned in ILO Recommendation No. 190 and ILO Convention No. 182 (ILO 1999). About half the children (45.3 per cent) informed that they work at night (Annexe Table 28). Slightly more than a quarter of the children aged 5–17 years (26.3 per cent) reported that they work under direct sunlight (Annexe Table 29). Findings of the survey show that 13.9 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years work in a congested or crowded area (Annexe Table 30). About half the children (42.2 per cent) informed that they work at risk of accidental injury/risk of falling in their workplace (Annexe Table 31). More than half the children aged 5–17 years (52.0 per cent) informed that they lift or carry heavy loads (Annexe Table 32). More than half the children aged 5–17 years (51.2 per cent) reported that they had to use heavy machinery or sharp items at work (Annexe Table 33). A large majority of the children aged 5–17 years (61.0 per cent) reported that they face risk of accidental injury (cuts or burns) at work (Annexe Table 34). About half the children aged 5–17 years (42.3 per cent) perceive or consider that their working environment is very risky and dangerous (Annexe Table 35). A considerable portion of the children aged 5–17 years (41.0 per cent) found their working area very unhealthy or smelly (Annexe Table 36). About half the children aged 5–17 years (41.6 per cent) consider that they are working in a poisonous or dirty environment (such as smoke, vehicle exhaust fumes, glue, dust waste, liquid waste, etc.) (Annexe Table 37). One-fifth of the children aged 5–17 years (20.4 per cent) reported that during their work they are exposed to poisonous gas, chemicals, or explosive or inflammable items (such as pesticides) (Annexe Table 38). About half the children aged 5–17 years (45.3 per cent) consider that they work in an environment where excessive heat, sound, vibration or radiation exist (such as metal melting factories) (Annexe Table 39). The majority of the children aged 5–17 years reported that they face different types of abuse or exploitation in the workplace; for example, verbal abuse/scolding/threats (49.7 per cent), physical abuse/torture (15.8 per cent), and sexual abuse/harassment (3.9 per cent) (Annexe Table 40).

Perceived risks by the children aged 5–17 years because of engaging with work and income-earning activities

Children aged 5–17 years perceived different types of risk due to their engagement with work and income-earning activities; for example, risk of being a permanent dropout from school and losing education opportunities for life (15.7 per cent), risk of poor health (16.5 per cent), risk of death (5.1 per cent), risk of sexual abuse or exploitation (1.0 per cent), risk of accident/injury (13.2 per cent), risk of physical abuse (3.8 per cent), and risk of verbal abuse/rebuke/scolding (27.7 per cent) (Annexe Table 41).

Figure 9: Hazardous conditions, sexual, physical or verbal abuse, and risks of injury/death at the children's workplace

Figure 9 – Hazardous conditions, sexual, physical or verbal abuse, and risks of injury/death at the children's workplace
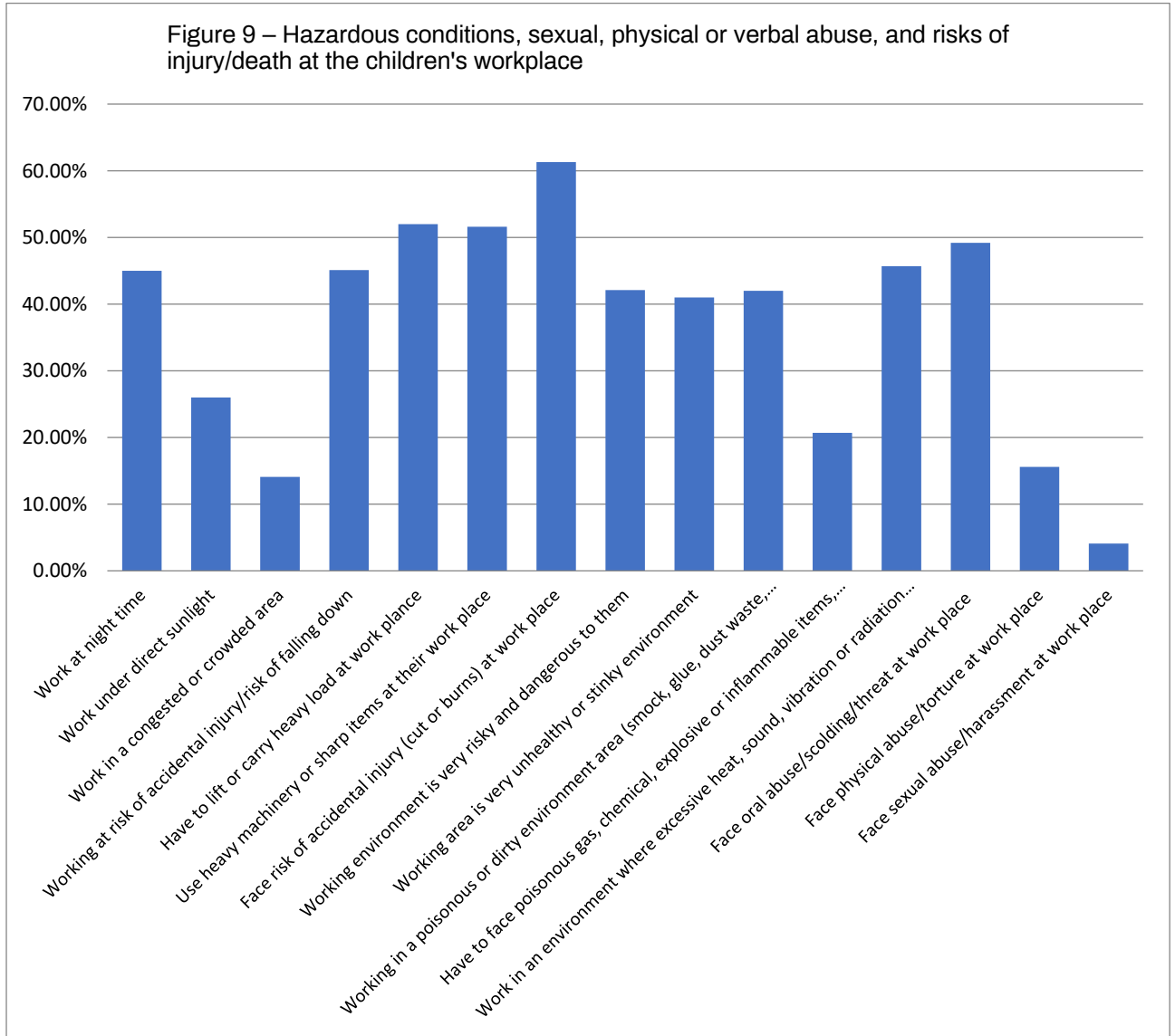
Source: Authors' own. Created using project data.

5.2 Gajmohal slum area, Hazaribagh Thana, Dhaka

5.2.1 Brief description

Name of slum

Gajmohal slum, Hazaribagh Thana, Dhaka

Location

Hazaribagh Thana of Dhaka District in the Division of Dhaka

Major category of the slum inhabitants

Engaged in tannery industries

Business activities in Gajmohal

Mainly, the tannery workers live in Gajmohal, Saber's house, Hashem Molla's home, Amjad's house, Bhutta's house, and 30 Foot Road areas. House rent is Tk.2,500–3,000. The main occupations of this slum's residents are garment and leather works. The working hours are 8.00am–8.30pm and most of the workers return home from the factories at around 9.00pm. Usually the workers make leather stickers and sew them on export-oriented T-shirts and pants. Major factories are: Zia Leather, Quayum Leather, RM Leather, Niamat Tannery.

Geographic location

Gajmohal slum is located at in Hazaribagh Thana, by the side of Beribadh of Dhaka South City Corporation. The slum was established beside Shukhi Tannery near the Hazaribagh bus station.

Type of slum

The inhabitants of this slum live in rented houses. Each small slum or cluster is named after the owner of the slum, for example Saber Mia's slum, Amzad's slum, Ismaile's slum, and Kashem Molla's slum.

The slum inhabitants live in two types of structures: concrete-built structures (*pacca*) and tin sheds. Concrete, bricks, and cement have been used to construct the floors and walls of the *pacca* houses but corrugated tin has been used to build the roofs. Even some multistorey buildings have been constructed using this method. And in the case of tin sheds, the roofs and walls are made of corrugated tin and the floors are made of bricks, mud or concrete.

The people who work in the small factories mostly live in the *pacca* slums and those who work in tannery factories live in tin shed slums.

Sources of income, occupation, and working places

In this area, there are 250 small and five big leather factories. Therefore, most people in the slums of this area depend on the leather industry for their livelihood. As their occupation, some people process the leather, some dry the hides, and some of them polish the leather. Some renowned leather factories of this area are: Bengal Leather Industry, Jannat Leather, Phoenix Leather, and RMM Leather Industry.

Educational and skill-based training opportunities

There is an Ananda school in the slum. After work, the children of the slum go there to study. The Institute of Leather Engineering and Technology is located in Hazaribag.

Health facilities

There are no health facilities inside the slum. Most of the slum inhabitants go to nearby pharmacies and traditional health practitioners for less expensive health-care services. And for any serious health issue, they visit Dhaka Medical College Hospital.

Communication and transportation facilities

People of this slum mostly travel by foot because their workplaces are nearby. But some of the people have to travel by bus or other private transport such as rickshaw, available at the public transport points in Hazaribag.

Physical facilities such as electricity, safe water, and gas

Every household is connected to electricity and the natural gas pipeline. Tap water is available at a common sharing point. The owner of the house bears the utility bills.

Safety and security of the slum

Hazaribagh Police Station and the *matbor* (community leader) are responsible for the safety and security of the slum.

See Map 2 for social and services.

Map 2: Gajmohal slum area
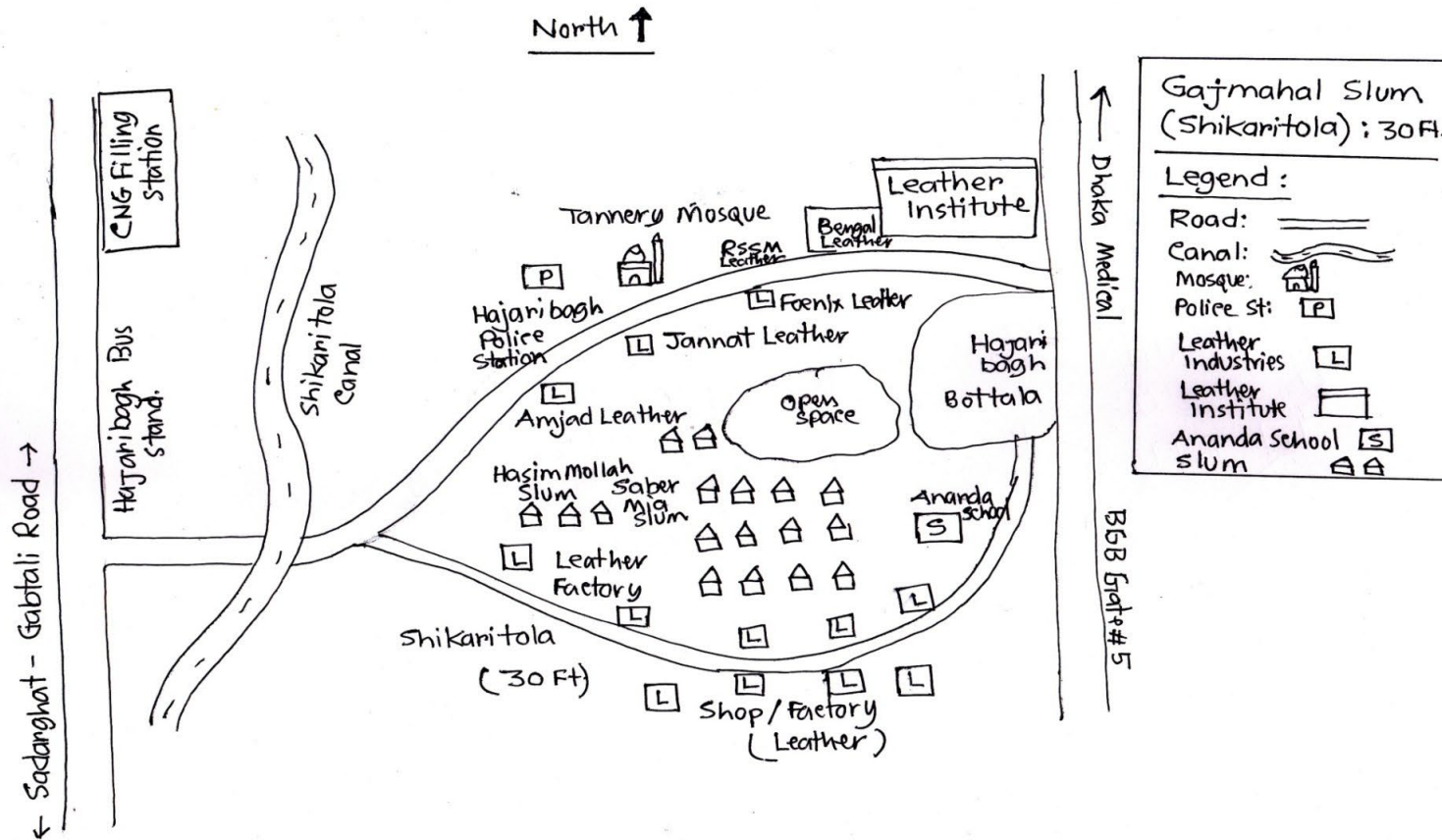
Source: Authors' own.

5.2.2 Characteristics of the slum population and children engaged in WFCL

Sex of the respondents

A total of 171 respondents were interviewed in the Gajmohal slum area: 27.5 per cent were male and 72.5 per cent were female (Annexe Table 2).

Age of the respondents

Most of the respondents (90.6 per cent) were aged over 18 years. The 9.4 per cent of respondents aged under 18 years were interviewed in the presence of their adult household members or guardians (Annexe Table 3).

Reasons for migration to Dhaka

A large majority of the respondents (77.2 per cent) reported migrating to Dhaka in search of work or for a better livelihood. The other reported reasons for their migration were: poverty (10.5 per cent), river erosion (2.9 per cent), natural disaster (flood/cyclone/tornado) (4.7 per cent), and for joining family members (1.2 per cent). A portion of the respondents (2.9 per cent) were native to the area and 0.6 per cent of the women, along with their children, had to migrate to Dhaka because of their husband's death (Annexe Table 4).

Period of migration to Dhaka

A considerable portion of the respondents (33.3 per cent) said that they migrated to Dhaka between one and five years ago. About a quarter of the respondents (21.6 per cent) reported migrating between six and ten years ago, 13.5 per cent of them migrated between 11 and 15 years ago, 9.4 per cent of them migrated between 16 and 20 years ago, and 14.3 per cent of them migrated 20 years or more ago. However, 2.9 per cent of the respondents were native to that place (Annexe Table 5).

Sex of the household members

Findings of the survey show that 52 per cent of the household members were male and 48 per cent female. Findings also show that 627 people are currently living in 171 households at Gajmohal. Thus, the average household size is 3.67 (Annexe Table 6).

Age of the household members

9.4 per cent of the respondents were aged under five years, 12.6 per cent were aged between five and ten years, 9.1 per cent were aged between 11 and 13 years, 6.7 per cent were aged between 14 and 17 years, 46.6 per cent were aged between 18 and 35 years, 8.6 per cent were aged between 36 and 49 years, 3.7 per cent were aged between 50 and 59 years, 2.7 per cent were aged between 60 and 65 years, and 0.6 per cent were over 65 years of age (Annexe Table 7).

Marital status of the household members

Findings of the survey show that 45.6 per cent of the household members were unmarried, 52.5 per cent of them were currently married, 0.2 per cent of them were divorced, 0.5 per cent of them were separated, and 1.3 per cent of them were widowed (Annexe Table 8).

Persons with disability

The findings of the survey show that 1.4 per cent of the household members were reported to have some sort of disability. Those who have disabilities were also asked about their type of disability (Annexe Table 9).

Literacy rate among the slum population

Respondents were asked about their ability to read a letter or text written by a household member aged at least seven years to measure their literacy status. Findings of the survey show that 48.8 per cent of the slum inhabitants were literate. The majority of the slum inhabitants (51.2 per cent) were found to be illiterate (Annexe Table 10).

Highest level of educational attainment by the household members

Findings of the survey show that 22.2 per cent of household members never attended school and 8.9 per cent of household members enrolled in school but did not pass grade I. Findings also show that 2.6 per cent of household members passed the pre-primary level, 19.8 per cent of them passed grades I–IV, 16.7 per cent of them reported to pass grade V, 23.6 per cent of them passed grades VI–IX, 3.7 per cent of them passed Secondary School Certificate (10th Grade), 1.8 per cent of them passed Higher Secondary School (12th Grade), only 0.2 per cent of the slum inhabitants reported to have a university or college-level degree, and 0.2 per cent of them have technical training (Annexe Table 11).

Occupations of the household members

According to the findings of the study, the main occupations of the household members were: garment worker (3.0 per cent), tanning and dressing of leather worker (12.6 per cent), construction worker (1.9 per cent), domestic worker (2.6 per cent), worker in garment waste (*jhut*)/sorting/day labourer in *jhut*) recycling shop (1.1 per cent), rickshaw/van/cart puller (7.0 per cent), transport driver (4.0 per cent), small trader/shopkeeper (1.4 per cent), housewife (17.7 per cent), student (18.5 per cent), workers for sorting, cleaning, processing, and recycling of waste/worker in recycling shop (0.6 per cent), worker of recycling shop (1.5 per cent), manufacturing of leather footwear (0.8 per cent), non-government service (3.7 per cent), day labourer/unskilled worker (0.6 per cent), domestic worker (0.5 per cent), hotel/restaurant worker (0.6 per cent), manufacturing of glass and glass products worker (0.2 per cent), worker in small shop/salesman (0.6 per cent), street vendor/hawker (0.5 per cent), handicrafts/independent business/home worker (0.6 per cent), begging (0.6 per cent), income-generating activities (sewing/block-batik and printing) (0.5 per cent), welding workers or gas worker mechanic (0.3 per cent), dyeing or bleaching of textiles (0.5 per cent), manufacturing of pesticides worker (0.2 per cent), electrical mechanic (0.3 per cent), ship breaking worker (0.5 per cent), manufacturing of pesticides worker (0.2 per cent), iron and steel foundry and casting of iron and steel (0.2 per cent), traditional birth attendant (0.2 per cent), poultry/fish feed industry worker (0.6 per cent), government service (0.2 per cent), unemployed (2.2 per cent), unemployed (5–<18 years) (4.6 per cent), older person/inactive (0.6 per cent), and not applicable (<5 years) (9.4 per cent) (Annexe Table 12).

Occupations of the children aged 5–17 years

According to the findings of the study the main occupations of the household members of Gajmohal slum were: student (61.2 per cent), unemployed (5<18 years) (15.2 per cent), garment worker (1.7 per cent), tanning and dressing of leather (9.0 per cent), worker in garment waste (*jhut*)/sorting/day labourer in *jhut* recycling shop (1.7 per cent), manufacturing of leather footwear (1.1 per cent), sorting, cleaning, processing, and recycling of waste/worker in recycling shop (0.6 per cent), housewife (0.6 per cent), construction (0.6 per cent), domestic worker (1.1 per cent), hotel/restaurant worker (1.1 per cent), automobile driver (0.6 per cent), small trader/shopkeeper (0.6 per cent), rickshaw/van/cart puller (0.6 per cent), manufacturing of glass and glass products (0.6 per cent), handicrafts/independent business/home worker (0.6 per cent), non-government service (0.6 per cent), welding works or gas worker mechanic (0.6 per cent), street vendor/hawker (1.1 per cent), weaving worker (0.6 per cent), ship breaking (0.6 per cent) (Annexe Table 13).

Income earning of the household members

Findings of the survey show that 46.4 per cent of the slum household members earn money for their living (Annexe Table 15). Findings also show that the per capita monthly income of the slum inhabitants is Tk.4,415.15 (US$53) and the average monthly household income is Tk.16,023 (US$172) (Annexe Table 16).

Income earning by the children aged 5–17 years

Findings of the survey show that 37.2 per cent of the children are currently engaged in income-earning activities (Annexe Table 17). Findings also show that the per capita monthly income for this age group is Tk.6,513 (US$78) (Annexe Table 21).

Reasons for working for money by the children aged 5–17 years

Respondents of the survey reported various reasons for earning money by the children aged 5–17 years of their households. The main reasons were: do not have parent or caregiver (orphan) so need to work for survival (2.5 per cent), their parents sent them to work for earning (5.0 per cent), family need additional earning so the children have been engaged in earning activities (72.5 per cent), family have to repay debt so the child is earning (2.5 per cent), parents are sick so the child is earning (5.0 per cent), apprentice/working for skill training (7.5 per cent), the child ran away from home and is working alone and earning for survival (2.5 per cent), and the child is not interested in going to school (5.0 per cent) (Annexe Table 22).

Number of working hours in a day by the children aged 5–17 years

The majority of the children aged 5–17 years (52.5 per cent) who are earning a living work 9–12 hours a day and 47.5 per cent of them work five to eight hours a day (Annexe Table 23).

Number of working days in a week by the children aged 5–17 years

The majority of the children aged 5–17 years (70 per cent) who are earning a living work six days a week and 25 per cent of them reported working seven days a week. Findings also show that 5 per cent of the children work five days a week (Annexe Table 24).

Photo 3: Children working in the leather industry (credit: A K M Maksud)

Percentage of children aged 5–17 years who work more than 42 hours a week

Findings of the survey show that 90 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years work more than 42 hours a week and only 10 per cent of them work up to 42 hours a week. This shows that 90 per cent of working children fall into the category of WFCL, their working week being longer than 42 hours (Annexe Table 25). However, more evidence of their involvement in WFCL is

found in the nature of the activities they perform and the types of hazard and risk they face at work. These things are narrated in the following sections (Annexe Tables 25, 26 and 27).

Hazardous conditions and risks of injury/death at the workplace for the children aged 5–17 years who are engaged in work, child labour or WFCL

Children aged 5–17 years reported various hazardous working conditions and risks of injury or death at work. These conditions are similar to those mentioned in ILO Recommendation No. 190 and ILO Convention No. 182. Findings of the study show that 40 per cent of the children informed that they work at night (Annexe Table 28). Slightly more than a quarter of the children aged 5–17 years (27.5 per cent) reported that they work in direct sunlight (Annexe Table 29). Findings of the survey show that 30 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years work in a congested or crowded area (Annexe Table 30). Findings show that 30 per cent of the children work at risk of accidental injury/risk of falling in the workplace (Annexe Table 31). It was found that 30 per cent of children aged 5–17 years lift or carry heavy loads (Annexe Table 32). One-fifth of the children aged 5–17 years (20 per cent) at work reported that they had to use heavy machinery or sharp items (Annexe Table 33). Half the children aged 5–17 years (50 per cent) at work reported that they face risk of accidental injury (cuts or burns) (Annexe Table 34). Findings show that 25 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years perceive or consider that their working environment is very risky and dangerous to them (Annexe Table 35). A considerable portion of the children aged 5–17 years at work (42.5 per cent) found their working area very unhealthy or stinky (Annexe Table 36). Survey findings show that 37.5 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years at work consider that they are working in a poisonous or dirty environment area (such as smoke, vehicle exhaust fumes, glue, dust waste, liquid waste, etc.) (Annexe Table 37). Less than one-sixth of the children aged 5–17 years at work (15.0 per cent) reported that they are exposed to poisonous gas, chemicals, or explosive or inflammable items (such as pesticides) (Annexe Table 38). One-fifth of the children aged 5–17 years at work (20 per cent) consider that they work in an environment where there is excessive heat, sound, vibration or radiation (such as metal melting factories) (Annexe Table 39). A considerable portion of the children aged 5–17 years at work reported that they face different types of abuse or exploitation in the workplace; for example, verbal abuse/scolding/threats (32.5 per cent), physical abuse/torture (7.5 per cent), and sexual abuse/harassment (5 per cent) (Annexe Table 40).

Perceived risks by the children aged 5–17 years at work because of engaging with work and income-earning activities

Children aged 5–17 years at work perceived different types of risk due to their engagement with work and income-earning activities: risk of being a permanent drop out from school and losing the education opportunity for life (22.5 per cent), risk of developing health conditions (20 per cent), risk of death (7.5 per cent), risk of sexual abuse or exploitation (2.5 per cent), risk of accident/injury (2.5 per cent), risk of physical abuse (5 per cent) and risks of verbal abuse/rebuke/scolding (10 per cent) (Annexe Table 41).

5.3 Balurmath slum area, Hazaribagh Thana, Dhaka

5.3.1   Brief description

Name of slum

Balurmath Salam Sardar Road slum

Location

Balurchar and Salam Sardar Road, Hazaribagh Thana

Major category of the slum inhabitants

Engaged in tannery industries

Geographic location

Balurmath-Salam Sardar Road slum is situated at ward number 55, Jhawchar, Balurmath area, at the left side of Beribadh, Hemayetpur Road.

Type of slum

The inhabitants of this slum live in rented houses. Each of the small slum or clusters is named after the owner of the slum; for example, Humayun's slum, Sanjida's slum, Salam Sardar's slum, and Malik Mia's slum. There are 450 households in the slum. Types of houses are: tin shed, *pacca*, semi-*pacca*, bamboo-made shed, and brick-built houses.

Sources of income, occupation, and working places

For their livelihoods, most people living in the slums of this area depend on the leather industry. As their occupation, some people process leather with salt, some dry the hides, and some of them polish the leather. Men, women, and children are involved in this industry. In this area, there are 250 leather industries. In addition, some people work in the paint factories and the shoe factories. Some are engaged in the informal sector, like rickshaw pullers, masons, etc.

Educational and skill-based training opportunities

For providing education, there is a mainstream school (Salam Ideal School and College), an Ananda school and a madrasha (Halima Khatun Madrasha) near the slum. For skill-based training, there is a leather institute in the locality.

Health facilities

There are no health facilities inside the slum. Most of the slum inhabitants go to nearby pharmacies and traditional health practitioners for less expensive health-care services. For any serious health issue, they visit Dhaka Medical College Hospital.

Communication and transportation facilities

People of this slum mostly travel by foot because their workplaces are nearby. But some of the people travel by bus or other private transport such as rickshaw, which are available at the public transport points in Hazaribag.

Physical facilities such as electricity, safe water, and gas

Every household is connected to electricity. For water facilities, the people depend on tube wells, pumps, etc. Natural gas via pipeline is not available in this area.

Safety and security of the slum

Hazaribagh Police Station and the *matbor* (community leader) are responsible for the safety and security of the slum.

See Map 3 for social and services.

Map 3: Balurmath slum area
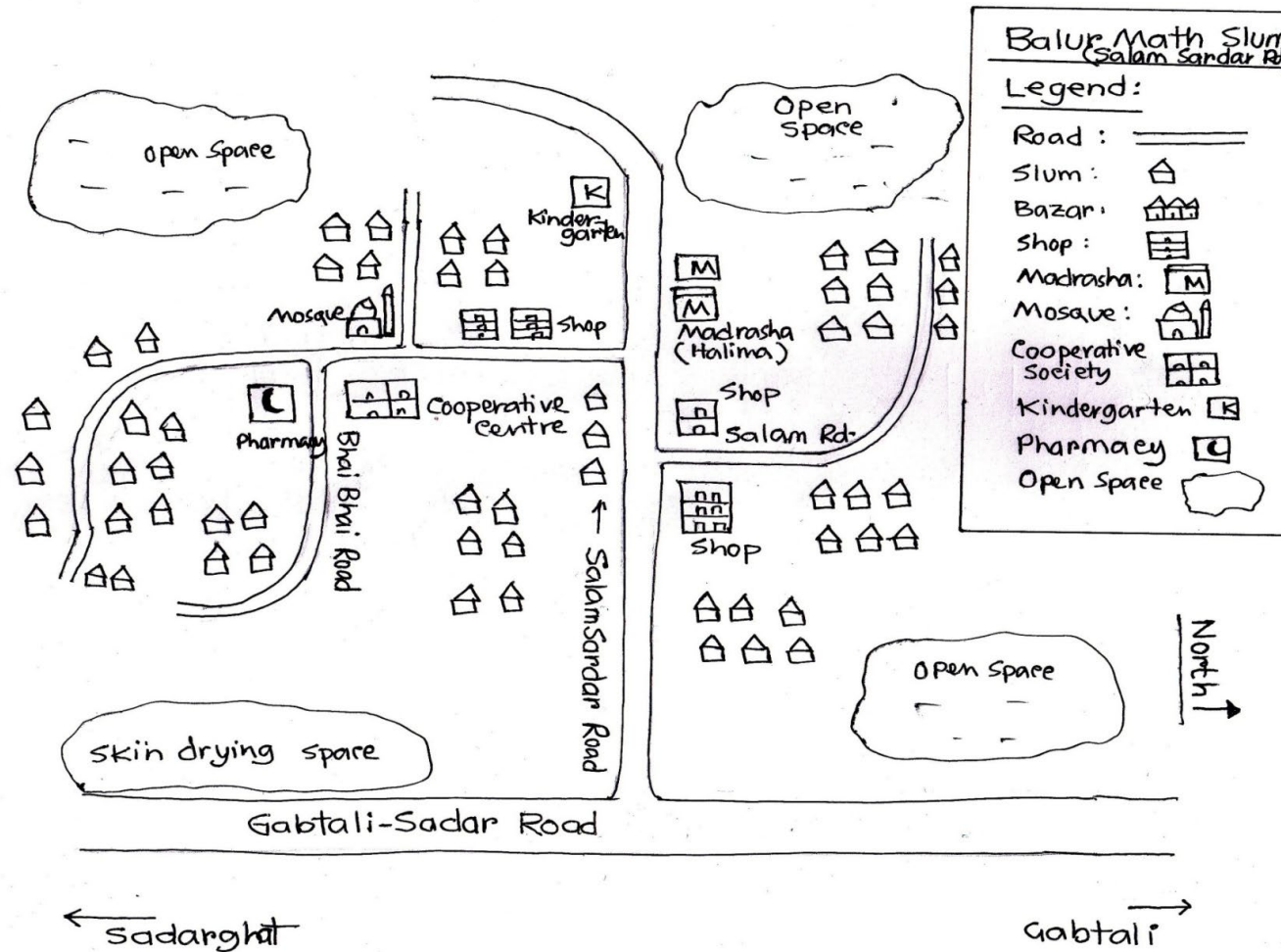
Source: Authors' own.

5.3.2   Characteristics of the slum population and children engaged in WFCL

Sex of the respondents

A total of 231 respondents were interviewed in the Balurmath slum area: 35.5 per cent were male and 64.5 per cent were female (Annexe Table 2).

Age of the respondents

Most of the respondents (90.9 per cent) were aged over 18 years. The 9.1 per cent of respondents aged under 18 years were interviewed in the presence of adult household members or guardians (Annexe Table 3).

Reasons for migration to Dhaka

A large majority of the respondents (90.5 per cent) reported migrating to Dhaka in search of work or for a better livelihood. The other reported reasons for their migration were: poverty (5.6 per cent), river erosion (3 per cent), and separation or divorce (0.9 per cent) (Annexe Table 4).

Period of migration to Dhaka

A considerable portion of the respondents (34.6 per cent) said that they migrated to Dhaka between one and five years ago. About one-third of the respondents (29.0 per cent) reported migrating between six and ten years ago, 8.7 per cent of them migrated between 11 and 15 years ago, 12.6 per cent of them migrated between 16 and 20 years ago, and 13 per cent of them migrated 20 years or more ago (Annexe Table 5).

Sex of the household members

Findings of the survey show that 47.3 per cent of the household members were male and 52.7 per cent of them were female. Findings of the survey also show that 805 people are currently living in 231 households in the Balurmath slum area. Thus, the average household size is 3.48 (Annexe Table 6).

Age of the household members

8 per cent of the respondents were aged under five years, 16.4 per cent were aged between five and ten years, 5.3 per cent were aged between 11 and 13 years, 11.2 per cent were aged between 14 and 17 years, 38.3 per cent were aged between 18 and 35 years, 13.8 per cent were aged between 36 and 49 years, 4.5 per cent were aged between 50 and 59 years, 2.0 per cent were aged between 60 and 65 years, and only 0.6 per cent were over 65 years of age (Annexe Table 7).

Marital status of the household members

Findings of the survey show that 43.7 per cent of the household members were unmarried, 53.8 per cent of them were currently married, 0.5 per cent of them were divorced, 0.5 per cent of them were separated, and 1.5 per cent of them were widowed (Annexe Table 8).

Persons with disability

The findings of the survey show that 0.9 per cent of the household members were reported to have some sort of disability. Those who have disabilities were also asked about their type of disability (Annexe Table 9).

Literacy rate among the slum population

Respondents were asked about their ability to read a letter or text written by a household member aged at least seven years to measure their literacy status. Findings of the survey

show that 23.4 per cent of the slum inhabitants were literate. However, a large majority of the slum population (76.6 per cent) is still illiterate (Annexe Table 10).

Highest level of educational attainment by the household members

Findings of the survey show that 33.5 per cent of the household members never attended school and 12.4 per cent of the household members enrolled in school but did not pass grade I. Findings also show that 1.6 per cent of the household members passed the pre-primary level, 24.2 per cent of them passed grades I–IV, 12 per cent of them reported to pass grade V, 13.2 per cent of them passed grades VI–IX, 1.6 per cent of them passed Secondary School Certificate (10th Grade), 0.7 per cent of them passed Higher Secondary School (12th Grade), only 0.2 per cent of the slum inhabitants reported to have a university or college-level degree, and 0.4 per cent of them studied at the madrasha level (Annexe Table 11).

Occupations of the household members

According to the findings of the study, the main occupations of the household members were: student (18.3 per cent), garment worker (5.8 per cent), housewife (8.7 per cent), tanning and dressing of leather worker (14.4 per cent), rickshaw/van/cart puller (10.3 per cent), worker in garment waste (*jhut*)/sorting/day labourer in *jhut*) recycling shop (1.5 per cent), unemployed (5<18 years) (6.7 per cent), older person/inactive (0.2 per cent), unemployed (3.5 per cent), construction worker (2.9 per cent), domestic worker (7.8 per cent), small trader/shopkeeper (1.9 per cent), transport driver (1.2 per cent), workers for sorting, cleaning, processing, and recycling of waste/worker in recycling shop (0.2 per cent), worker of recycling shop (0.5 per cent), non-government service (1.1 per cent), day labourer/unskilled worker (0.6 per cent), household waste collector/waste van puller (0.9 per cent), domestic worker (0.4 per cent), hotel/restaurant worker (1.1 per cent), truck or tempo or bus helper (0.4 per cent), worker in small shop/salesman (0.2 per cent), handicrafts/independent business/home worker (1.05 per cent), street vendor/hawker (0.4 per cent), small factory worker/welder/grill maker (0.1 per cent), manufacturing of glass and glass products worker (0.2 per cent), agricultural worker (0.1 per cent), manufacturing workers of plastic or rubber products (0.1 per cent), chemical factory worker (0.1 per cent), electrical mechanic (0.1 per cent), biscuit factory or bakery worker (0.2 per cent), servicing (mobile phone/radio/TV/auto mechanic) (0.4 per cent), begging (0.4 per cent), income-generating activities (sewing/block-batik and printing) (0.1 per cent), government service (0.1 per cent), weaving worker (0.1 per cent), automobile workshops (0.1 per cent), and not applicable (<5 years) (7.6 per cent) (Annexe Table 12).

Occupations of the children aged 5–17 years

According to the findings of the study the main occupations of the household members of Balurmath slum were: student (52.8 per cent), unemployed (5–<18 years) (20 per cent), garment worker (2.6 per cent), tanning and dressing of leather (14 per cent), housewife (1.1 per cent), construction (0.8 per cent), domestic worker (2.3 per cent), hotel/restaurant worker (1.1 per cent), worker in small shop/salesman (0.4 per cent), automobile driver (0.4 per cent), small trader/shopkeeper (0.4 per cent), rickshaw/van/cart puller (0.8 per cent), handicrafts/independent business/home worker (0.8 per cent), unemployed (0.8 per cent), non-government service (0.4 per cent), chemical factory (0.4 per cent), biscuit factory or bakery (0.4 per cent), day labourer/unskilled worker (0.4 per cent), automobile workshop worker (0.4 per cent) (Annexe Table 13).

Income earning of the household members

Findings of the survey show that 54.9 per cent of the slum household members earn money for their living (Annexe Table 15). Findings also show that the per capita monthly income of the slum inhabitants is Tk.4,138.38 (US$49) and the average monthly household income is Tk.14,592 (US$175) (Annexe Table 16).

Income earning by the children aged 5–17 years

Findings of the survey show that 25.7 per cent of the children are currently engaged in income-earning activities (Annexe Table 16). Findings also show that the per capita monthly income by working children aged 5–17 years is Tk.4,941.18 (US$59) (Annexe Table 21).

Reasons for working for money by the children aged 5–17 years

Respondents of the survey reported various reasons for earning money by the children aged 5–17 years of their households. The main reasons were: family needed additional earning so the children have been engaged in earning activities (95.6 per cent) and the child is not interested in going to school (4.4 per cent) (Annexe Table 22).

Number of working hours in a day by the children aged 5–17 years

The majority of children aged 5–17 years (60.3 per cent) who are working work five to eight hours a day and 37.9 per cent of them work 9–12 hours a day (Annexe Table 23).

Number of working days in a week by the children aged 5–17 years

The majority of children aged 5–17 years (50 per cent) who are working work six days a week and 47.1 per cent of them reported to work seven days a week (Annexe Table 24).

Percentage of children aged 5–17 years who work more than 42 hours a week

Findings of the survey show that 88.2 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years work more than 42 hours a week and 11.8 per cent of them work up to 42 hours a week. This shows that 88.2 per cent of working children fall into the category of WFCL, their working week being longer than 42 hours (Annexe Table 25). However, more evidence of their involvement in WFCL is found in the nature of the activities they perform and the types of hazard and risk they face in the workplace. These things are narrated in following sections (Annexe Tables 25, 26 and 27).

Hazardous conditions and risks of injury/death at the workplace for the children aged 5–17 years who are engaged in work, child labour or WFCL

Children aged 5–17 years reported various hazardous working conditions and risks of injury or death at work. These conditions are similar to those mentioned in ILO Recommendation No. 190 and ILO Convention No. 182. Findings of the study show that 53.7 per cent of the children informed that they work at night (Annexe Table 28). Slightly more than one-fifth of the children aged 5–17 years (19.4 per cent) reported that they work in direct sunlight (Annexe Table 29). Findings of the survey show that 16.4 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years work in a congested or crowded area (Annexe Table 30). Findings show that 13.4 per cent of the children informed that they are at risk of accidental injury/falling in the workplace (Annexe Table 31). It was found that 34.3 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years lift or carry heavy loads (Annexe Table 32). Findings show that 32.8 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years at work reported that they had to use heavy machinery or sharp items at work (Annexe Table 33). Half the children aged 5–17 years (50.7 per cent) reported that they face risk of accidental injury (cuts or burns) at work (Annexe Table 34). Findings show that 23.9 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years perceive or consider that their working environment is very risky and dangerous to them (Annexe Table 35). Almost half the children aged 5–17 years at work (49.3 per cent) found their working area very unhealthy or a stinky environment (Annexe Table 36). Survey findings show that 44.8 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years at work consider that they are working in a poisonous or dirty environment area (such as smoke, vehicle exhaust fumes, glue, dust waste, liquid waste, etc.) (Annexe Table 37). Less than one-sixth of the children aged 5–17 years (16.4 per cent) reported that during their work they are exposed to poisonous gas, chemicals, or explosive or inflammable items (such as pesticides) (Annexe

Table 38). Findings show that 37.3 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years at work consider that they work in an environment where there is excessive heat, sound, vibration or radiation (such as metal melting factories) (Annexe Table 39). A considerable portion of the children aged 5–17 years reported that they face different types of abuse or exploitation at work; for example, verbal abuse/scolding/threats (46.3 per cent), physical abuse/torture (7.5 per cent), and sexual abuse/harassment (3 per cent) (Annexe Table 40).

Perceived risks by the children aged 5–17 years at work because of engaging with work and income-earning activities

Children aged 5–17 years at work perceived different types of risk due to their engagement with work and income-earning activities: risk of being a permanent dropout from school and losing their education opportunity for life (20.9 per cent), risk of developing health conditions (6 per cent), risk of death (1.5 per cent), risk of sexual abuse or exploitation (1.5 per cent), risk of accident/injury (6 per cent), risk of physical abuse (11.9 per cent) and risk of verbal abuse/rebuke/scolding (22.4 per cent) (Annexe Table 41).

5.4 Jhawchar slum area, Hemayetpur, Savar Upazila, Dhaka

5.4.1 Brief description

Name of slum

Jhawchar Uttar Para slum

Location

Jhawchar Uttar Para, Harindhara Bazar, Hemayetpur, Savar, Dhaka

Major category of the slum inhabitants

Engaged in tannery and leather industries

Tannery industry in the area

The key informant interview respondents of the Jhawchar slum area are landowners and local leaders. Usually, the landowners rent their houses to the people who work at the tannery and leather industries in the tannery complex. Some of the landowners have 40–50 houses for rent. One respondent, Abul Kalam Azad, said that previously this area was very low-density population and road communication was very poor. But due to the shifting of tanneries and leather industries from Hazaribag, this area has become densely populated. People moved from different locations of the country and settled here for work in these

Photo 4: Tannery industry at Hemayetpur (credit: A K M Maksud)

industries. Electricity is available here. But due to no gas pipeline in this area, most of the tannery workers are still living in their old tannery areas in Hazaribag. There are transport services between Hazaribagh and Jhawchar for the workers, who pay Tk.60 for their daily (return journey) travel expenses. The average room rent is about Tk.2,000–2,500 plus Tk.1,200 for a gas cylinder, a total of Tk.3,700 per room, per month. The workers can share the room rent amongst themselves to minimise their living expenses. The house rent in Hazaribagh (approx. Tk.2,500–3,000) is comparatively lower than in Hemayetpur, because Hazaribagh has a gas pipeline with the supply at a government fixed rate. Also, there are lots of kitchen markets available around Hazaribag, whereas no such markets are available in Jhawchar, and the price of food is much higher.

Nature of work related to tanning and finished leather

The main activities of the workers engaged in tannery and leather industries are as follows.

First, the raw hides are preserved using salt for about 6–12 months. Then they undergo the 'blue' process, during which the hides become very thick. Then the splitting machine makes two or three layers of the skins. The upper layer is the main layer for making quality products and is about 10–12mm thick. The other layers are 8–10mm thick and are of comparatively lower quality, called 'spirit' (local term). The finished products are exported to foreign countries. On an average, one finished piece of leather produced from a cow can be sold for Tk.18,000–

20,000 (US$212–235) in the export market. A 'spirit' product from cow hide is less expensive, about Tk.500–600. From a buffalo hide, more than two layers can be made. 'Spirit' product cannot be made from goat hide because it is less thick. After completing the 'lime' process, the fat material is removed by passing through a flashing machine. After making layers, the grain should have been removed from the skins.

At present, approximately 300 tanneries and leather industries are running in Hemayetpur Tannery complex. On average, 400–900 workers are working at each factory. The large tanneries like Apex or Bengal Tannery have more workers, about 800–900. A total of 100,000 workers are working in the factories of the tannery complex. Only healthy male workers do 'blue'[3] work and work with the 'lime' process. Female workers only work with 'crust' leather.[4] Payment for work is either on a day basis or based on production. Usually, workers from Noakhali region work with tannery and leather works.

A porter named Khorshed Alam Sheikh said that a raw hide is very heavy, especially when it is undergoing the blue process: weighing more than 40kg, it is not usually possible for a child to carry or load/unload. For this reason, the tannery industries do not show any interest in engaging children in this process. Sometimes the system requires a chain hoist to upload heavy weighted materials.

Generally, a porter receives Tk.100–500 per ton of chemical for loading/unloading it from trucks, depending on which floor level (1–5) the materials are to be carried. The rate for unloading raw cow hide is Tk.3 per piece. The rate for unloading raw goat hides is Tk.300 per thousand. The floors of factory buildings are about 1.5 times taller than those of normal buildings.

Geographic location

Jhawchar Uttar Para slum is situated at No. 2 gate at Jhawchar village under Ward No. 49, near Harindhara bazar of Hemayetpur of Savar. It is a very new settlement due to the shifting of the tannery and leather industries from Hazaribagh to the tannery industrial complex at BSCIC industrial areas in Hemayetpur, Savar, about 20km from Dhaka. The neighbourhood areas are: Tannery complex and Dhaleshwari river in the west, Harindhara Bazar in the north, Kadamtali, Kalur char and Gate No. 3 in the south.

Type of slum

As previously described, this slum is a new settlement due to the shifting of the tannery and leather industries from Hazaribagh to the tannery industrial complex in Hemayetpur, Savar. Therefore, most of the houses are newly constructed with corrugated tin walls and roof and concrete floor. Unlike other slums around Dhaka City, this slum has a cluster of houses. Generally, four or five persons live in a single rented room. The average room rent is around Tk.2,500 where individual person pays Tk.600 per bed.

Sources of income, occupation, and working places

Most people living in this slum work in the tannery and leather industries. Inside the tannery complex, more than 300 large and small tannery and leather industries are running. The main tanneries and leather industries include: Apex Tannery, Bay Tanneries, Bengal Leather, Pragati Leather, Unique leather, Crescent tannery, Reliance tannery, and The Comilla tannery. Workers' hours in these tanneries are 9.00am–5.00pm. Sometimes, they work for longer hours as overtime. Mainly adult males and females work in these industries. Generally,

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[3] 'Blue' work involves removing hair from skins and cleaning hides. Some chemicals are used for this process, during which it becomes blue in colour.
[4] After the wet skins are dried, they are known as 'crust'.

males do heavy work such as lifting the wet hides, mixing chemicals and spraying them on the wet and dry hides, and tanning of leather.

Educational and skill-based training opportunities

There is a government primary school at Gate No. 3 of Jhawchar, about 2km from Gate No. 2. Also, some madrashas (religious school) are established around Jhawchar slum. No technical training centres are available in this location.

Health facilities

There is no health facilities inside the slum. There are pharmacies located at Jhawchar bazar, Harindhara bazar, and Hemayetpur bus stand.

Communication and transportation facilities

People of this slum mostly travel by foot because their workplaces are nearby. But some of the people travel by bus or other private transport such as rickshaw, human hauler (tempo/leguna) or battery-operated auto rickshaw, which are mostly available at Jhawchar, Harindhara, and Baburchar.

Physical facilities such as electricity, safe water, and gas

Electricity is available in the Jhawchar slum area, but no natural gas pipeline or water supply are available here. Therefore, most of the people come to work from other areas. In every slum there are motor-operated tube wells for supplying safe water for the household members.

Safety and security of the slum

There is no provision for public safety inside the slum. The nearest fire service department is located at Savar Thana about 15km from this slum. A police point is located at Hemayetpur bus stand, about 4km from Jhawchar slum. Local government representatives take responsibility for local-level conflict resolution.

See Map 4 for social and services.

Map 4: Jhawchar slum area, Hemayetpur, Savar

North ↑

To Singair →

To Hemayetpur →

Hemayetpur, Savar

Jhauchar Slum

Legend:
Road: ═══
River: ≈≈≈
Slum: ⌂⌂
Bazar: ⌂⌂⌂
Tannery: ⊤
School: ▥
Pharmacy: ▣
Open Field: ▱

BAY T.

APEX T.

BSCIC Office

Harindhara Bazar

Jadurchar

Dhaleshwari River

West ←

Road

1 No. Gate

Mosque

2 No. Gate

Noorani Madrasha

Shah Alam Slum.

3 No. Gate

Rotan Master slum

Amjad's Slum

Jhauchar Bazar

Shah Alam's Slum

Abul Kalam's slum

Balur char

Haji Amjad School

Farua Mahalla Slum

Source: Authors' own.

5.4.2 Characteristics of the slum population and children engaged in WFCL

Sex of the respondents

A total of 120 respondents were interviewed in the Jhawchar slum area: 59.2 per cent were male and 40.8 per cent were female (Annexe Table 2).

Age of the respondents

Most of the respondents (93.3 per cent) were aged over 18 years. The 6.7 per cent of respondents aged under 18 years were interviewed in the presence of adult household members or guardians (Annexe Table 3).

Reasons for migration to Dhaka

A large majority of the respondents (77.5 per cent) reported migrating to Dhaka in search of work or for a better livelihood. The other reported reasons for their migration were poverty (7.5 per cent) and river erosion (6.7 per cent). However, a small portion of them (0.8 per cent) came to Dhaka to join family members (Annexe Table 4).

Period of migration to Dhaka

A considerable portion of the respondents (58.3 per cent) said that they migrated to Dhaka between one and five years ago. Less than one-fifth of the respondents (18.3 per cent) reported migrating between six and ten years ago, 5 per cent of them migrated between 11 and 15 years ago, 5 per cent of them migrated between 16 and 20 years ago, and 5 per cent of them migrated 20 years or more ago (Annexe Table 5).

Sex of the household members

Findings of the survey show that 55.8 per cent of the household members were male and 44.2 per cent were female. Findings of the survey also show that 394 people are currently living in 120 households in the Jhawchar slum area. Thus, the average household size is 3.29 (Annexe Table 6).

Age of the household members

7.6 per cent of the respondents were aged under five years, 9.9 per cent were aged between five and ten years, 5.1 per cent were aged between 11 and 13 years, 8.4 per cent were aged between 14 and 17 years, 51.8 per cent were aged between 18 and 35 years, 11.4 per cent were aged between 36 and 49 years, 3.8 per cent were aged between 50 and 59 years, 1.8 per cent were aged between 60 and 65 years, and only 0.3 per cent were over 65 years of age (Annexe Table 7).

Marital status of the household members

Findings of the survey show that 42.6 per cent of the household members were unmarried, 56.1 per cent of them were currently married, 1.0 per cent of them were divorced, and 0.3 per cent of them were widowed (Annexe Table 8).

Persons with disability

The findings of the survey show that 1.3 per cent of the household members were reported to have some sort of disability. Those who have disabilities were also asked about their type of disability (Annexe Table 9).

Literacy rate among the slum population

Respondents were asked about their ability to read a letter or text written by a household member aged at least seven years to measure their literacy status. Findings of the survey

show that 60.3 per cent of the slum inhabitants were literate. However, a large majority of the slum population (39.7 per cent) is still illiterate (Annexe Table 10).

Highest level of educational attainment by the household members

Findings of the survey show that 13.7 per cent of the household members never attended school and 13.7 per cent of the household members enrolled in school but did not pass grade I. Findings also show that 2.0 per cent of the household members passed the pre-primary level, 16.2 per cent of them passed grades I–IV, 18.3 per cent of them reported to pass grade V, 23.6 per cent of them passed grades VI–IX, 4.6 per cent of them passed Secondary School Certificate (10th Grade), 2.8 per cent of them passed Higher Secondary School (12th Grade), only 1.8 per cent of the slum inhabitants reported to have a university or college-level degree, and 0.3 per cent of them studied at the madrasha level (Annexe Table 11).

Occupations of the household members

According to the findings of the study the main occupations of the household members were: student (16.5 per cent), garment worker (3.6 per cent), housewife (14.7 per cent), tanning and dressing of leather worker (26.1 per cent), rickshaw/van/cart puller (0.5 per cent), worker in garment waste (*jhut*)/sorting/day labourer in *jhut*) recycling shop (1.3 per cent), unemployed (5<18 years) (3.3 per cent), older person/inactive (0.3 per cent), unemployed (2.0 per cent), construction worker (2.3 per cent), domestic worker (0.5 per cent), small trader/shopkeeper (3.6 per cent), transport driver (0.8 per cent), manufacturing of leather footwear (4.8 per cent), day labourer/unskilled worker (2.0 per cent), household waste collector/waste van puller (0.3 per cent), domestic worker (1.0 per cent), hotel/restaurant worker (0.5 per cent), truck or tempo or bus helper (1.5 per cent), worker in small shop/salesman (0.3 per cent), handicrafts/independent business/home worker (0.5 per cent), small factory worker/welder/grill maker (0.8 per cent), engineering machine worker including lathe machine (0.3 per cent), brick or stone breaking (0.8 per cent), steel furniture or car or metal furniture painting (1.3 per cent), manufacturing workers of plastic or rubber products (0.3 per cent), chemical factory worker (0.8 per cent), ceramic factory workers (0.3 per cent), retired (0.5 per cent), government service (0.3 per cent), ship-breaking worker (0.3 per cent), manufacturing of pesticides worker (0.8 per cent), battery recharging (0.5 per cent), and not applicable (<5 years) (7.1 per cent) (Annexe Table 12).

Occupations of the children aged 5–17 years

According to the findings of the study the main occupations of the household members of Jhawchar slum were: student (65.2 per cent), unemployed (5<18 years) (16.3 per cent), garment worker (2.2 per cent), tanning and dressing of leather (6.5 per cent), worker in garment waste (*jhut*)/sorting/day labourer in *jhut* (garment waste) recycling shop (1.1 per cent), manufacturing of leather footwear (1.1 per cent), housewife (2.2 per cent), worker in small shop/salesman (1.1 per cent), automobile driver (1.1 per cent), truck or tempo or bus helper (1.1 per cent), small factory worker/welder/grill maker (1.1 per cent), manufacturing of pesticides worker (1.1 per cent) (Annexe Table 13).

Income earning of the household members

Findings of the survey show that 55.3 per cent of the slum household members earn money for their living (Annexe Table 15). Findings also show that the per capita monthly income of the slum inhabitants is Tk.6,513.33 (US$78) and average monthly household income is Tk.17,849 (US$214) (Annexe Table 16).

Income earning by the children aged 5–17 years

Findings of the survey show that 16.3 per cent of the children are currently engaged in income-earning activities (Annexe Table 17). Findings also show that the per capita monthly income is Tk.5,465.73 (US$65) for these children who earn money (Annexe Table 22).

Reasons for working for money by the children aged 5–17 years

The main reasons were that the family needed additional income, so the children have been engaged in earning activities (95.6 per cent) and the child is not interested in going to school (4.4 per cent) (Annexe Table 22).

Number of working hours in a day by the children aged 5–17 years

The majority of the children aged 5–17 years (60.3 per cent) who are working work five to eight hours a day and 37.9 per cent of them work 9–12 hours a day (Annexe Table 23).

Number of working days in a week by the children aged 5–17 years

The majority of the children aged 5–17 years (50 per cent) who are working work for six days per week and 47.1 per cent of them reported to working seven days a week (Annexe Table 24).

Percentage of children aged 5–17 years who work more than 42 hours a week

Findings of the survey show that 81.8 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years work more than 42 hours a week and only 18.2 per cent of them work up to 42 hours a week. This shows that 81.9 per cent of working children fall into the category of WFCL, their working week being longer than 42 hours (Annexe Table 25). However, more evidence of their involvement in WFCL is found in the nature of the activities they perform and the types of hazard and risk they face in the workplace. These things are narrated in following sections (Annexe Tables 25, 26 and 27).

Hazardous conditions and risks of injury/death at the workplace for the children aged 5–17 years who are engaged in work, child labour or WFCL

Children aged 5–17 years reported various hazardous working conditions and risks of injury or death at work. These conditions are similar to those mentioned in ILO Recommendation No. 190 and ILO Convention No. 182. Findings of the study show that 40 per cent of the children work at night (Annexe Table 28). Slightly more than one-fifth of the children aged 5–17 years (13.3 per cent) reported that they work in direct sunlight (Annexe Table 29). Findings of the survey show that 6.7 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years work in a congested or crowded area (Annexe Table 30). Findings show that 33.3 per cent of the children informed that they work at risk of accidental injury/risk of falling (Annexe Table 31). It was found that 40 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years lift or carry heavy loads (Annexe Table 32). Findings show that 33.3 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years reported that they had to use heavy machinery or sharp items at work (Annexe Table 33). Half the children aged 5–17 years (33.3 per cent) reported that they face risk of accidental injury (cuts or burns) at work (Annexe Table 34). Findings show that 33.3 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years perceive or consider that their working environment is very risky and dangerous to them (Annexe Table 35). Almost half the children aged 5–17 years (33.3 per cent) found their working area very unhealthy or a stinky environment (Annexe Table 36). Survey findings show that 13.3 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years consider that they are working in a poisonous or dirty environment area (such as smoke, vehicle exhaust fumes, glue, dust waste, liquid waste) (Annexe Table 37). Less than one-sixth of the children aged 5–17 years (13.3 per cent) reported that during their work they are exposed to poisonous gas, chemicals, or explosive or inflammable items (such as pesticides) (Annexe Table 38). Findings show that 13.3 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years at work consider that they work in an environment where excessive heat, sound, vibration or radiation exist (such as metal melting factories) (Annexe Table 39). A considerable portion of the children aged 5–17 years reported that they face different types of abuse or exploitation in the workplace; for example, verbal abuse/scolding/threats (26.7 per cent) and physical abuse/torture (20 per cent) (Annexe Table 40).

Perceived risks by the children aged 5–17 years at work because of engaging with work and income-earning activities

Children aged 5–17 years perceived different types of risk due to their engagement with work and income-earning activities for example risk of being a permanent drop out from school and losing the education opportunity for life (26.7 per cent), risk of developing health conditions (6.7 per cent), risk of death (6.7 per cent) and risk of verbal abuse/rebuke/scolding (20 per cent) (Annexe Table 41).

5.5 Matuail Bhangapress slum area, Demra and Jatrabari Thana, Dhaka

5.5.1   Brief description

Name of slum

Matuail Bhangapress slum area

Location

Matuail, Demra Road, Jatrabari, Dhaka

Major category of the slum inhabitants

Engaged in recycling waste materials of export-oriented garments and garment packaging materials.

Geographic location

Matuail Bhangapress slum is situated by the side of Matuail sanitary landfill area in Jatrabari Thana of Dhaka South City Corporation. Matuail area is located beside the Dhaka–Demra Road, around 2km from Jatrabari Thana. The names of the neighbourhood areas are: Jatrabari in the west, Matuail Dump site in the north, Konapara in the east, and Shanir Ankhra in the south.

Type of slum

These slums are situated beside the Dhaka-Narayanganj-Demra (DND) embankment and constructed under private ownership of land. Mridhabari Bhangapress slum is popularly known as 'Matbar's slum'. This slum consists of about 250 houses. In other slums, Mridhabari has 800 houses and Samadnagar has more than 500 houses. Most of the houses of Bhangapress and Mridhabari slums are constructed of corrugated tin with concrete floors. Like other slums, this slum also has several narrow lanes (about four to five feet) between the houses that make long corridors where the slum inhabitants walk. Samadnagar slum is different from other two slums. Here most of the houses are thatched structures built on a bamboo platform *(macha)* as most of the area is swamp or wetland. People of this slum face a terrible situation during the flood or rainy season, because the area floods and people are forced to live in water-logged conditions and move through very narrow pathways, usually made of bamboo.

Sources of income, occupation, and working places

The main occupation of the people of this slum is collecting waste from the municipal dump site and working at the solid waste recycling shops. Other occupations include: working at manufacturers of packaging and cartons for export-oriented garment materials, working at nearby garment factories, shoe factories, garment button factories, bobbing factories, aluminium factories, and steel rerolling mills. There are 150 packaging factories, 20 export-oriented garment factories, six shoe-making factories, 30 aluminium factories, and 15 steel mills located around the Matuail Bhangapress slum area. Like all other factories, the people of this slum work 8.00am–8.00pm. However, most of the waste pickers start much earlier, around 5.00am and return at around 2.00pm.

Educational and skill-based training opportunities

There is a government primary school (Mridhabari Government Primary School) located at Mridhabari. The Grambangla Unnayan Committee (GUC) is operating a primary school for children of waste picker families and child waste pickers at Samadnagar area. GUC is also operating a technical training centre for adolescent waste pickers, which is approved by the National Technical Education Board. Additionally, BRAC is operating a preschool for children of low-income families.

Health facilities

There are no health facilities inside the slum. A few pharmacies are located at Mridhabari and adjacent areas. For minor ailments, people of these slums usually go to the local pharmacies or clinics at Jatrabari areas. For major treatment, they go to the big hospitals like Institute of Child and Mother Health (ICMH), which is located about 3km from the slum. Some people also go to Dhaka Medical College for serious conditions or for better treatment, which is located approximately 7–8km from the slum.

Communication and transportation facilities

People of this slum mostly travel by foot because their workplaces are nearby. But some of the people travel by bus or other private transport such as rickshaw, human hauler (tempo/leguna) or battery-operated auto rickshaw, which are mostly available at Mridhabari or Kajla bus stand.

Physical facilities such as electricity, safe water, and gas

Electricity and natural gas pipeline are available at Mridhabari and Bhangapress slums. In Samanagar slum area, electricity supply is available, but no gas pipeline is connected to the slum areas because the ground is swampy.

Safety and security of the slum

There is no provision for public safety within the slum. The nearest fire service department is located at Demra in the east and Sutrapur Thana in the west, about 10km from slum areas. A police station is located at Jatrabari for public safety and security. An Ansar Camp (a paramilitary auxiliary force responsible for the preservation of internal security and law enforcement in Bangladesh) is located at dump site areas. There are some village leaders who work for local-level mediation or conflict resolution.

See Map 5 for social and services.

Map 5: Matuail Bhangapress slum area
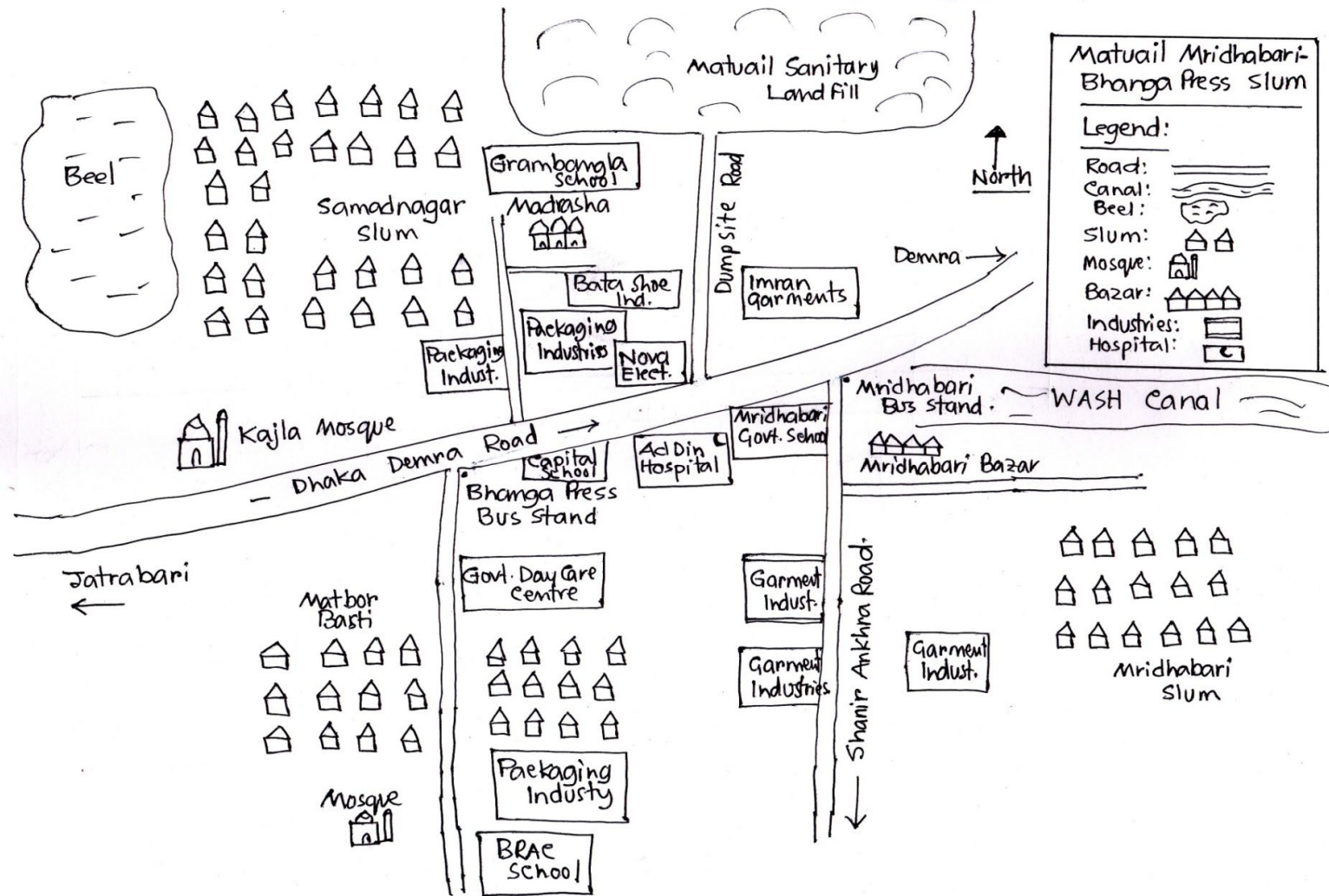
Source: Authors' own.

5.5.2   Characteristics of the slum population and children engaged in WFCL

Sex of the respondents

A total of 120 respondents were interviewed in Matuail Bhangapress slum area: 52.0 per cent were male and 48.0 per cent were female (Annexe Table 2).

Age of the respondents

Most of the respondents (45.3 per cent) were aged over 18 years. The 54.7 per cent of respondents aged under 18 years were interviewed in the presence of other adult household members or guardians (Annexe Table 3).

Reasons for migration to Dhaka

A large majority of the respondents (66.7 per cent) reported migrating to Dhaka in search of work or for a better livelihood. The other reported reasons for their migration were: poverty (22.2 per cent), river erosion (4.8 per cent), separation from spouse (3.9 per cent), natural disaster (0.9 per cent), joining family members in Dhaka (0.5 per cent), and death of husband (0.2 per cent) (Annexe Table 4).

Period of migration to Dhaka

A considerable portion of the respondents (41.3 per cent) said that they migrated to Dhaka between one and five years ago. Slightly more than one-fifth of the respondents (26.8 per cent) reported migrating between six and ten years ago, 14.3 per cent of them migrated between 11 and 15 years ago, 11.8 per cent of them migrated between 16 and 20 years ago, and 5.5 per cent of them migrated 20 years or more ago (Annexe Table 5).

Sex of the household members

Findings of the survey show that 56.2 per cent of the household members were male and 43.8 per cent of them were female. Findings also show that 1,616 people are currently living in 433 households in Matuail Bhangapress slum area. Thus, the average household size is 3.73 (Annexe Table 6).

Age of the household members

2.5 per cent of the respondents were aged under five years, 10.2 per cent were aged between five and ten years, 7.7 per cent were aged between 11 and 13 years, 22 per cent were aged between 14 and 17 years, 32.7 per cent were aged between 18 and 35 years, 17.8 per cent were aged between 36 and 49 years, 5.1 per cent were aged between 50 and 59 years, 1.1 per cent were aged between 60 and 65 years, and only 0.8 per cent were over 65 years of age (Annexe Table 7).

Marital status of the household members

Findings of the survey show that 52.2 per cent of the household members were unmarried, 46.2 per cent of them were currently married, 0.3 per cent of them were divorced, 1.4 per cent of them were separated from their spouse, and 2.0 per cent of them were widowed (Annexe Table 8).

Persons with disability

The findings of the survey show that 0.6 per cent of the household members were reported to have some sort of disability. Those who have disabilities were also asked about their type of disability (Annexe Table 9).

Literacy rate among the slum population

Respondents were asked about their ability to read a letter or text written by a household member aged at least seven years to measure their literacy status. Findings of the survey show that 40.3 per cent of the slum inhabitants were literate. However, a large majority of the slum population (59.7 per cent) is still illiterate (Annexe Table 10).

Highest level of educational attainment by the household members

Findings of the survey show that 24.9 per cent of household members never attended school and 16.5 per cent of the household members enrolled in school but did not pass grade I. Findings also show that 2 per cent of the household members passed the pre-primary level, 24.9 per cent of them passed grades I–IV, 14.7 per cent of them reported to pass grade V, 13.7 per cent of them passed grades VI–IX, 2.7 per cent of them passed Secondary School Certificate (10th Grade), 0.6 per cent of them passed Higher Secondary School (12th Grade), and only 0.1 per cent of the slum inhabitants reported to have a university or college-level degree (Annexe Table 11).

Occupations of the household members

According to the findings of the study, the main occupations of the household members were: student (10.0 per cent), garment worker (6.8 per cent), housewife (9.5 per cent), tanning and dressing of leather worker (0.7 per cent), rickshaw/van/cart puller (5.0 per cent), worker in garment waste (*jhut*)/sorting/day labourer in *jhut*) recycling shop (0.9 per cent), unemployed (5–<18 years) (6.3 per cent), older person/inactive (0.7 per cent), unemployed (1.6 per cent), construction worker (3.6 per cent), domestic worker (2.5 per cent), small trader/shopkeeper (2.1 per cent), transport

Photo 5: Child waste picker at Matuail waste dumpsite (credit: A K M Maksud)

driver (2.2 per cent), packaging/carton industry worker (7.7 per cent), workers for sorting, cleaning, processing, and recycling of waste/worker in recycling shop (5.7 per cent), worker of recycling shop (5.1 per cent), non-government service (0.3 per cent), manufacturing of leather footwear (3.2 per cent), waste picker in informal sector (waste picking from dump site/street) (3.7 per cent), day labourer/unskilled worker (0.6 per cent), household waste collector/waste van puller (1.5 per cent), domestic worker (0.9 per cent), hotel/restaurant worker (0.6 per cent), truck or tempo or bus helper (0.6 per cent), worker in small shop/salesman (0.2 per cent), handicrafts/independent business/home worker (0.6 per cent), street vendor/hawker (0.6 per cent), small factory worker/welder/grill maker (0.4 per cent), manufacturing of glass and glass products worker (1.2 per cent), bone-crushing industry worker (2.0 per cent), engineering machine worker including lathe machine (0.9 per cent), metal workers (0.8 per cent), caretaker/doorman (0.4 per cent), agricultural worker (0.7 per

cent), brick or stone breaking (0.4 per cent), steel furniture or car or metal furniture painting (0.6 per cent), welding workers or gas worker/mechanic (0.6 per cent), dyeing or bleaching of textiles (0.6 per cent), manufacturing worker of plastic or rubber products (0.4 per cent), chemical factory worker (0.2 per cent), stainless steel mill workers/cutlery (0.6 per cent), bobbin factory workers (0.2 per cent), electrical mechanic (0.3 per cent), biscuit factory or bakery worker (0.4 per cent), servicing (mobile phone/radio/TV/auto mechanic) (0.1 per cent), fisherman/worker in fisheries (0.4 per cent), begging (0.1 per cent), income-generating activities (sewing/block-batik and printing) (0.2 per cent), ceramic factory workers (0.2 per cent), butcher (0.1 per cent), blacksmith (0.4 per cent), handling of goods in the ports and ships (0.1 per cent), government service (0.1 per cent), traditional birth attendant (0.1 per cent), tailor/sewing worker (0.1 per cent), manufacturing of matches worker (0.3 per cent), manufacturing soap or detergent worker (0.3 per cent), ship-breaking worker (0.1 per cent), manufacturing of pesticides worker (0.1 per cent), iron and steel foundry and casting of iron and steel (0.4 per cent), printing press worker (0.2 per cent), mosquito coil industry worker (0.1 per cent), beauty parlour worker (0.1 per cent), dairy farm worker (0.1 per cent), tuition worker (0.1 per cent), electrical equipment manufacturing worker (0.1 per cent), needle manufacturing industry worker (0.1 per cent), manufacturing of aluminium products (0.2 per cent), automobile workshops (0.1 per cent), manufacturing of *bidis* and cigarettes (0.1 per cent), manufacturing of galvanised iron sheet products or limestone or chalk products (0.1 per cent), vulcanising (0.1 per cent), distillation of alcohol (0.1 per cent), manufacturing of jewellery and imitation ornaments or bangles factory or goldsmith (0.1 per cent), and not applicable (<5 years) (2.0 per cent) (Annexe Table 12).

Occupations of the children aged 5–17 years

According to the findings of the study the main occupations of the household members of Matuail slum were: student (23.0 per cent), unemployed (5–<18 years) (12.1 per cent), garment worker (9.6 per cent), leather product manufacturing sector worker (6.6 per cent), worker in sorting, cleaning, processing, and recycling of waste (8.2 per cent), household waste collector/waste collection van workers (1.4 per cent), worker in garment waste (*jhut*)/sorting/day labourer in *jhut* recycling shop (1.1 per cent), housewife (1.2 per cent), construction (2.6 per cent), domestic worker (0.5 per cent), automobile driver (0.6 per cent), hotel or restaurant worker (0.9 per cent), manufacturing of glass (0.6 per cent), and rickshaw/van/cart puller (0.6 per cent) (Annexe Table 13).

Income earning of the household members

Findings of the survey show that 52.2 per cent of the slum household members earn money for their living (Annexe Table 15). Findings also show that the per capita monthly income of the slum inhabitants is Tk.5,440.47 (US$65) and the average monthly household income is Tk.20,487 (US$246) (Annexe Table 16).

Income earning by the children aged 5–17 years

Findings of the survey show that 62.4 per cent of the children are currently engaged in income-earning activities (Annexe Table 7). Findings also show that the per capita monthly income is Tk.5,713.18 (US$68) for these children who earn money (Annexe Table 21).

Reasons for working for money by the children aged 5–17 years

Respondents of the survey reported various reasons for the children aged 5–17 years of their households earning money. The main reasons were: do not have a parent or caregiver (orphan) so need to work for survival (5.1 per cent), their parents sent them to work (7.4 per cent), family need additional income so the children have been engaged in earning activities (71.6 per cent), family have to repay debt so the child is earning (2.8 per cent), apprentice/working for skill training (2 per cent), the child ran away from home and is working alone and earning for survival (1 per cent), the child is not interested in going to school (15.9

per cent), and a portion of the children left schooling because of their fear of corporal punishment at school and engaged themselves in income-earning activities (1 per cent) (Annexe Table 22).

Number of working hours in a day by the children aged 5–17 years

The majority of the children aged 5–17 years (53.2 per cent) who are employed work five to eight hours a day and 37.1 per cent of them work 9–12 hours a day (Annexe Table 23).

Number of working days in a week by the children aged 5–17 years

The majority of the children aged 5–17 years (68.3 per cent) who are employed work six days per week and 29.7 per cent of them reported to work seven days a week (Annexe Table 24).

Percentage of children aged 5–17 years who work more than 42 hours a week

Findings of the survey show that 90 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years work more than 42 hours a week and only 10 per cent of them work up to 42 hours a week. This shows that 90 per cent of working children fall into the category of WFCL, their working week being longer than 42 hours (Annexe Table 25). However, more evidence of their involvement in WFCL is found in the nature of the activities they perform and the types of hazard and risk they face at work. These things are narrated in following sections (Annexe Tables 25, 26 and 27).

Hazardous conditions and risks of injury/death at the workplace for the children aged 5–17 years who are engaged in work, child labour or WFCL

Children aged 5–17 years reported various hazardous conditions and risks of injury or death at work. These conditions are similar to those mentioned in ILO Recommendation No. 190 and ILO Convention No. 182. Findings of the study show that 48 per cent of the children informed that they work at night (Annexe Table 28). Slightly more than one-fifth of the children aged 5–17 years (32.2 per cent) reported that they work in direct sunlight (Annexe Table 29). Findings of the survey show that 13.9 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years work in a congested or crowded area (Annexe Table 30). Findings show that 60.9 per cent of the children informed that they work at risk of accidental injury/risk of falling at work (Annexe Table 31). It was found that 64.4 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years lift or carry heavy loads (Annexe Table 32). Findings show that 66.8 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years reported that they had to use heavy machinery or sharp items at their workplace (Annexe Table 33). More than half the children aged 5–17 years (68.6 per cent) reported that they face risk of accidental injury (cuts or burns) at work (Annexe Table 34). Findings show that 56.4 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years perceive or consider that their working environment is very risky and dangerous to them (Annexe Table 35). Almost half the children aged 5–17 years (53.2 per cent) found their working area very unhealthy or stinky (Annexe Table 36). Survey findings show that 51.2 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years consider that they are working in a poisonous or dirty environment (such as smoke, vehicle exhaust fumes, glue, dust waste, liquid waste, etc.) (Annexe Table 37). Less than one-third of the children aged 5–17 years (30.9 per cent) reported that during their work they are exposed to poisonous gas, chemicals, or explosive or inflammable items (such as pesticides) (Annexe Table 38). Findings show that 60.1 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years consider that they work in an environment where there is excessive heat, sound, vibration or radiation (such as metal-melting factories) (Annexe Table 39). A considerable portion of the children aged 5–17 years reported that they face different types of abuse or exploitation in the workplace; for example, verbal abuse/scolding/threats (58.4 per cent), physical abuse/torture (16.3 per cent), and sexual abuse/harassment (4.0 per cent) (Annexe Table 40).

Perceived risks by the children aged 5–17 years at work because of engaging with work and income-earning activities

Risk of being a permanent dropout from school and losing the education opportunity for life (18.1 per cent), risk of developing health conditions (23.5 per cent), risk of death (6.2 per cent), risk of sexual abuse or exploitation (1.2 per cent), risk of accident/injury (16.6 per cent), risk of physical abuse (3 per cent), and risk of verbal abuse/rebuke/scolding (23 per cent) (Annexe Table 41).

Highest level of educational attainment by the household members

Findings of the survey show that 24.9 per cent of household members never attended school and 16.5 per cent of the household members enrolled in school but did not pass grade I. Findings also show that 2 per cent of the household members passed the pre-primary level, 24.9 per cent of them passed grades I–IV, 14.7 per cent of them reported to pass grade V, 13.7 per cent of them passed grades VI–IX, 2.7 per cent of them passed Secondary School Certificate (10th Grade), 0.6 per cent of them passed Higher Secondary School (12th Grade), and only 0.1 per cent of the slum inhabitants reported to have a university or college-level degree (Annexe Table 11).

Occupations of the household members

According to the findings of the study, the main occupations of the household members were: student (10.0 per cent), garment worker (6.8 per cent), housewife (9.5 per cent), tanning and dressing of leather worker (0.7 per cent), rickshaw/van/cart puller (5.0 per cent), worker in garment waste (*jhut*)/sorting/day labourer in *jhut*) recycling shop (0.9 per cent), unemployed (5–<18 years) (6.3 per cent), older person/inactive (0.7 per cent), unemployed (1.6 per cent), construction worker (3.6 per cent), domestic worker (2.5 per cent), small trader/shopkeeper (2.1 per cent), transport driver (2.2 per cent), packaging/carton industry worker (7.7 per cent), workers for sorting, cleaning, processing, and recycling of waste/worker in recycling shop (5.7 per cent), worker of recycling shop (5.1 per cent), non-government service (0.3 per cent), manufacturing of leather footwear (3.2 per cent), waste picker in informal sector (waste picking from dump site/street) (3.7 per cent), day labourer/unskilled worker (0.6 per cent), household waste collector/waste van puller (1.5 per cent), domestic worker (0.9 per cent), hotel/restaurant worker (0.6 per cent), truck or tempo or bus helper (0.6 per cent), worker in small shop/salesman (0.2 per cent), handicrafts/independent business/home worker (0.6 per cent), street vendor/hawker (0.6 per cent), small factory worker/welder/grill maker (0.4 per cent), manufacturing of glass and glass products worker (1.2 per cent), bone-crushing industry worker (2.0 per cent), engineering machine worker including lathe machine (0.9 per cent), metal workers (0.8 per cent), caretaker/doorman (0.4 per cent), agricultural worker (0.7 per cent), brick or stone breaking (0.4 per cent), steel furniture or car or metal furniture painting (0.6 per cent), welding workers or gas worker/mechanic (0.6 per cent), dyeing or bleaching of textiles (0.6 per cent), manufacturing worker of plastic or rubber products (0.4 per cent), chemical factory worker (0.2 per cent), stainless steel mill workers/cutlery (0.6 per cent), bobbin factory workers (0.2 per cent), electrical mechanic (0.3 per cent), biscuit factory or bakery worker (0.4 per cent), servicing (mobile phone/radio/TV/auto mechanic) (0.1 per cent), fisherman/worker in fisheries (0.4 per cent), begging (0.1 per cent), income-generating activities (sewing/block-batik and printing) (0.2 per cent), ceramic factory workers (0.2 per cent), butcher (0.1 per cent), blacksmith (0.4 per cent), handling of goods in the ports and ships (0.1 per cent), government service (0.1 per cent), traditional birth attendant (0.1 per cent), tailor/sewing worker (0.1 per cent), manufacturing of matches worker (0.3 per cent), manufacturing soap or detergent worker (0.3 per cent), ship-breaking worker (0.1 per cent), manufacturing of pesticides worker (0.1 per cent), iron and steel foundry and casting of iron and steel (0.4 per cent), printing press worker (0.2 per cent), mosquito coil industry worker (0.1 per cent), beauty parlour worker (0.1 per cent), dairy farm worker (0.1 per cent), tuition

worker (0.1 per cent), electrical equipment manufacturing worker (0.1 per cent), needle manufacturing industry worker (0.1 per cent), manufacturing of aluminium products (0.2 per cent), automobile workshops (0.1 per cent), manufacturing of *bidis* and cigarettes (0.1 per cent), manufacturing of galvanised iron sheet products or limestone or chalk products (0.1 per cent), vulcanising (0.1 per cent), distillation of alcohol (0.1 per cent), manufacturing of jewellery and imitation ornaments or bangles factory or goldsmith (0.1 per cent), and not applicable (<5 years) (2.0 per cent) (Annexe Table 12).

Occupations of the children aged 5–17 years

According to the findings of the study the main occupations of the household members of Matuail slum were: student (23.0 per cent), unemployed (5–<18 years) (12.1 per cent), garment worker (9.6 per cent), leather product manufacturing sector worker (6.6 per cent), worker in sorting, cleaning, processing, and recycling of waste (8.2 per cent), household waste collector/waste collection van workers (1.4 per cent), worker in garment waste (*jhut*)/sorting/day labourer in *jhut* recycling shop (1.1 per cent), housewife (1.2 per cent), construction (2.6 per cent), domestic worker (0.5 per cent), automobile driver (0.6 per cent), hotel or restaurant worker (0.9 per cent), manufacturing of glass (0.6 per cent), and rickshaw/van/cart puller (0.6 per cent) (Annexe Table 13).

Income earning of the household members

Findings of the survey show that 52.2 per cent of the slum household members earn money for their living (Annexe Table 15). Findings also show that the per capita monthly income of the slum inhabitants is Tk.5,440.47 (US$65) and the average monthly household income is Tk.20,487 (US$246) (Annexe Table 16).

Income earning by the children aged 5–17 years

Findings of the survey show that 62.4 per cent of the children are currently engaged in income-earning activities (Annexe Table 7). Findings also show that the per capita monthly income is Tk.5,713.18 (US$68) for these children who earn money (Annexe Table 21).

Reasons for working for money by the children aged 5–17 years

Respondents of the survey reported various reasons for the children aged 5–17 years of their households earning money. The main reasons were: do not have a parent or caregiver (orphan) so need to work for survival (5.1 per cent), their parents sent them to work (7.4 per cent), family need additional income so the children have been engaged in earning activities (71.6 per cent), family have to repay debt so the child is earning (2.8 per cent), apprentice/working for skill training (2 per cent), the child ran away from home and is working alone and earning for survival (1 per cent), the child is not interested in going to school (15.9 per cent), and a portion of the children left schooling because of their fear of corporal punishment at school and engaged themselves in income-earning activities (1 per cent) (Annexe Table 22).

Number of working hours in a day by the children aged 5–17 years

The majority of the children aged 5–17 years (53.2 per cent) who are employed work five to eight hours a day and 37.1 per cent of them work 9–12 hours a day (Annexe Table 23).

Number of working days in a week by the children aged 5–17 years

The majority of the children aged 5–17 years (68.3 per cent) who are employed work six days per week and 29.7 per cent of them reported to work seven days a week (Annexe Table 24).

Percentage of children aged 5–17 years who work more than 42 hours a week

Findings of the survey show that 90 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years work more than 42 hours a week and only 10 per cent of them work up to 42 hours a week. This shows that 90 per cent of working children fall into the category of WFCL, their working week being longer than 42 hours (Annexe Table 25). However, more evidence of their involvement in WFCL is found in the nature of the activities they perform and the types of hazard and risk they face at work. These things are narrated in following sections (Annexe Tables 25, 26 and 27).

Hazardous conditions and risks of injury/death at the workplace for the children aged 5–17 years who are engaged in work, child labour or WFCL

Children aged 5–17 years reported various hazardous conditions and risks of injury or death at work. These conditions are similar to those mentioned in ILO Recommendation No. 190 and ILO Convention No. 182. Findings of the study show that 48 per cent of the children informed that they work at night (Annexe Table 28). Slightly more than one-fifth of the children aged 5–17 years (32.2 per cent) reported that they work in direct sunlight (Annexe Table 29). Findings of the survey show that 13.9 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years work in a congested or crowded area (Annexe Table 30). Findings show that 60.9 per cent of the children informed that they work at risk of accidental injury/risk of falling at work (Annexe Table 31). It was found that 64.4 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years lift or carry heavy loads (Annexe Table 32). Findings show that 66.8 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years reported that they had to use heavy machinery or sharp items at their workplace (Annexe Table 33). More than half the children aged 5–17 years (68.6 per cent) reported that they face risk of accidental injury (cuts or burns) at work (Annexe Table 34). Findings show that 56.4 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years perceive or consider that their working environment is very risky and dangerous to them (Annexe Table 35). Almost half the children aged 5–17 years (53.2 per cent) found their working area very unhealthy or stinky (Annexe Table 36). Survey findings show that 51.2 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years consider that they are working in a poisonous or dirty environment (such as smoke, vehicle exhaust fumes, glue, dust waste, liquid waste, etc.) (Annexe Table 37). Less than one-third of the children aged 5–17 years (30.9 per cent) reported that during their work they are exposed to poisonous gas, chemicals, or explosive or inflammable items (such as pesticides) (Annexe Table 38). Findings show that 60.1 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years consider that they work in an environment where there is excessive heat, sound, vibration or radiation (such as metal-melting factories) (Annexe Table 39). A considerable portion of the children aged 5–17 years reported that they face different types of abuse or exploitation in the workplace; for example, verbal abuse/scolding/threats (58.4 per cent), physical abuse/torture (16.3 per cent), and sexual abuse/harassment (4.0 per cent) (Annexe Table 40).

Perceived risks by the children aged 5–17 years at work because of engaging with work and income-earning activities

Risk of being a permanent dropout from school and losing the education opportunity for life (18.1 per cent), risk of developing health conditions (23.5 per cent), risk of death (6.2 per cent), risk of sexual abuse or exploitation (1.2 per cent), risk of accident/injury (16.6 per cent), risk of physical abuse (3 per cent), and risk of verbal abuse/rebuke/scolding (23 per cent) (Annexe Table 41).

5.6 Elias Molla's slum area, Mirpur-12, Pallabi Thana, Dhaka

5.6.1   Brief description

Name of slum

Elias Molla's slum

Location

Mirpur-12, Pallabi Thana, Dhaka

Major category of the slum inhabitants

Engaged in export-oriented garment industries

Geographic location

Elias Molla's slum is in Pallabi Thana of Dhaka North City Corporation. It is located near to the Mirpur-12 bus stand, at the end of Pallabi Mirpur road. The names of the neighbourhood areas are: Duaripara in the west, Mirpur Cantonment in the north, North Kalshi in the east, and Mirpur section 11 in the south of the slum.

Type of slum

This slum is situated on the flood-protected plain land and is constructed under private ownership of the land. A local member of parliament (MP) is the owner of this big slum area, which has been settled on a government-owned wetland and river. About 17,000 houses have been built here, all of which are corrugated tin shed structures. There are very narrow lanes (about four to five feet) between the houses where people move from one place to another.

Sources of income, occupation, and working places

he main occupation of the people of this slum is working in the RMG industry. A few garment industries operate in the nearby areas, such as Soft Tex and Adi garment. Most are in private rented buildings. Other occupations of this low-income group are: day labourer, rickshaw and van puller, domestic worker, printing of T-shirts, embroidery shop, working at fish farm, cattle farm or nearby garage. Usually, people work at nearby garment industries in Harunabad, Pallabi, Duaripara, Uttar Kalshi, and Kalshi (Mirpur section 11). Around 70 per cent of the households are dependent on this export oriented RMG industry. The working hours of the garment industry are generally 8.00am–8.00pm, but longer hours may occur depending on urgent shipments. Once, more than 30,000 garment workers lived here, but due to the shifting of garment industries to other places (Ashulia in Savar and Konabari in Gazipur), some workers have shifted their residences. Currently, about 20,000 garment workers live in this slum. Some children, aged under 18 years, work at Elias Molla's fishery.

Educational and skill-based training opportunities

here is no government primary school near to the slum. The only government primary school (Pallabi Model Primary School) is in Pallabi Thana, section 12, which is not sufficient for the large number of slum children. A few NGO-operated preschools, such as one Ananda school and one BRAC school, are running inside the slum. One child-related NGO, Aparajeyo Bangla, operated their preschool, but after a fire accident in this slum they shifted their school to another location. Some automobile garages are located near to the slum area where the youth people work. A vocational training school (Mirpur Agricultural Workshop and Training School (MAWTS) is in Pallabi, near to the slum which is run by Caritas – a development organisation.

Health facilities

here are no health facilities inside the slum. Some private health clinics and a few hospitals are located at Mirpur section 11: Mirpur General Hospital, Meem Hospital, Arman Hospital, and Alok Health Care Ltd. But most of the slum inhabitants go to nearby pharmacies and rural

health practitioners for less expensive health-care services because treatment costs are very high at health clinics and hospitals. The nearest government hospitals are Kurmitola Government Hospital and *Suhrawardy* Medical College Hospital, which are about 10km from this slum.

Communication and transportation facilities

People of this slum mostly travel by foot because their workplaces are nearby. But some of the people travel by bus or other private transport such as rickshaw or human hauler, which are available at the public transport points in Pallabi Thana.

Physical facilities such as electricity, safe water, and gas

very household is connected to electricity and natural gas pipeline. Tap water is available at a common sharing point. Two latrines, two gas burners, and one tap water facility are commonly shared between seven families. Electricity bills are fixed for every household. Every family pays Tk.3,500 rent, including their electricity, gas, and water bills and the use of one electric lamp, one electric fan, and a TV. For refrigerator connection, they have to pay an additional Tk.500 and for cable TV, another Tk.250.

Safety and security of the slum

There is no provision for public safety within the slum. No minimum precautions for fire safety such as buckets of sand and water exist. There was a severe fire incident at Elias Molla's slum in April 2018 when about 4,500 houses were destroyed. The owner (a local MP) rebuilt all the houses. The nearest fire service department is located at Mirpur-10, which is around 3km from the slum. A police station is located in Pallabi Thana for public security. People of this slum do not feel that they are safe in all circumstances.

See Map 6 for social and services.

Map 6: Elias Molla's slum area
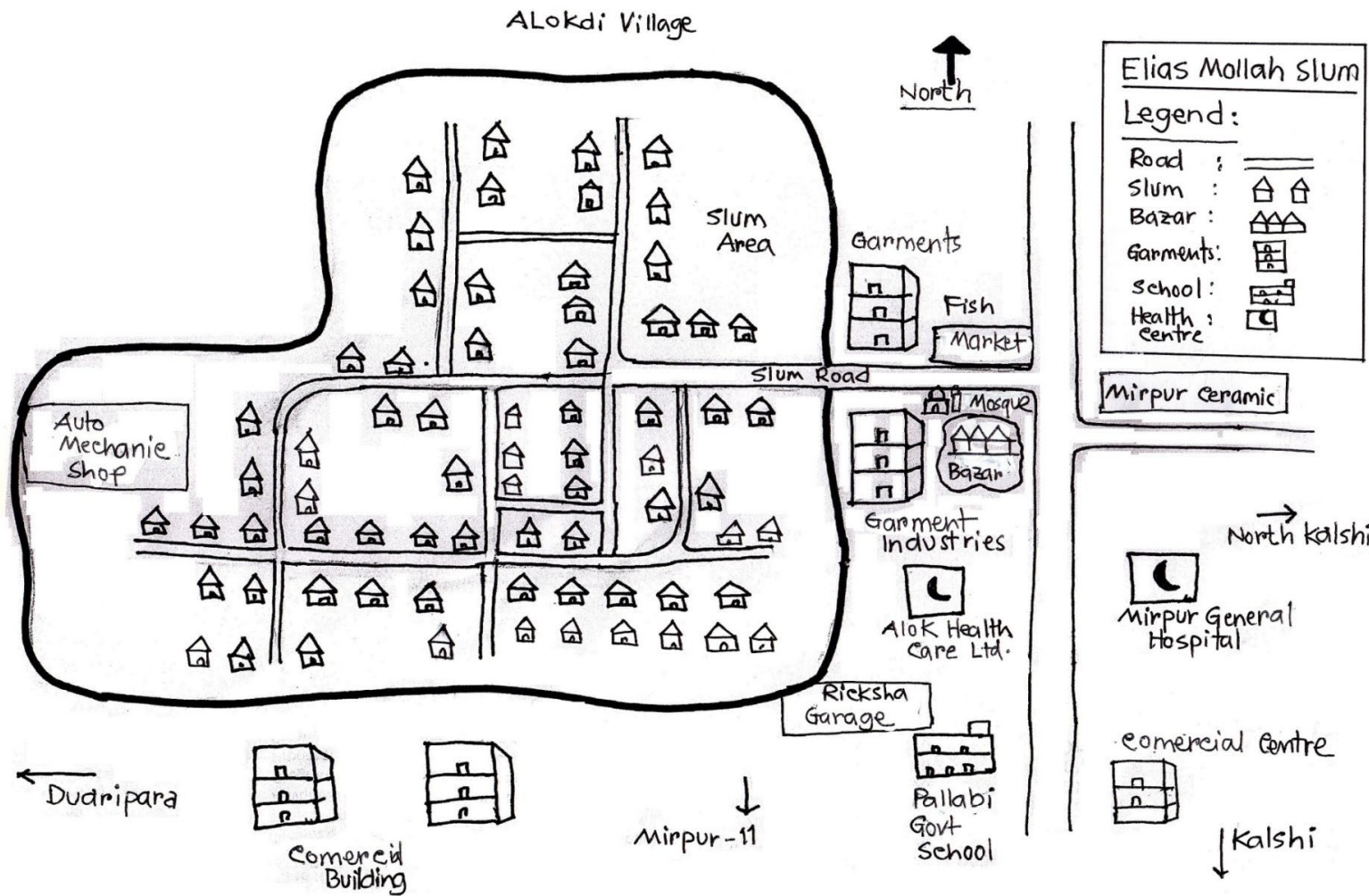
Source: Authors' own.

5.6.2 Characteristics of the slum population and children engaged in WFCL

Sex of the respondents

A total of 218 respondents were interviewed in Matuail Bhangapress slum areas: 25.7 per cent were male and 74.3 per cent were female (Annexe Table 2).

Age of the respondents

Most of the respondents (87.2 per cent) were aged over 18 years. The 12.8 per cent of respondents aged under 18 were interviewed in the presence of other adult household members or guardians (Annexe Table 3).

Photo 6: Mapping Elias Molla's slum, Pallabi Thana (credit: A K M Maksud)

Reasons for migration to Dhaka

A large majority of the respondents (78.4 per cent) reported migrating to Dhaka in search of work or a better livelihood. The other reported reasons for their migration were poverty (13.8 per cent), river erosion (5.5 per cent), natural disaster (1.4 per cent), joining family members in Dhaka (0.5 per cent), and death of husband (0.5 per cent) (Annexe Table 4).

Period of migration to Dhaka

A considerable portion of the respondents (38.5 per cent) said that they migrated to Dhaka between one and five years ago. About a quarter of the respondents (22.0 per cent) reported migrating between six and ten years ago, 12.8 per cent of them migrated between 11 and 15 years ago, 13.8 per cent of them migrated between 16 and 20 years ago, 12.4 per cent of them migrated 20 years or more ago (Annexe Table 5).

Photo 7: Friendship building with community youth (credit: Khandaker Reaz Hossain)

Sex of the household members

Findings of the survey show that 48.1 per cent of the household members were male and 51.9 per cent were female. Findings also show that 835 people are currently living in 218

households at Matuail Bhangapress slum area. Thus, the average household size is 3.83 (Annexe Table 6).

Age of the household members

6 per cent of the respondents were aged under five years, 11.6 per cent were aged between five and ten years, 7.1 per cent were aged between 11 and 13 years, 9.9 per cent were aged between 14 and 17 years, 46 per cent were aged between 18 and 35 years, 12.3 per cent were aged between 36 and 49 years, 4.2 per cent were aged between 50 and 59 years, 2.2 per cent were aged between 60 and 65 years, and only 0.7 per cent were over 65 years of age (Annexe Table 7).

Marital status of the household members

Findings of the survey show that 44.3 per cent of the household members were unmarried, 52.8 per cent of them were currently married, 1 per cent were divorced, 0.2 per cent were separated from a spouse, and 1.7 per cent of them were widowed (Annexe Table 8).

Persons with disability

The findings of the survey show that 0.5 per cent of the household members reported to have some sort of disability. Those who have disabilities were also asked about their type of disability (Annexe Table 9).

Literacy rate among the slum population

Respondents were asked about their ability to read a letter or text written by a household member aged at least seven years to measure their literacy status. Findings of the survey show that 66.6 per cent of the slum inhabitants were literate. However, a large majority of the slum population (33.4 per cent) is still illiterate (Annexe Table 10).

Highest level of educational attainment by the household members

Findings of the survey show that 19.6 per cent of the household members never attended school and 12.1 per cent of the household members enrolled in school but did not pass grade I. Findings also show that 1.3 per cent of the household members passed the pre-primary level, 18.2 per cent of them passed grades I–IV, 22.2 per cent of them reported to pass grade V, 20.5 per cent of them passed grades VI–IX, 4.2 per cent of them passed Secondary School Certificate (10th Grade), 1.6 per cent of them passed Higher Secondary School (12th Grade) and only 0.2 per cent of the slum inhabitants reported to study at Kawmi *or* Hafizi Madrasha (Annexe Table 11).

Occupations of the household members

According to the findings of the study the main occupations of the household members were: student (21.9 per cent), garment worker (33.9 per cent), housewife (12.1 per cent), rickshaw /van/cart puller (3.1 per cent), worker in garment waste (*jhut*)/sorting/day labourer in *jhut*) recycling shop (2.3 per cent), unemployed (5<18 years) (2.2 per cent), older person/inactive (0.8 per cent), unemployed (0.8 per cent), construction worker (3.7 per cent), domestic worker (3.3 per cent), small trader/shopkeeper (1.6 per cent), transport driver (1.3 per cent), workers for sorting, cleaning, processing, and recycling of waste/worker in recycling shop (0.1 per cent), worker of recycling shop (0.1 per cent), non-government service (1.9 per cent), day labourer/unskilled worker (0.5 per cent), household waste collector/waste van puller (0.1 per cent), domestic worker (0.4 per cent), hotel/restaurant worker (0.1 per cent), truck or tempo or bus helper (0.2 per cent), worker in small shop/salesman (1.3 per cent), street vendor/hawker (0.2 per cent), small factory worker/welder/grill maker (0.2 per cent), manufacturing of glass and glass products worker (0.1 per cent), engineering machine worker including lathe machine (0.2 per cent), agricultural worker (0.1 per cent), dyeing or bleaching of textiles (0.1 per cent), chemical factory worker (0.1 per cent), bobbin factory workers (0.2 per cent), biscuit factory or bakery worker (0.1 per cent), servicing (mobile phone/radio/TV/auto mechanic) (0.5 per cent),

fisherman/worker in fisheries (0.5 per cent), income-generating activities (sewing/block-batik and printing) (0.1 per cent), ceramic factory worker (0.4 per cent), butcher (0.1 per cent), retired (0.1 per cent), traditional birth attendant (0.2 per cent), tailor/sewing worker (0.1 per cent), iron and steel foundry and casting of iron and steel worker (0.1 per cent), electrical equipment manufacturing industry worker (0.1 per cent), and not applicable (<5 years) (5.4 per cent) (Annexe Table 12).

Occupations of the children aged 5–17 years

According to the findings of the study the main occupations of the household members of Elias Molla's slum were: student (67.4 per cent), unemployed (5–<18 years) (6.3 per cent), garment worker (17.6 per cent), worker in garment waste (*jhut*)/sorting/day labourer in *jhut* (garment waste) recycling shop (1.7 per cent), housewife (0.8 per cent), construction (0.4 per cent), domestic worker (0.4 per cent), worker in small shop/salesman (2.9 per cent), automobile driver (0.4 per cent), manufacturing of glass and glass products (0.4 per cent), unemployed (0.4 per cent), non-government service (0.8 per cent), and engineering machine worker including lathe machine (0.4 per cent) (Annexe Table 13).

Income earning of the household members

Findings of the survey show that 46.2 per cent of the slum household members earn money for their living (Annexe Table 15). Findings also show that the per capita monthly income of the slum inhabitants is Tk.4,851.61 (US$58) and average monthly household income is Tk.18,705 (US$224) (Annexe Table 16).

Income earning by the children aged 5–17 years

Findings of the survey show that 25.1 per cent of the children are currently engaged in income-earning activities (Annexe Table 17). Findings also show that the per capita monthly income by the working children aged 5–17 years is Tk.5,998.33 (US$71) (Annexe Table 21).

Reasons for working for money by the children aged 5–17 years

Respondents of the survey reported various reasons for earning money by the children aged 5–17 years of their households. The main reasons were: family need additional income, so the children have been engaged in earning activities (84.5 per cent), apprentice/working for skill training (6.9 per cent), parents of the children are sick or do not work (1.7 per cent), and the child is not interested in going to school (6.9 per cent) (Annexe Table 22).

Number of working hours in a day by the children aged 5–17 years

The majority of the children aged 5–17 years (72.4 per cent) who are employed work five to eight hours a day and 20.7 per cent of them work 9–12 hours a day (Annexe Table 23).

Number of working days in a week by the children aged 5–17 years

The majority of children aged 5–17 years (67.2 per cent) who are employed work for six days per week and 27.6 per cent of them reported working seven days a week (Annexe Table 24).

Percentage of children aged 5–17 years who work more than 42 hours a week

Findings of the survey show that 96.6 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years work more than 42 hours a week and only 3.4 per cent of them work up to 42 hours a week. This shows that 96.6 per cent of working children fall into the category of WFCL, their working week being longer than 42 hours (Annexe Table 25). However, more evidence of their involvement in WFCL is found in the nature of the activities they perform and the types of hazard and risk they face at work. These things are narrated in following sections (Annexe Table 25, 26 and 27).

Hazardous conditions and risks of injury/death at the workplace for the children aged 5–17 years who are engaged in work, child labour or WFCL

Children aged 5–17 years reported various hazardous conditions and risk of injury or death at work. These conditions are similar to those mentioned in ILO Recommendation No. 190 and ILO Convention No. 182. Findings of the study show that 26.7 per cent of the children informed that they work at night (Annexe Table 28). One-fifth of the children aged 5–17 years (10 per cent) reported that they work in direct sunlight (Annexe Table 29). Findings of the survey show that 5 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years work in a congested or crowded area (Annexe Table 30). Findings show that 10 per cent of the children informed that they work at risk of accidental injury/risk of falling in the workplace (Annexe Table 31). It was found that 16.7 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years lift or carry heavy loads (Annexe Table 32). Findings show that 23.3 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years reported that they had to use heavy machinery or sharp items at work (Annexe Table 34). A considerable portion of the children (36.7 per cent) reported that they face risk of accidental injury (cuts or burns) at work (Annexe Table 35). Findings show that 10 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years perceive or consider that their working environment is very risky and dangerous to them (Annexe Table 36). Findings show that 8.3 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years found their working area very unhealthy or a stinky environment (Annexe Table 37). Survey findings show that 3.3 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years consider that they are working in a poisonous or dirty environment (such as smoke, vehicle exhaust fumes, glue, dust waste, liquid waste) (Annexe Table 38). Findings show that 16.7 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years consider that they work in an environment where excessive heat, sound, vibration or radiation exist (such as metal melting factories) (Annexe Table 39). A considerable portion of the children aged 5–17 years reported that they face different types of abuse or exploitation at work; for example, verbal abuse/scolding/threats (45 per cent), physical abuse/torture (5 per cent), and sexual abuse/harassment (1.7 per cent) (Annexe Table 40).

Perceived risks by the children aged 5–17 years at work because of engaging with work and income-earning activities

Children aged 5–17 years perceived different types of risk due to their engagement with work and income-earning activities: risk of developing health conditions (1.7 per cent), risk of death (1.7 per cent), risk of sexual abuse or exploitation (1.7 per cent), risk of accident/injury (3.3 per cent), and risk of verbal abuse/rebuke/scolding (43.3 per cent) (Annexe Table 41).

5.7 Sluice gate slum area, Adabor and Darussalam Thana, Dhaka

5.7.1   Brief description

Name of slum

Sluice gate slum

Location

Sluice gate slum is located by the side of Shunibir Housing area in Adabor Thana, Dhaka.

Major category of the slum inhabitants

Engaged in export-oriented garments, informal sector works

Geographic location

luice gate slum area is situated on Gabtoli and Sadarghat Road beside Shunibir Housing. It has been established on approximately four acres of land. In the north of this slum is Gabtoli, in the south there is a canal, in the east there is a residential area, and in the west is Basundhara cement factory.

Type of slum

 total 300 families live in this slum. The slum is under the control of some influential people. The people of this slum live in semi-*pacca* house or in tin sheds.

Sources of income, occupation, and working places

he inhabitants of Sluice gate slum area are involved in different occupations: garment workers, own business, construction workers, rickshaw pullers, domestic worker, waste pickers, etc.

Educational and skill-based training opportunities

The nearby schools of this area are: Sunflower School, S.S. Model School and College, Lotus College Gate School, Shunibir Public School, Nobo Diganta Adarsya High School, and Al Jamiatul Islamia Madrasha.

Health facilities

Most of the slum inhabitants go to nearby pharmacies for less expensive health-care services. Some nearby pharmacies are: Lima Medical Hall, Nirob Pharma, and Seba Medical.

Communication and transportation facilities

People of this slum mostly travel on foot or use human haler, rickshaw, etc. for transportation.

Physical facilities such as electricity, safe water, and gas

Every household enjoys electricity and tap water facilities but there is no natural gas pipeline in the slum. They spend Tk.2,500–3,000 per month on housing.

Safety and security of the slum

The Ward Commissioner, ward members, owner of the slum, and the local leaders are responsible for the safety and security of the slum.

See Map 7 for social and services.

Map 7: Sluice gate slum area
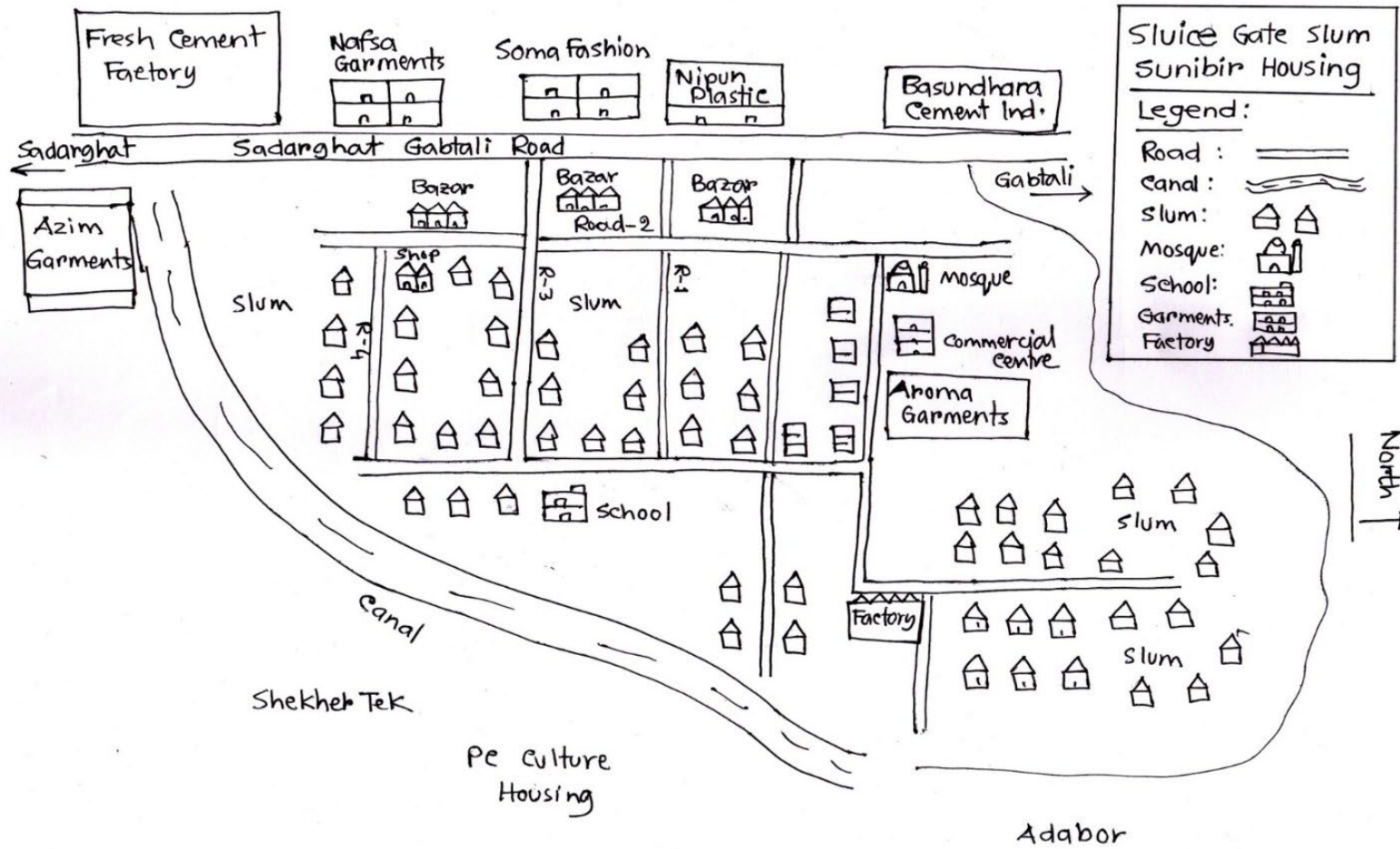
Source: Authors' own.

5.7.2   Characteristics of the slum population and children engaged in WFCL

Sex of the respondents

A total of 218 respondents were interviewed in the Sluice gate slum area: 27 per cent were male and 74.3 per cent were female (Annexe Table 2).

Age of the respondents

Most of the respondents (80.3 per cent) were aged over 18 years. The 12.8 per cent of respondents aged under 18 years were interviewed in the presence of other adult household members or guardians (Annexe Table 3).

Reasons for migration to Dhaka

A large majority of the respondents (69.1 per cent) reported migrating to Dhaka in search of work or a better livelihood. The other reported reasons for their migration were: poverty (24.3 per cent), river erosion (1.3 per cent), natural disaster (0.7 per cent); and joining family members in Dhaka (1.3 per cent) (Annexe Table 4).

Period of migration to Dhaka

A considerable portion of the respondents (44.1 per cent) told that they migrated to Dhaka between one and five years ago. About a quarter of the respondents (25.7 per cent) reported migrating between six and ten years ago, 13.2 per cent of them migrated between 11 and 15 years ago, 7.2 per cent of them migrated between 16 and 20 years ago, and 7.9 per cent of them migrated 20 years or more ago (Annexe Table 5).

Sex of the household members

Findings of the survey show that 48 per cent of the household members were male and 52 per cent of them were female. Findings also show that 600 people are currently living in 152 households in the Matuail Bhangapress slum area. Thus, the average household size is 3.95 (Annexe Table 6).

Age of the household members

7.8 per cent of the respondents were aged under five years, 14.8 per cent were aged between five to ten years, 7 per cent were aged between 11 and 13 years, 16 per cent were aged between 14 and 17 years, 33.5 per cent were aged between 18 and 35 years, 15.5 per cent were aged between 36 and 49 years, 4.2 per cent were aged between 50 and 59 years, 1 per cent were aged between 60 and 65 years, and 0.2 per cent were over 65 years of age (Annexe Table 7).

Marital status of the household members

Findings of the survey show that 48.8 per cent of the household members were unmarried, 48.3 per cent of them were currently married, 0.2 per cent of them were divorced, 1 per cent of them were separated from spouse, and 1.7 per cent of them were widowed (Annexe Table 8).

Persons with disability

The findings of the survey show that 0.8 per cent of the household members were reported to have some sort of disability. Those who have disabilities were also asked about their type of disability (Annexe Table 9).

Literacy rate among the slum population

Respondents were asked about their ability to read a letter or text written by a household member aged at least seven years to measure their literacy status. Findings of the survey

show that 27.3 per cent of the slum inhabitants were literate. However, a large majority of the slum population (72.7 per cent) is still illiterate (Annexe Table 10).

Highest level of educational attainment by the household members

Findings of the survey show that 37.5 per cent of the household members never attended school and 10.8 per cent of the household members enrolled in school but did not pass grade I. Findings also show that 1.8 per cent of the household members passed the pre-primary level, 20.7 per cent of them passed grades I–IV, 9.5 per cent of them reported to pass grade V, 15.0 per cent of them passed grades VI–IX, 3.7 per cent of them passed Secondary School Certificate (10th Grade), 0.3 per cent of them passed Higher Secondary School (12th Grade), 0.3 per cent of them have a diploma or nursing degree, and only 0.5 per cent of the slum inhabitants reported to study at Kawmi or Hafizi Madrasha (Annexe Table 11).

Occupations of the household members

According to the findings of the study, the main occupations of the household members were: student (20.2 per cent), garment worker (11.2 per cent), housewife (10.8 per cent), rickshaw/van/cart puller (5.3 per cent), worker in garment waste (*jhut*)/sorting/day labourer in *jhut*) recycling shop (3 per cent), unemployed (5–<18 years) (5.7 per cent), older person/inactive (2 per cent), unemployed (1.2 per cent), construction worker (3.5 per cent), domestic worker (9.5 per cent), small trader/shopkeeper (2.3 per cent), transport driver (2 per cent), workers for sorting, cleaning, processing, and recycling of waste/worker in recycling shop (1.7 per cent), worker of recycling shop (0.2 per cent), non-government service (1.5 per cent), manufacturing of leather footwear (0.2 per cent), waste picker in informal sector (waste picking from dump site/street) (0.8 per cent), day labourer/unskilled worker (1.7 per cent), household waste collector/waste van puller (0.8 per cent), domestic worker (0.2 per cent), hotel/restaurant worker (0.3 per cent), truck or tempo or bus helper (1 per cent), worker in small shop/salesman (0.2 per cent), handicrafts/independent business/home worker (0.2 per cent), street vendor/hawker (0.8 per cent), small factory worker/welder/grill maker (0.7 per cent), engineering machine worker including lathe machine (0.2 per cent), metal workers (0.2 per cent), caretaker/doorman (0.2 per cent), brick or stone breaking (0.2 per cent), steel furniture or car or metal furniture painting (0.2 per cent), dyeing or bleaching of textiles (0.2 per cent), chemical factory worker (0.3 per cent), stainless steel mill workers/cutlery (0.2 per cent), electrical mechanic (0.2 per cent), biscuit factory or bakery worker (0.3 per cent), begging (0.3 per cent), income-generating activities (sewing/block-batik and printing) (0.3 per cent), butcher (0.3 per cent), handling of goods in the ports and ships (0.3 per cent), retired (0.2 per cent), tailor/sewing worker (0.7 per cent), manufacturing of matches worker (0.2 per cent), manufacturing of soap or detergent worker (0.5 per cent), printing press worker (0.2 per cent), boat man/engine boat worker (0.3 per cent), nursery/flower (0.2 per cent), battery recharging (0.2 per cent), and not applicable (<5 years) (7.5 per cent) (Annexe Table 12).

Occupations of the children aged 5–17 years

According to the findings of the study, the main occupations of the household members of Sluice gate slum were: student (50.7 per cent), unemployed (5–<18 years) (14.5 per cent), garment worker (13.2 per cent), worker in garment waste (*jhut*)/sorting/day labourer in *jhut* recycling shop (3.5 per cent), sorting, cleaning, processing, and recycling of waste/worker in recycling shop (2.2 per cent), housewife (3.1 per cent), construction (0.9 per cent), waste picker in informal sector (waste picking from dump site/street) (0.4 per cent), domestic worker (1.3 per cent), hotel/restaurant worker (0.4 per cent), household waste collector/waste van puller (0.4 per cent), worker in small shop/salesman (0.4 per cent), automobile driver (0.9 per cent), small trader/shopkeeper (0.9 per cent), rickshaw/van/cart puller (0.4 per cent), truck or tempo or bus helper (0.4 per cent), engineering machine worker including lathe machine (0.4 per cent), dyeing or bleaching of textiles (0.4 per cent), manufacturing of soap or detergent (0.9 per cent), stainless steel mill, cutlery (0.4 per cent), chemical factory (0.4 per cent), street

vendor/hawker (0.9 per cent), income-generating activities (sewing/block-batik) (0.4 per cent), day labourer/unskilled worker (0.4 per cent), butcher (0.4 per cent), tailor/sewing worker (0.9 per cent), and manufacturing of matches (0.4 per cent) (Annexe Table 13).

Income earning of the household members

Findings of the survey show that 52.2 per cent of the slum household members earn money for their living (Annexe Table 15). Findings also show that the per capita monthly income of the slum inhabitants is Tk.4,949.66 (US$59) and average monthly household income is Tk.19,721 (US$237) (Annexe Table 16).

Income earning by the children aged 5–17 years

Findings of the survey show that 32.2 per cent of the children are currently engaged in income-earning activities (Annexe Table 17). Findings also show that the per capita monthly income of the working children aged 5–17 years is Tk.6,671.23 (US$79) (Annexe Table 21).

Reasons for working for money by the children aged 5–17 years

Respondents of the survey reported various reasons for earning money by the children aged 5–17 years of their households. The main reasons were: family need additional income, so the children have been engaged in earning activities (82.9 per cent), parents of the children have sent them to work (5.7 per cent), children are working to repay family loans (2.9), and the child is not interested in going to school (8.6 per cent) (Annexe Table 22)

Number of working hours in a day by the children aged 5–17 years

The majority of children aged 5–17 years (64.3 per cent) who are employed work 9–12 hours a day and 25.7 per cent of them work five to eight hours a day. Ten per cent of the children work more than 12 hours a day (Annexe Table 23).

Number of working days in a week by the children aged 5–17 years

The majority of children aged 5–17 years (51.4 per cent) who are employed work seven days a week and 48.6 per cent of them reported working six days a week (Annexe Table 24).

Percentage of children aged 5–17 years who work more than 42 hours a week

Findings of the survey show that 94.3 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years work more than 42 hours a week and only 5.7 per cent of them work up to 42 hours a week. This shows that 94.3 per cent of working children fall into the category of WFCL, their working week being longer than 42 hours (Annexe Table 25). However, more evidence of their involvement in WFCL is found in the nature of the activities they perform and the types of hazard and risk they face at work. These things are narrated in following sections (Annexe Tables 25, 26 and 27).

Hazardous conditions and risk of injury/death at the workplace for the children aged 5–17 years who are engaged in work, child labour or WFCL

Children aged 5–17 years reported various hazardous working conditions and risks of injury or death at work. These conditions are similar to those mentioned in ILO Recommendation No. 190 and ILO Convention No. 182. Findings of the study show that 48.6 per cent of the children work at night (Annexe Table 28). More than one-fourth of the children aged 5–17 years (29.2 per cent) reported that they work in direct sunlight (Annexe Table 29). Findings of the survey show that 12.5 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years work in a congested or crowded area (Annexe Table 30). Findings show that 50 per cent of the children informed that they work at risk of accidental injury/risk of falling at work (Annexe Table 31). It was found that 47.2 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years lift or carry heavy loads (Annexe Table 32). Findings show that 51.4 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years reported that they had to

use heavy machinery or sharp items at work (Annexe Table 33). A considerable portion of the children (81.9 per cent) reported that they face risk of accidental injury (cuts or burns) at work (Annexe Table 34). Findings show that 48.6 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years perceive or consider that their working environment is very risky and dangerous to them (Annexe Table 35). Findings show that 29.2 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years found their working area very unhealthy or a stinky environment (Annexe Table 36). Survey findings show that 44.4 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years consider that they are working in a poisonous or dirty environment (such as smoke, vehicle exhaust fumes, glue, dust waste, liquid waste, etc.) (Annexe Table 37). Less than one-third of the children aged 5–17 years (8.3 per cent) reported that during their work they are exposed to poisonous gas, chemicals, or explosive or inflammable items (such as pesticides) (Annexe Table 38). Findings show that 41.7 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years consider that they work in an environment where excessive heat, sound, vibration or radiation exist (such as metal melting factories) (Annexe Table 39). A considerable portion of the children aged 5–17 years reported that they face different types of abuse or exploitation in the workplace; for example, verbal abuse/scolding/threats (30.6 per cent), physical abuse/torture (50 per cent), and sexual abuse/harassment (12.5 per cent) (Annexe Table 40).

Perceived risks by the children aged 5–17 years at work because of engaging with work and income-earning activities

Children aged 5–17 years perceived different types of risk due to their engagement with work and income-earning activities; for example, risk of developing health conditions (13.9 per cent), risk of death (5.6 per cent), risk of accident/injury (34.7 per cent), risk of physical abuse (9.7 per cent), and risk of verbal abuse/rebuke/scolding (50.0 per cent) (Annexe Table 41).

5.8 Dhaka Uddyan-Nobodoy slum area, Mohammadpur Thana, Dhaka

5.8.1 Brief description and map of Dhaka Uddyan-Nobodoy slum and neighbourhood areas, Mohammadpur Thana

Name of slum

Dhaka Uddyan-Nobodoy slum

Location

On Gabtoli and Sadarghat Road beside Nobodoy Housing Limited

Major category of the slum inhabitants

Engaged in export-oriented garments, construction work, rickshaw pulling, and waste picking.

Geographic location

Dhaka Uddyan-Nobodoy slum is situated on Gabtoli and Sadarghat Road beside Nobodoy Housing Limited. It has been established on approximately one acre of land. In the north of this slum is Nobodoy bazar, in east and south there is a canal, and in west is Nobodoy Housing Limited.

Type of slum

A total of 100 families live in this slum. The slum is under the control of some influential people. Most of the people live in tin sheds.

Sources of income, occupation, and working places

The inhabitants of Dhaka Uddyan-Nobodoy slum are involved in different occupations, for example, garment workers, construction workers, rickshaw pullers, waste pickers.

Educational and skill-based training opportunities

The nearby schools of this area are: Sandipan Ideal School and Collage, Dipalok Ideal School, National Model Institute and College, and Encyclopedia International School.

Health facilities

Most of the slum inhabitants go to nearby pharmacies for less expensive health-care services. The names of some nearby pharmacies are: Afsana Phrama, New Nasima Medical Hall, and Saad Medicine Corner.

Communication and transportation facilities

People of this slum mostly travel on foot or use a rickshaw for transportation.

Physical facilities such as electricity, safe water, and gas

Every household enjoys electricity and tap water facilities, but natural gas is not available in the slum.

Safety and security of the slum

The Ward Commissioner, ward members, owner of the slum, and the local leaders are responsible for the safety and security of the slum.

See Map 8 for social and services.

Map 8: Dhaka Uddyan-Nobodoy slum area
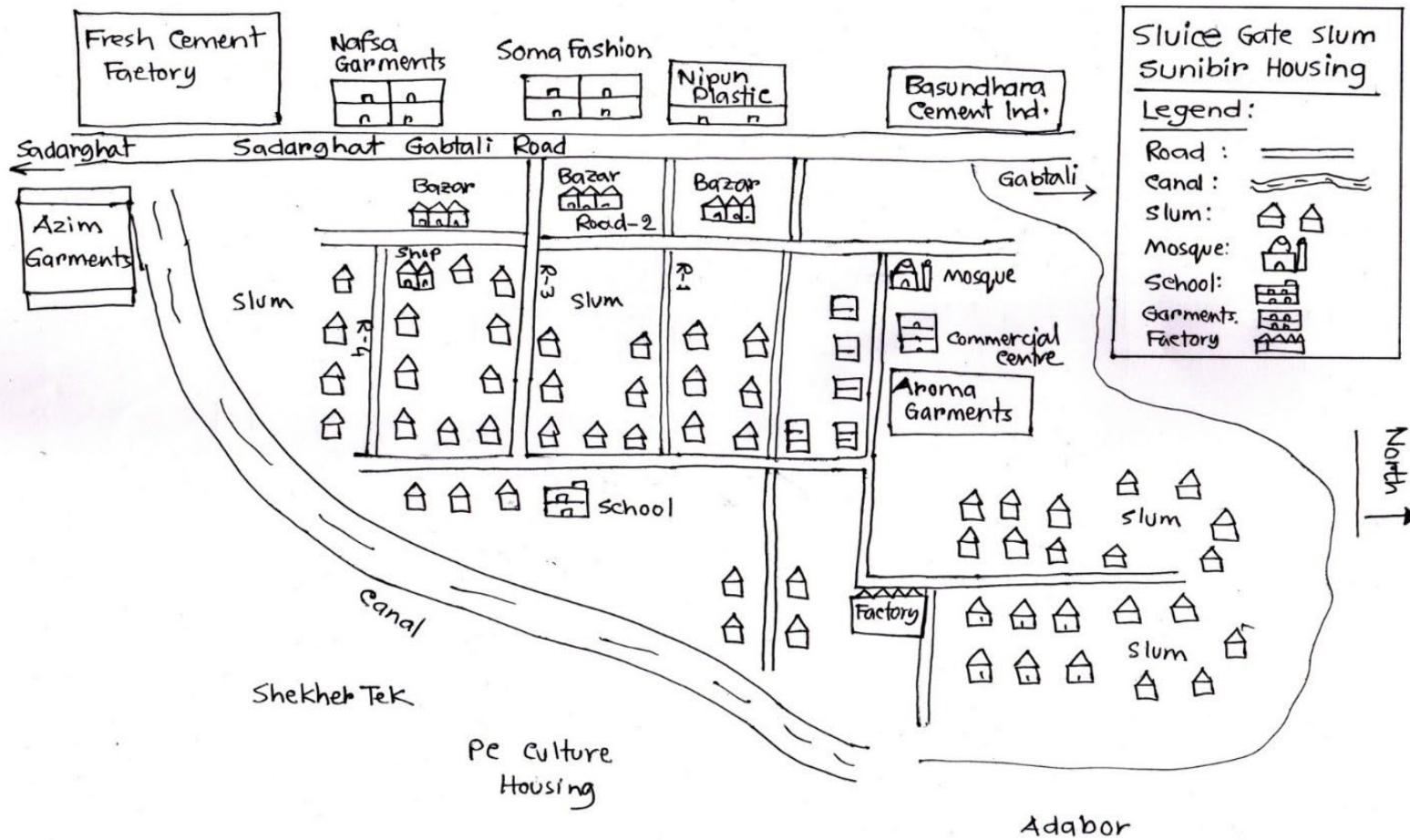
Source: Authors' own.

5.8.2 Characteristics of the slum population and children engaged in WFCL

Sex of the respondents

A total of 122 respondents were interviewed in the Dhaka Uddyan-Nobodoy slum slum area: 35.2 per cent were male and 64.8 per cent were female (Annexe Table 2).

Age of the respondents

Most of the respondents (82.8 per cent) were aged over 18 years. The 17.2 per cent of the respondents aged under 18 years were interviewed in the presence of other adult household members or guardians (Annexe Table 3).

Reasons for migration to Dhaka

A large majority of the respondents (73 per cent) reported migrating to Dhaka in search of work or for a better livelihood. The other reported reasons for their migration were: poverty (21.3 per cent), river erosion (4.1 per cent), and joining family members in Dhaka (0.8 per cent) (Annexe Table 4).

Period of migration to Dhaka

A considerable portion of the respondents (39.3 per cent) said that they migrated to Dhaka between one and five years ago. About a quarter of the respondents (27 per cent) reported migrating between six and ten years ago, 9.8 per cent of them migrated between 11 and 15 years ago, 8.2 per cent of them migrated between 16 and 20 years ago, and 14.8 per cent of them migrated 20 years or more ago (Annexe Table 5).

Sex of the household members

Findings of the survey show that 52.3 per cent of the household members were male and 47.7 per cent were female. Findings of the survey also show that 390 people are currently living in 122 households in the Dhaka Uddyan-Nobodoy slum area. Thus, the average household size is 3.20 (Annexe Table 6).

Age of the household members

1.8 per cent of the respondents were aged under five years, 8.7 per cent were aged between five and ten years, 4.6 per cent were aged between 11 and 13 years, 11.3 per cent were aged between 14 and 17 years, 49.7 per cent were aged between 18 and 35 years, 10.3 per cent were aged between 36 and 49 years, 1.8 per cent were aged between 50 and 59 years, 1.3 per cent were aged between 60 and 65 years, and 0.5 per cent were over 65 years of age (Annexe Table 7).

Marital status of the household members

Findings of the survey show that 40 per cent of the household members were unmarried, 57.9 per cent of them were currently married, 0.5 per cent of them were divorced, 0.5 per cent of the people were separated from their spouse and 1 per cent of them were widowed (Annexe Table 8).

Literacy rate among the slum population

Respondents were asked about their ability to read a letter or text written by a household member aged at least seven years to measure their literacy status. Findings of the survey show that 59.6 per cent of the slum inhabitants were literate. However, a considerable portion of the slum population (40.4 per cent) is still illiterate (Annexe Table 10).

Highest level of educational attainment by the household members

Findings of the survey show that 26.9 per cent of the household members never attended school and 3.1 per cent of the household members enrolled in school but did not pass grade I. Findings also show that 1.5 per cent of the household members passed the pre-primary level, 9.5 per cent of them passed grades I–IV, 15.1 per cent of them reported to pass grade V, 28.5 per cent of them passed grades VI–IX, 6.9 per cent of them passed Secondary School Certificate (10th Grade), 6.9 per cent of them passed Higher Secondary School (12th Grade), and 1.1 per cent of them have a degree from a university or college. However, only 0.3 per cent of the slum inhabitants reported to study at Kawmi or Hafizi Madrasha (Annexe Table 11).

Occupations of the household members

According to the findings of the study the main occupations of the household members were: student (17.4 per cent), garment worker (2.3 per cent), housewife (17.9 per cent), rickshaw/van/cart puller (2.3 per cent), worker in garment waste (*jhut*)/sorting/day labourer in *jhut*) recycling shop (0.5 per cent), unemployed (5–<18 years) (2.3 per cent), older person/inactive (0.3 per cent), unemployed (2.6 per cent), construction worker (5.1 per cent), domestic worker (1 per cent), small trader/shopkeeper (3.6 per cent), transport driver (5.4 per cent), worker of recycling shop (0.5 per cent), non-government service (3.1 per cent), domestic worker (0.3 per cent), hotel/restaurant worker (0.8 per cent), worker in small shop/salesman (1.0 per cent), handicrafts/independent business/home worker (0.3 per cent), street vendor/hawker (0.3 per cent), engineering machine worker including lathe machine (0.3 per cent), caretaker/doorman (0.5 per cent), electrical mechanic (0.8 per cent), biscuit factory or bakery worker (0.3 per cent), servicing (mobile phone/radio/TV/auto mechanic) (0.3 per cent), fisherman/worker in fisheries (0.3 per cent), government service (0.8 per cent), dairy farm worker (0.3 per cent), and not applicable (<5 years) (11.8 per cent) (Annexe Table 12).

Occupations of the children aged 5–17 years

According to the findings of the study, the main occupations of the household members of Dhaka Uddyan-Nobodoy slum area were: student (64.6 per cent), unemployed (5–<18 years) (9.4 per cent), garment worker (17.7 per cent), worker of recycling shop (1 per cent), housewife (1 per cent), construction (2.1 per cent), hotel/restaurant worker (2.1 per cent), domestic worker (1 per cent), and electrical mechanic (1 per cent) (Annexe Table 13).

Income earning of the household members

Findings of the survey show that 47.2 per cent of the slum household members earn money for their living (Annexe Table 15). Findings also show that the per capita monthly income of the slum inhabitants is Tk.5,289.74 (US$63) and the average monthly household income is Tk.17,106 (US$205) (Annexe Table 16).

Income earning by the children aged 5–17 years

Findings of the survey show that 24 per cent of the children are currently engaged in income-earning activities (Annexe Table 17). Findings also show that the per capita monthly income by the children aged 5–17 years is Tk.6,882.61 (US$82) (Annexe Table 21).

Reasons for working for money by the children aged 5–17 years

Respondents of the survey reported various reasons for earning money by the children aged 5–17 years of their households. The main reasons were: family need additional income, so the children have been engaged in earning activities (91.3 per cent), children are working to repay family loans (4.3), and the child is not interested in going to school (4.3 per cent) (Annexe Table 22).

Number of working hours in a day by the children aged 5–17 years

The majority of the children aged 5–17 years (91.3 per cent) who are employed work 9–12 hours a day; 4.3 per cent of them work five to eight hours a day; and 4.3 per cent of the children work more than 12 hours a day (Annexe Table 23).

Number of working days in a week by the children aged 5–17 years

Findings of the study show that 52.2 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years who are working to earn money work for six days a week, and 47.8 per cent of them reported to work seven days a week (Annexe Table 24).

Percentage of children aged 5–17 years who work more than 42 hours a week

Findings of the survey show that 100 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years work more than 42 hours a week. This shows that 100 per cent of working children fall into the category of WFCL, their working week being longer than 42 hours (Annexe Table 25). However, more evidence of their involvement in WFCL is found in the nature of the activities they perform and the types of hazard and risk they face at work. These things are narrated in following sections (Annexe Tables 25, 26 and 27).

Hazardous conditions and risk of injury/death at the workplace for the children aged 5–17 years who are engaged in work, child labour or WFCL

Children aged 5–17 years reported various hazardous working conditions and risks of injury or death at work. These conditions are similar to those mentioned in ILO Recommendation No. 190 and ILO Convention No. 182. Findings of the study show that 62.5 per cent of the children informed that they work at night (Annexe Table 28). Slightly more than one-fifth of the children aged 5–17 years (20.8 per cent) reported that they work in direct sunlight (Annexe Table 29). Findings of the survey show that 4.2 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years work in a congested or crowded area (Annexe Table 30). Findings show that 16.7 per cent of the children informed that they work at risk of accidental injury/risk of falling at the workplace (Annexe Table 31). It was found that 8.3 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years lift or carry heavy loads (Annexe Table 32). Findings show that 8.3 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years at work reported that they had to use heavy machinery or sharp items at their work (Annexe Table 33). The majority of the children (50 per cent) reported that they face risk of accidental injury (cuts or burns) at work (Annexe Table 34). Findings show that 12.5 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years perceive or consider that their working environment is very risky and dangerous to them (Annexe Table 35). Findings show that 4.2 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years found their working area very unhealthy or a stinky environment (Annexe Table 36). Survey findings show that 12.5 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years consider that they are working in a poisonous or dirty environment (such as smoke, vehicle exhaust fumes, glue, dust waste, liquid waste, etc.) (Annexe Table 37). Findings show that 39.1 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years consider that they work in an environment where excessive heat, sound, vibration or radiation exist (such as metal melting factories) (Annexe Table 38). A considerable portion of the children aged 5–17 years reported that they face different types of abuse or exploitation in the workplace, for example verbal abuse/scolding/threat (37.5 per cent) (Annexe Table 40).

Perceived risks by the children aged 5–17 years at work because of engaging with work and income-earning activities

Children aged 5–17 years perceived different types of risk due to their engagement with work and income-earning activities; for example, risk of being a permanent dropout from school and losing the education opportunity for life (4.2 per cent), risk of death (4.2 per cent), risk of accident/injury (4.2 per cent), and risk of verbal abuse/rebuke/scolding (37.5 per cent) (Annexe Table 41).

5.9 Nishatnagar-Millgate slum area, Tongi Thana, Gazipur

5.9.1   Brief description

Name of slum

Nishatnagar-Millgate slum areas

Location

Dhaka-Mymensing Highway

Major category of the slum inhabitants

Engaged in export-oriented garments and *jhut* industries.

Geographic location

Nishatnagar-Millgate slum area is situated at Dhaka-Mymensing Highway, 0.5km from Rail gate area, which is 1km from Tongi station.

Industries and business activities

The major industries are: Hameem Group (arments), Tuska Fashion, Sat tala garments, Sajid Dying (dying of jeans), Cotton *godown* or warehouse, *jhut* recycling shop, SS Steel Mill, Zarina Dying (thread dying), Zarina Textile, Bobbin industries, Olympia Textile and Dying (thread colouring), shampoo industry, Monno Textile, RFL plastic factory, and auto rickshaw maker. It is very near to Hameem Group and Naam bazar where about 100 small cotton industries mostly make black cotton from garment waste (*jhut*).

Type of slum

Around 4,500 households live in this slum. Two types of house structure can be seen in this area: tin sheds and *macha*. The people whose income is better live in a tin shed and pay Tk.2,500 per month. Those who earn less live in the bamboo sheds and pay Tk.1,500 per month.

Sources of income, occupation, and working places

Most of the people from this slum work in the *jhut* factories to earn their livelihood. In this area, there are seven garment factories: CCL garments, Toshagar garments, Nishad garments, Palpin garments, Jarina garments, etc. Additionally, there is one blanket factory, one shampoo company, and a big steel mill, 120 cotton mills, and 950 *jhut* shops, and where people from this slum also work.

Educational and skill-based training opportunities

There is an Ananda School and 1km from the slum, there is a madrasha. But for skill-based training, there is no institution in the locality.

Health facilities

There is no clinic or hospital near the slum. Most of the slum inhabitants go to nearby pharmacies for less expensive health-care services. And for any serious health issue, they visit Tongi Sadar Hospital, which is located 2km from the slum.

Communication and transportation facilities

People of this slum mostly travel on foot or use a rickshaw for transportation.

Physical facilities such as electricity, safe water, and gas

Every household has electricity and tap water facilities, but one part of the slum has no natural gas pipeline.

Safety and security of the slum

Ansar Camp and the *matbor* (community leader) are responsible for the safety and security of the slum.

See Map 9 for social and services.

Map 9: Nishatnagar-Millgate slum area
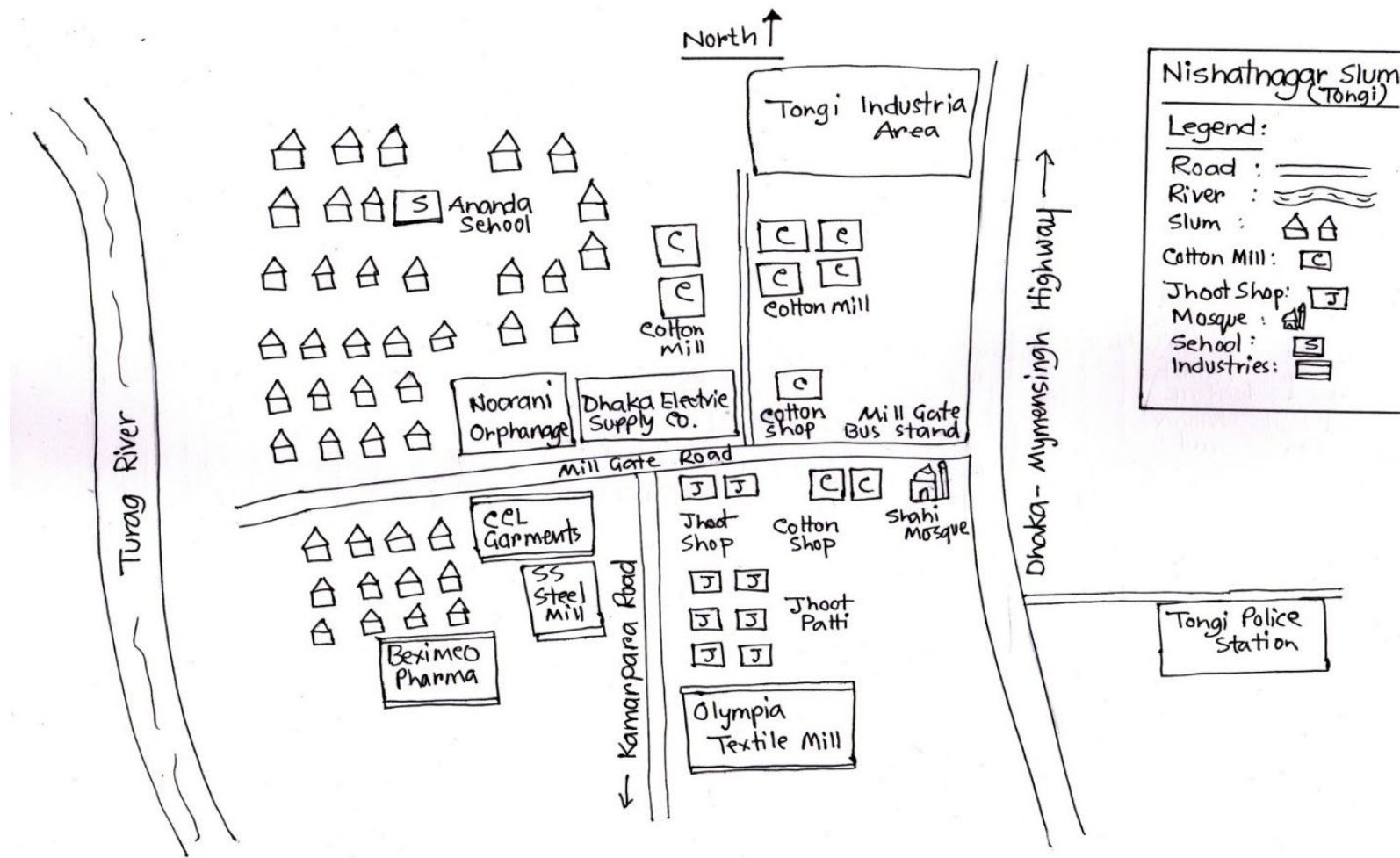
Source: Authors' own.

5.9.2   Characteristics of the slum population and children engaged in WFCL

Sex of the respondents

A total of 272 respondents were interviewed in Nishatnagar-Millgate slum: 36 per cent were male and 64 per cent were female (Annexe Table 2).

Age of the respondents

Most of the respondents (87.9 per cent) were aged over 18 years. The 12.1 per cent of respondents aged under 18 years were interviewed in the presence of other adult household members or guardians (Annexe Table 3).

Reasons for migration to Dhaka

A large majority of the respondents (82.7 per cent) reported migrating to Dhaka in search of work or for a better livelihood. The other reported reasons for their migration were: poverty (15.8 per cent), natural disaster (flood/cyclone), river erosion (0.4 per cent), and joining family members in Dhaka (0.8 per cent) (Annexe Table 4).

Period of migration to Dhaka

A considerable portion of the respondents (47.8 per cent) said that they migrated to Dhaka between one to five years ago. About a quarter of the respondents (18.0 per cent) reported migrating between six to ten years ago, 9.2 per cent of them migrated between 11 and 15 years ago, 10.7 per cent of them migrated between 16 and 20 years ago, and 14.3 per cent of them migrated 20 years or more ago (Annexe Table 5).

Sex of the household members

Findings of the survey show that 49.6 per cent of the household members were male and 50.4 per cent were female. Findings also show that 1,002 people are currently living in 272 households in the Matuail Bhangapress slum area. Thus, the average household size is 3.68 (Annexe Table 6).

Age of the household members

7.7 per cent of the respondents were aged under five years, 14.3 per cent were aged between five and ten years, 6 per cent were aged between 11 and 13 years, 11.1 per cent were aged between 14 and 17 years, 40 per cent were aged between 18 and 35 years, 12.3 per cent were aged between 36 and 49 years, 5.4 per cent were aged between 50 and 59 years, 2.1 per cent were aged between 60 and 65 years, and 1.1 per cent were over 65 years of age (Annexe Table 7).

Marital status of the household members

Findings of the survey show that 44.5 per cent of the household members were unmarried, 53.7 per cent of them were currently married, 0.3 per cent of them were divorced, 0.3 per cent of the people were found as separated from their spouse, and 1.2 per cent of them were widowed (Annexe Table 8).

Persons with disability

The findings of the survey show that 1.4 per cent of the household members were reported to have some sort of disability. Those who have disabilities were also asked about their type of disability (Annexe Table 9).

Literacy rate among the slum population

Respondents were asked about their ability to read a letter or text written by a household member aged at least seven years to measure their literacy status. Findings of the survey

show that 49.3 per cent of the slum inhabitants were literate. However, a considerable portion of the slum population (50.7 per cent) is still illiterate (Annexe Table 10).

Highest level of educational attainment by the household members

Findings of the survey show that 27.7 per cent of the household members never attended school and 11.4 per cent of the household members enrolled in school but did not pass grade I. Findings also show that 2.1 per cent of the household members passed the pre-primary level, 21.1 per cent of them passed grades I–IV, 15.8 per cent of them reported to pass grade V, 17.7 per cent of them passed grades VI–IX, 2.6 per cent of them passed Secondary School Certificate (10th Grade), 1.4 per cent of them passed Higher Secondary School (12th Grade), 0.1 per cent of the household members have a degree from a university or college, 0.1 per cent of them received technical education, and 0.1 per cent obtained a diploma or nursing degree (Annexe Table 11).

Occupations of the household members

According to the findings of the study the main occupations of the household members were: student (20.8 per cent), garment worker (15.6 per cent), housewife (12.0 per cent), tanning and dressing of leather worker (0.1 per cent), rickshaw/van/cart puller (2.2 per cent), worker in garment waste (*jhut*)/sorting/day labourer in *jhut*) recycling shop (17.4 per cent), unemployed (5–<18 years) (3.5 per cent), older person/inactive (0.2 per cent), unemployed (0.9 per cent), construction worker (2.2 per cent), domestic worker (0.4 per cent), small trader/shopkeeper (1/9 per cent), transport driver (0.6 per cent),

Photo 8: Child in recycling of garment accessories (credit: A K M Maksud)

workers for sorting, cleaning, processing, and recycling of waste/worker in recycling shop (0.7 per cent), worker of recycling shop (0.7 per cent), non-government service (1.0 per cent), manufacturing of leather footwear (0.1 per cent), day labourer/unskilled worker (1.8 per cent), household waste collector/waste van puller (0.1 per cent), domestic worker (0.6 per cent), hotel/restaurant worker (0.4 per cent), truck or tempo or bus helper (0.7 per cent), worker in small shop/salesman (0.5 per cent), handicrafts/independent business/home worker (0.2 per cent), street vendor/hawker (0.3 per cent), small factory worker/welder/grill maker (1.4 per cent), manufacturing of glass and glass products worker (0.6 per cent), metal workers (0.3 per cent), agricultural worker (0.1 per cent), garment cotton waste recycling industry worker (1.9 per cent), brick or stone breaking (0.3 per cent), welding workers or gas worker mechanic (0.1 per cent), manufacturing workers of plastic or rubber products (0.2 per cent), chemical factory worker (0.2 per cent), bobbin factory workers (0.7 per cent), electrical mechanic (0.1 per cent), biscuit factory or bakery worker (0.1 per cent), servicing (mobile phone/radio/TV/auto mechanic) (0.1 per cent), fisherman/worker in fisheries (0.3 per cent), begging (0.1 per cent),

income-generating activities (sewing/block-batik and printing) (0.4 per cent), ceramic factory worker (0.1 per cent), retired (0.4 per cent), tailor/sewing worker (0.2 per cent), manufacturing of pesticides worker (0.1 per cent), and not applicable (<5 years) (7.6 per cent) (Annexe Table 12).

Occupations of the children aged 5–17 years

According to the findings of the study the main occupations of the household members of Nishatnagar-Millgate slum area were: student (60.6 per cent), unemployed (5–<18 years) (10.8 per cent), garment worker (7.0 per cent), worker in garment waste (*jhut*)/sorting/day labourer in *jhut* recycling shop (11.1 per cent), sorting, cleaning, processing, and recycling of waste/worker in recycling shop (0.3 per cent), worker of recycling shop (0.6 per cent), housewife (0.6 per cent), construction (0.3 per cent), automobile driver (0.3 per cent), rickshaw/van/cart puller (0.3 per cent), manufacturing of glass and glass products (1 per cent), truck or tempo or bus helper (0.6 per cent), metal works (0.3 per cent), domestic worker (0.6 per cent), cotton recycling industry worker (3.2 per cent), small factory worker/welder/grill maker (0.6 per cent), income-generating activities (sewing/block-batik) (0.3 per cent), ceramic factory (0.3 per cent), and bobbin factory (0.6 per cent) (Annexe Table 13).

Income earning of the household members

Findings of the survey show that 54.1 per cent of the slum household members earn money for their living (Annexe Table 15). Findings also show that the per capita monthly income of the slum inhabitants is Tk.4,696.60 (US$56) and the average monthly household income is Tk.17,407 (US$209) (Annexe Table 16).

Income earning by the children aged 5–17 years

Photo 9: Children in reuse and recycle of garment waste, i.e. *jhut* (credit: A K M Maksud)

Findings of the survey show that 26.3 per cent of the children are currently engaged in income-earning activities (Annexe Table 17). Findings also show that the per capita monthly income by the children aged 5–17 years is Tk.6,042.17 (US$72) (Annexe Table 21).

Reasons for working for money by the children aged 5–17 years

Respondents of the survey reported various reasons for earning money by the children aged 5–17 years of their households. The main reasons were: family need additional income so the children have been engaged in earning activities (78.7 per cent), sickness of parents (9.3 per cent), need to earn since s/he is an orphan (1.3 per cent), parents sent them to work (1.3 per cent), working as an apprentice (1.3 per cent), fled from home and working independently (2.7 per cent), children are working to repay family loans (4.0), and the child is not interested in going to school (1.3 per cent) (Annexe Table 22).

Number of working hours in a day by the children aged 5–17 years

The majority of the children aged 5–17 years (72.0 per cent) who are employed work 9–12 hours a day; 22.7 per cent of them work five to eight hours a day; and 5.3 per cent of the children work more than 12 hours a day (Annexe Table 23).

Number of working days in a week by the children aged 5–17 years

Findings of the study show that 49.3 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years who are employed work for six days a week, 42.7 per cent of them reported to work seven days a week, 6.7 per cent of them work five days a week, and 1.3 per cent of them work for four days a week (Annexe Table 24).

Percentage of children aged 5–17 years who work more than 42 hours a week

Findings of the survey show that 96 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years work more than 42 hours a week, and 4 per cent of them work up to 42 hours a week. This shows that 96 per cent of working children fall into the category of WFCL, their working week being longer than 42 hours (Annexe Table 25). However, more evidence of their involvement in WFCL is found in the nature of the activities they perform and the types of hazard and risk they face at work. These things are narrated in following sections (Annexe Tables 25, 26 and 27).

Hazardous conditions and risks of injury/death at the workplace for the children aged 5–17 years who are engaged in work, child labour or WFCL

Children aged 5–17 years reported various hazardous conditions and risk of injury or death at work. These conditions are similar to those mentioned in ILO Recommendation No. 190 and ILO Convention No. 182. Findings of the study show that 34.1 per cent of the children informed that they work at night (Annexe Table 28). Slightly more than one-tenth of the children aged 5–17 years (15.9 per cent) reported that they work in direct sunlight (Annexe Table 29). Findings show that 15.9 per cent of children aged 5–17 years work in a congested or crowded area (Annexe Table 30). Findings show that 31.7 per cent of the children informed that they work at risk of accidental injury/risk of falling at the workplace (Annexe Table 31). It was found that 58.5 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years lift or carry heavy loads (Annexe Table 32). Findings show that 40.2 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years reported that they had to use heavy machinery or sharp items at work (Annexe Table 33). About half the children (45.1 per cent) reported that they face risk of accidental injury (cuts or burns) at work (Annexe Table 34). Findings show that 24.4 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years perceive or consider that their working environment is very risky and dangerous to them (Annexe Table 35). Findings show that 19.5 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years found their working area very unhealthy or a stinky environment (Annexe Table 36). Survey findings show that 32.9 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years consider that they are working in a poisonous or dirty environment (such as smoke, vehicle exhaust fumes, glue, dust waste, liquid waste, etc.) (Annexe Table 37). Less than one-third of the children aged 5–17 years (7.3 per cent) reported that during their work they are exposed to poisonous gas, chemicals, or explosive or inflammable items (such as pesticides) (Annexe Table 38). Findings show that 23.2 per cent of the children aged 5–17 years consider that they work in an environment where excessive heat, sound, vibration or radiation exist (such as metal melting factories) (Annexe Table 39). A considerable portion of the children aged 5–17 years reported that they face different types of abuse or exploitation in the workplace; for example, verbal abuse/scolding/threats (46.3 per cent) and physical abuse/torture (6.1 per cent). However, 47.6 per cent of the respondents informed that they never faced any kind of abuse or exploitation at the workplace (Annexe Table 40).

Perceived risks by the children aged 5–17 years at work because of engaging with work and income-earning activities

Children aged 5–17 years perceived different types of risk due to their engagement with work and income-earning activities; for example, risk of being a permanent dropout from school and losing the education opportunity for life (23.2 per cent), risk of developing health conditions (8.5 per cent), risk of death (3.7 per cent), risk of accident/injury (1.2 per cent), and risk of verbal abuse/rebuke/scolding (24.4 per cent) (Annexe Table 41).

6. Legal and institutional framework to tackle WFCL in Bangladesh

6.1 International instruments related to child labour

International instruments related to child labour include the following ILO Conventions: No. 138 (1973), No. 182 (1999), No. 105 (1957), No. 05 (1919), No. 29 (1930) and No. 189 (2011) among others, as well as the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) (1989) and its Optional Protocols on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict (2002) and on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography (2002) (ILO n.d.a).

According to Article 3 of the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) (ILO 1973)

The minimum age for admission to any type of employment or work which by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out is likely to jeopardise the health, safety or morals of young persons shall not be less than 18 years.

In addition, Article 7 of the same convention says:

National laws or regulations may permit the employment or work of persons 13 to 15 years of age on light work which is:

(a)   not likely to be harmful to their health or development; and;

(b)   not such as to prejudice their attendance at school, their participation in vocational orientation or training programmes approved by the competent authority or their capacity to benefit from the instruction received.

According to Article 3 of the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), the WFCL comprise:

(a)   All forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;

(b)   The use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;

(c)   The use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties;

(d)   Work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.

(ILO 1999)

Moreover, Article 4 of the same convention says, 'The types of work referred to under Article 3(d) shall be determined by national laws or regulations' (*ibid*.). Activities under paragraph (d) are referred to as 'hazardous work' and children so engaged are classified as hazardous child labour. According to ILO Recommendation No. 190 (1999), the following criteria should be taken into account when determining hazardous work conditions of children at the national level:

a)   work which exposes children to physical, psychological or sexual abuse;

b)   work underground, under water, at dangerous heights or in confined spaces;

c)   work with dangerous machinery, equipment and tools, or which involves the manual handling or transport of heavy loads;

d)   work in an unhealthy environment which may, for example, expose children to hazardous substances, agents or processes, or to temperatures, noise levels, or vibrations damaging to their health;

e)   work under particularly difficult conditions such as work for long hours or during the night or work where the child is unreasonably confined to the premises of the employer.

(ILO 1999b)

In November 2017, the government made a pledge at the Argentina Global Conference on the Sustained Eradication of Child Labour to eliminate hazardous child labour by 2021, and all forms of child labour by 2025. The Government of Bangladesh stated its intention to achieve this goal by strengthening the legal framework, implementing targeted social programmes, and jointly conducting awareness-raising activities with employers, workers, and civil society stakeholders (US Department of Labor 2017). However, the government has yet to include child labour elimination and prevention strategies in the National Education Policy (Ministry of Education 2010).

6.2   Ratification of UN conventions in relation to child labour by Bangladesh

Bangladesh has ratified most key international conventions concerning child labour; for example, Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182); United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC); Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, 2000; and Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000. Following ratification of the international conventions, the Government of Bangladesh has established laws and regulations related to child labour. However, gaps exist in the legal framework of Bangladesh to adequately protect children from child labour, including the minimum age for work, i.e., ILO C. 138, Minimum Age. Moreover, the government still has not signed the Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons.

6.3 Legal framework to tackle child labour in Bangladesh

6.3.1   Laws and regulations

The Government of Bangladesh has taken various measures to combat child labour. Bangladesh has ratified and signed key international instruments to combat child labour. It has taken various legislative measures, including updating national legislation and policies, to provide a conducive legal environment to combat child labour. However, still there are considerable gaps in the legal framework for addressing child labour issues.

According to the Children Act, 2013 of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, 'Child' has been defined as 'Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, all persons up to the age of 18 (eighteen) years shall be considered as children for the purpose of this Act' (Ministry of Law, Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division 2013b: 3). However, the Labour Act, 2006 (Act XLII of 2006) also defines the 'child' and the 'adolescent' on the basis of age. As per section 2(8), a person who has attained the age of 14 but is under the age of 18 is considered to be an 'adolescent' and as per section 2(63), a person not attaining the age of 14 is defined as a 'child' (Ministry of Law, Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division 2006: 16, 21). However, Article 89(1) of the Children Act, 2013 identified several categories of disadvantaged children, namely:

(a) the child whose parents, any one or both, has died;

(b) the child without legal or lawful guardian;

(c) the child without any particular home or residence or without visible means of living;

(d) the child engaged in begging or anything against welfare of the child;

(e) the child dependent on the parents imprisoned or living in the prison with the imprisoned mother;

(f) the child victim of sexual oppression or harassment;

(g) the child staying with or going usually to the residence or workplace of any person or offender engaged in prostitution or anti-social or seditious activities;

(h) the child disabled of any type;

(i) the child with unnatural behavioural disorder caused by drugs or any other reason;

(j) the child who has fallen into ill company, or who may face moral degradation or who is at the risk of entering into the criminal world;

(k) the child residing in slum;

(l) the homeless child residing on the street;

(m) an effeminate child (*hijra*);

(n) the gypsy and the untouchable (*harijan*) child;

(o) the child infected with or affected by HIV-AIDS; or

(p) any child considered by the Children's Court or the Board to be in need of special protection, care and development.

Article 89(2) of the Children Act, 2013 says: 'The Government may take necessary measures in accordance with the procedures specified by Rules for the purpose of ensuring special protection, care and development of the disadvantaged child'.

The ILO defines 'child labour' as 'work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development' (ILO n.d.b: 1). It refers to work that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children, and 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 (ILO n.d.b).

The Labour Act, 2006 provides the primary legal framework regarding child labour in the country. The Act sets a general minimum age of 14 years for employment in any occupation or establishment (section 34), but states that a child who has reached 12 years of age may be employed in such light work as not to endanger his health and development or interfere with his education (section 44). Sections 39, 40 and 42 of the Labour Act, 2006 indicate some activities for which the employment of children aged 14–17 years is strictly prohibited, but the Act contains no comprehensive listing of the hazardous forms of work (ILO, UNICEF and World Bank 2011).

Bangladesh Child Labour Survey 2013 defined child labour as,

A child who is old by 5 to 11 years and working for any period of time in non-hazardous job is considered child labour. Hazardous child labours are those, irrespective of 5 to 17 years, working for more than 42 hours each week in non-hazardous job or engaged in a job listed in the gazette notification for any period of time.

(BBS 2015b: vii)

The Government of Bangladesh issued an order that identifies 38 processes/activities hazardous for children. The list of 38 processes/activities hazardous for children is given in Annexe 3.

The Children Act, 2013, based on the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, provides legal instruments to protect children with regard to a wide range of potential exploitation and abuse such as child marriage, work, and issues with the justice system. When it came to the protection of the best interests of children, the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 2017 had been enacted with the aim to provide preventive measures against child marriage, resulting in the reduction of child marriage (GED Bangladesh Planning Commission 2015).

According to Child Marriage Restraint Act, 2017, child marriage is a criminal offence and there are legal provisions for contracting, arranging, and solemnising a marriage of a minor (for males, under 21 years is considered as minor and for females, under 18 years is considered as minor). Child marriage is a major challenge to girls' education in Bangladesh so the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 2017 can help reduce the rate of child marriage and can promote the rate of girls' education.

Article 80 of the Children Act, 2013 proclaims that:

(1) If any person entrusted with the custody or care of, or with the duty of rearing, a child by the Children's court, or if any other person secures a child ostensibly to employ as a servant or in a factory or in other establishments in accordance with the provisions of the Labour Act 2006, but in fact exploits the child for his own interest, or keeps him detained or enjoys his earnings, such acts shall then be deemed to be an offence, and, for such offence, the person involved shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term not more than 2 (two) years, or with fine not more than Taka 50 (fifty) thousand or with both.

(2) If any person entrusted with the custody or care of, or with the duty of rearing, a child by the Children's court, or if any other person secures a child ostensibly to employ as a servant or in a factory or in other establishments in accordance with the provisions of the Labour Act 2006, but in fact leads the child to seduction or exposes to the risk of engaging in prostitution or immoral activities, such acts shall then be deemed to be an offence, and, for such offence, the person involved shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term not more than 5 (five) years, or with fine not more than Taka 1 (one) lakh or with both.

(3) Any person avails himself of the labour of a child exploited or employed in the manner referred to in sub-sections (1) or, (2) or uses such child for his immoral gratification, he shall be liable as an abettor of the relevant offence.

Ministry of Law, Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division (2013b)

The Children Act, 2013 also mentions the penalty for cruelty to a child (Article 70), the penalty for employing children in begging (Article 71), the penalty for allowing a child to be in a brothel (Article 77), the penalty for leading or encouraging a child to seduction (Article 78), and the penalty for carrying firearms or illegal and banned items and committing terrorist activity using a child (Article 79).

An important step to enable the enforcement of core provisions of child labour laws, such as age limits, is the enactment of the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 2004 which allows a clear determination of age of newborn persons.

The Primary Education (Compulsory) Act, 1990 has the potential to ensure universal primary education for children and Articles 3(1) and 3(4) proclaim:

3. Obligation to primary education.

(1) The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare primary education obligatory in whatever area from whenever onwards.

(4) In the areas where primary education shall be obligatory no person shall keep children engaged in such occupations as may prevent them from attending a primary education institute for the purpose of receiving primary education.

(Ministry of Law, Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division 1990)

Article 33 of the Rights and Protection of the Person with Disability Act, 2013 proclaims the measures for legal protection to resolve discriminatory treatment faced by the person with disability in cases of enrolment in schools (Ministry of Law, Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division 2013). There are incidences of rejection for enrolling children with disabilities in schools in Bangladesh and also incidences of engaging children with disability in begging rather than sending them to school.

The synergic effect of the National Human Rights Act, 2009; Primary Education (Compulsory) Act, 1990; Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act, 2010; Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012; Pornography Control Act 2012; Prime Minister's Education Assistance Trust Fund Act, 2012; Disaster Management Act, 2012; Rights and Protection of the Person with Disability Act, 2013; Birth and Death Registration (Amendment) Act, 2013; National Identification Registration Act, 2010; Non-Formal Education Act, 2014; The Orphanages and Widows' Homes Act, 1944 (Bengal Act); The Dowry Prohibition Act, 2018; and the Neuro-Developmental Disabled Protection Trust Act, 2013 can protect vulnerable children and promote their rights to a great extent, if they are applied effectively.

Table 2 gives a summary description of laws and regulations on child labour.

Table 2: Laws and regulations on child labour

Standard	Meets international standards: Yes/No	Age	Legislation
Minimum age for work	No	14	Section 34 of the Bangladesh Labour Act
Minimum age for hazardous work	Yes	18	Sections 39–42 of the Bangladesh Labour Act
Identification of hazardous occupations or activities prohibited for children	Yes		Sections 39–42 of the Bangladesh Labour Act; Statutory Regulatory Order No. 65
Prohibition of forced labour	Yes		Sections 370 and 374 of the Penal Code; sections 3, 6, and 9 of the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act
Prohibition of child trafficking	Yes		Sections 3 and 6 of the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act; section 6 of the Suppression of Violence Against Women and Children Act
Prohibition of commercial sexual exploitation of children	No		Sections 372 and 373 of the Penal Code; sections 78 and 80 of the Children Act; sections 3 and 6 of the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act; section 8 of the Pornography Control Act
Prohibition of using children in illicit activities	No		Section 79 of the Children Act
Prohibition of military recruitment			
State compulsory	N/A*		
State voluntary	No		

Standard	Meets international standards: Yes/No	Age	Legislation
Non-state	No		
Compulsory education age	No	10	Section 2 of the Primary Education (Compulsory) Act
Free public education	Yes		Article 17 of the Constitution
* No conscription			

Source: Authors' own. Created using data from Bureau of International Labor Affairs (2019).

6.3.2   Gaps in legal framework (laws and regulations) to tackle child labour

While the Government of Bangladesh has made strong commitments to eradicate child labour, national legislation falls short of the standards set in ILO Conventions. The country has not ratified ILO Convention 138 on the minimum working age, though it has ratified C. 182, Worst Forms of Child Labour (Quattri and Watkins 2016: 27).

There continue to be several gaps in child labour laws and regulations. The Bangladesh Labour Act, 2006 does not cover the informal economic sectors in which child labour is most prevalent, including domestic work, street work, and work on small agricultural farms with fewer than five employees. Also, the types of hazardous work prohibited for children do not cover garment production and fish drying. Both are areas of work in which there is evidence that children work in unsafe and unhealthy environments for long periods of time. While the labour law stipulates children older than 12 may engage in light work that does not endanger their health or interfere with their education, the law does not specify the activities or the number of hours per week that light work is permitted. In addition, the use of children in pornographic performances and in the production of drugs is not criminally prohibited (Bureau of International Labor Affairs 2019).

Informal employment was estimated at 89 per cent of the total number of jobs in the labour market (ADB and BBS 2012). The Bangladesh Labour Law, 2006 deals with labourers who are engaged in the formal employment sector. Bangladesh does not have legislation that deals with labourers employed in the informal sector, even though 89 per cent of employees are engaged in the informal sector. The Labour Act, 2006 does not cover the informal economic sectors in which child labour is most prevalent, including domestic work, street work, and work on small agricultural farms with fewer than five employees.

The Narcotics Control Act, 2018 reduces drug abuse, but in many cases the drug mafia groups use vulnerable children in drug carrying and peddling, leading to children being caught as criminals by the police. Most recently, this act has been revised with a provision of the death penalty for drug carrying and trading. How this act will impact in the future is hard to predict at this time. However, use of children in drug carrying and peddling (use of children in illicit activities) is a form of modern slavery, and this kind of situation is common in Bangladesh (Ministry of Law, Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division 2018).

The Vagrants and Shelterless Persons Act, 2011 was passed by the Parliament of Bangladesh on 25 August 2011. The law empowers the police and judicial officers to capture suspected 'vagrants' and detain them for up to two years in rehabilitation centres. The law prescribes a punishment of up to three months of imprisonment for detainees who escape from these centres. The rehabilitation programme is expected to be financed by money earned by the detainees. The law's purported original goal was to help and rehabilitate homeless people (Library of Congress 2011). However, recent newspaper articles have reported physical torture and sexual abuse of the detainees by those in charge of the rehabilitation

centres. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has expressed concern over the law and considers it a violation of the civil rights of poor people in the country. Many of the victims of this act are vulnerable children and youths.

The Domestic Workers Protection and Welfare Policy, 2015 specified that no children under 12 years of age can be employed as domestic workers at any household and that child domestic workers cannot be engaged in heavy and dangerous work. In reality, however, none of these provisions are implemented. Considering the hazards identified in ILO Recommendation No. 190, it is clear that the work of a domestic worker is a hazardous job. Moreover, domestic work is required to be recognised as being part of the formal sector. For as long as the government does not recognise the sector as a formal one, it will not be possible to address the rights of the domestic worker, including child domestic workers (Ministry of Labour and Employment 2015).

Although the 2010 National Education Policy raised the age of compulsory education from grade 5 (age 10) through grade 8 (age 14), the new compulsory education age is not enforceable until the legal framework is amended to reflect the revised policy. The Education Act, which was drafted in 2016, will make education compulsory through grade 8 (age 14) and bring Bangladesh into compliance with international standards. However, research did not find evidence that the Education Act was passed during the reporting period (Bureau of International Labor Affairs 2019).

6.4 Institutional framework for child labour in Bangladesh

The Government of Bangladesh needs to establish a National Child Labour Welfare Council (NCLWC), as explicitly indicated in the National Child Labour Elimination Policy, 2010. It will ensure participation of and coordination among different government agencies and NGOs involved in implementing all programmes and projects for reducing child labour and eliminating its hazardous and worst forms. The Child Labour Unit (CLU) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment (MOLE) will act as the secretariat for facilitating and implementing decisions made by the NCLWC. Similar committees will be formed, and mechanisms followed at division, district, and *upazila* (sub-district) level for the elimination of child labour (Ministry of Labour and Employment 2013).

The Children Act, 2013 and the draft Children Rules have made provision to form a National Child Welfare Board, District Child Welfare Board, Upazila Child Welfare Board, and Community Based Child Protection Committee (Municipality, Ward, Union levels) to take responsibility for protecting children from risky jobs, protecting children in contact with law, making sure that every child is going to school, informing social workers about disadvantaged children, assisting the families of disadvantaged children to get support from the social security programme, etc. (Ministry of Law, Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division 2013b: 667–81).

In Bangladesh, the Department of Inspection for Factories and Establishments provided comprehensive training to most labour inspectors and institutionalised the use of a factory inspection checklist that includes child labour components. The number of labour inspectors, however, is insufficient for the size of Bangladesh's workforce, and fines are inadequate to deter child labour law violations (Bureau of International Labor Affairs 2019).

In 2010, the Government of Bangladesh established a new Child Labour Unit (CLU) within the Ministry of Labour to coordinate government efforts to enforce legislation on child labour and centralise child labour data. The CLU funded and developed a Child Labour Monitoring Information System (CLMIS) to manage child labour-related data collected by different ministries and created a website on which the CLMIS will be publicly available (US Department of Labor 2011: xxxiii).

The government has established institutional mechanisms for the enforcement of laws and regulations on child labour (see Table 2). However, gaps exist within the operations of the Department of Inspection for Factories and Establishments that may hinder adequate enforcement of their child labour laws.

Table 3: Agencies responsible for child labour law enforcement

Organisation /Agency	Role
Department of Inspection for Factories and Establishments	Enforce labour laws, including those relating to child labour and hazardous child labour.
Bangladesh Police	Enforce Penal Code provisions protecting children from forced labour and commercial sexual exploitation. (84) In the case of the Trafficking in Persons Monitoring Cell, investigate cases of human trafficking and enforce anti-trafficking provisions of the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act.
Bangladesh Labour Court	Prosecute labour law violations, including those related to child labour, and impose fines or sanctions against employers.
Child Protection Networks	Respond to violations against children, including child labour. Comprises officials from various agencies with mandates to protect children, prosecute violations, monitor interventions, and develop referral mechanisms at the district and sub-district levels between law enforcement and social welfare services.

Source: Authors' own. Created using data from Bureau of International Labor Affairs (2019).

In 2017, criminal law enforcement agencies in Bangladesh took actions to combat child labour (Table 3). However, gaps exist within the operations of the criminal enforcement agencies that may hinder adequate criminal law enforcement, including financial resources. During 2017, law enforcement officials received training from the Ministry of Home Affairs, in coordination with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), UNICEF, UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and USAID. The government reported that in 2017 it initiated 717 investigations related to forced labour or sex trafficking and identified 702 victims of human trafficking, of which 115 were children. However, the Trafficking in Persons Monitoring Cell reportedly lacked the necessary funds and staff to sufficiently address cases of child trafficking. In addition, reporting indicates that, three years after their launch, the Child Protection Networks, intended to be a referral mechanism between law enforcement and social services, are not operating due to a lack of funds (Bureau of International Labour Affairs 2019).

The Government of Bangladesh has established mechanisms to coordinate its efforts to address child labour. A brief description is given in Table 4.

Table 4: Key mechanisms to coordinate government efforts on child labour

Coordinating body	Role and description
National Child Labour Welfare Council (NCLWC)	Coordinate efforts undertaken by the government to guide, coordinate, and monitor the implementation of the National Plan of Action on the Elimination of Child Labour. Chaired by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, comprises officials representing relevant government ministries, international organisations, child advocacy groups, and employer and worker organisations.
Counter-Trafficking National Coordination Committee, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)	Coordinate the work of government agencies and international and local NGOs on international and domestic human trafficking, including child trafficking, through bimonthly meetings. Oversee district counter-trafficking committees, which manage counter-trafficking committees for sub-districts and smaller administrative units.

Rescue, Recovery, Repatriation, and Integration Task Force, MHA	Coordinate Bangladesh and India efforts to rescue, recover, repatriate, and reintegrate victims of human trafficking, particularly children. Liaise with various ministries, government departments, NGOs, and international organisations that assist trafficked children.
Research was unable to determine whether the coordinating bodies were active during the reporting period.	

Source: Authors' own. Created using data from Bureau of International Labor Affairs (2019).

The Department of Social Services (DSS) has developed different types of institutions to protect children (DSS n.d.). State-owned institutions working for the protection of children are:

- **Sarkari Shishu Paribar (State Children Home – Government Orphanage):** The specific objectives of Sarkari Shishu Paribar are to take care, protect, maintain and to provide food, education, training, medical care, recreational facilities and also to rehabilitate the orphans. There are 85 Sarkari Shishu Paribars under the DSS all over the country with a capacity of 10,300 orphans.

- **Baby Home:** The DSS has established six Baby Homes in six divisions of the country for unclaimed and abandoned babies up to six years of age. In six Baby Homes, the total number of residents is 525.

- **Destitute Children rehabilitation:** Destitute and street children aged 5–14 years are admitted into a Destitute Children Rehabilitation Centre. In these centres, a total of 750 residents receive different types of training. To date, a total of 3,141 residents have so far been rehabilitated through this programme.

- **Child Sensitive Social Protection Services of DSS:** the DSS has been implementing 'Child Sensitive Social Protection in Bangladesh' (CSPB). The project provides social protection services, especially safe shelter, Non-formal education, psychosocial services, primary health care, and vocational training to 13,712 street children through Drop in-Centres (DICs), Emergency Night Shelters (ENSs), Child Friendly Spaces (CFS), and Open Air Street Schools (OAS). To date, 601 street children have been reintegrated into family and society.

6.5 Government policies on child labour

In Bangladesh, the government extended its Child Labour National Plan of Action through 2021 (Bureau of International Labor Affairs 2019).

The government has established policies related to child labour (Table 5). However, policy gaps exist that hinder efforts to address child labour, including mainstreaming child labour issues into relevant policies.

The main objective of this policy is to make meaningful changes in the lives of the children by withdrawing them from all forms of child labour, including hazardous work and WFCL.

Most of the national policies – for example, National Education Policy 2010, Child Labour Elimination Policy 2010, National Children Policy 2011, Domestic Workers Protection and Welfare Policy, National Health Policy 2011, National Women Development Policy 2011, National Skills Development Policy 2011, National Plan of Action to Combat Human Trafficking (2015–2017), Bangladesh Population Policy 2012, and Seventh Five Year Plan (2016–2020) – have scope for protecting vulnerable children and promoting education, health, and livelihood, but only if the government develops appropriate legislation and rules following those policies. Key policies to tackle child labour is given in Table 5.

Table 5: Key policies related to child labour

Policy	Description
Child Labour National Plan of Action (2012–2021)	Identifies strategies for developing institutional capacity, increasing access to education and health services, raising social awareness, strengthening law enforcement, and creating prevention and reintegration programmes. (101) In 2017, the plan was extended through 2021. (15)
Domestic Workers Protection and Welfare Policy	Sets the minimum age for domestic work at 14 years; however, children between ages 12 and 13 can work as domestic workers with parental permission. (102) However, the policy is not legally enforceable. (103)
National Plan of Action to Combat Human Trafficking (2015–2017)	Establishes goals to meet international standards and best practices for anti-human-trafficking initiatives, including prevention of human trafficking; protection and legal justice for victims of human trafficking; development of advocacy networks; and establishment of an effective monitoring, evaluation, and reporting mechanism. (85)
National Education Policy	Specifies the government's education policy, including pre-primary, primary, secondary, vocational and technical, higher, and non-formal education policies. Sets the compulsory age for free education through eighth grade (age 14). (82)
Seventh Five Year Plan (2016–2020)	Includes the elimination of the WFCL, with a focus on child domestic workers and other vulnerable groups. Sets out actions to be taken by the government, including forming a policy for children working in the formal sector, providing assistance to street children to protect them from exploitation, coordinating the government and other stakeholders for effective rehabilitation, increased working children's access to formal and non-formal learning, and provision of livelihood support to poor households with children. (104) Research was unable to determine whether activities were undertaken to implement the Seventh Five Year Plan during the reporting period.

Source: Authors' own. Created using data from Bureau of International Labor Affairs (2019).

6.6 Social programmes to address child labour

Following these laws and policies, the government has implemented various programmes to reduce child labour directly or indirectly, including Eradication of Hazardous Child Labour in Bangladesh (Third Phase), the Primary Education Stipend Programme (PESP), School Feeding Programme (SFP), the Female Stipend Programme (FSP) for Secondary and Higher Secondary Students, Reaching Out-of-School Children (ROSC), Basic Education for Urban Working Children (BEHTRUWC), and the 'Child Sensitive Social Protection' project. Of these, ROSC, BEHTRUWC and Eradication of Hazardous Child Labour in Bangladesh are the programmes that directly address children engaged in labour (BBS, BIDS and UNICEF 2014: 2).

More recently, the government has introduced a poverty-targeted stipend programme (SEQAEP) in around a quarter of Bangladesh's *upazilas* (sub-districts). Students eligible for the stipend receive between US$0.15 and US$0.40 per year, depending on their grades, and benefits are conditional on students maintaining 75 per cent average attendance, achieving a passing grade in final examinations, and remaining unmarried until they complete 10th Grade (Quattri and Watkins 2016: 20).

A recent report published in 2017 by the United States Department of Labor documented some social programmes being implemented at the time – see Table 6.

Table 6: Key social programmes to address child labour

Programme	Description
Country Level Engagement and	USDOL-funded, capacity-building project implemented by the ILO in 11 countries to build the capacity of local and national governments to

Programme	Description
Assistance to Reduce (CLEAR) Child Labour Project	address child labour. In 2017, the ILO, with implementing partner Eco Social Development, launched the child labour monitoring system pilot programme in five *upazilas* in Lalmonirhat and Kurigram districts. Additional information is available on the US Department of Labor website.
Reaching Out-of-School Children II (2012–2017)	US$.130 million World Bank-funded, six-year project that provides out-of-school children with non-formal education, school stipends, free books, and school uniforms. Helps students attend learning centres called Ananda Schools until the students are ready to join mainstream secondary schools. The project has provided education to 690,000 poor children in 20,400 learning centres.
Enabling Environment for Child Rights	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs programme, supported by UNICEF, rehabilitates street children engaged in risky work by withdrawing them from child labour and enrolling them in school. Supports 16,000 children in 20 districts through cash transfers. Research was unable to determine whether activities were undertaken to implement this programme during the reporting period.
Child Help Line 1098	Ministry of Social Work-implemented and UNICEF-supported 24-hour emergency telephone line. Connects children vulnerable to violence, abuse, and exploitation with social protection services. Research was unable to determine whether activities were undertaken to implement this programme during the reporting period.

Source: Authors' own. Created using data from Bureau of International Labour Affairs (2019).

Although the government has implemented child protection and non-formal education programmes, the scope of these programmes is insufficient to fully address the extent of the child labour problem. In addition, there is no evidence that the government has carried out programmes specifically designed to assist children working in tanneries or the informal garment sector.

7. Conclusions and recommendations

The following issues have been highlighted as recommendations for eliminating WFCL in Bangladesh:

- **There is strong rationale to pursue the elimination of child labour through further research and action in the areas surveyed.** Among children living in the slums of Dhaka and neighbouring areas, 34.6 per cent of them are engaged in WFCL (considering they work more than 42 hours a week and/or are engaged in a job listed in the gazette notification of the Government of Bangladesh on hazardous work for children).

- Findings of this survey show that 59.1 per cent of children engaged in WFCL are directly or indirectly linked with the global supply chain of garment and leather products. The data show that these children are employed in the garment manufacturing sector (25.6 per cent), tanneries and leather product manufacturing industries (14.7 per cent), packaging and carton manufacturing industries (9.7 per cent), and garment waste (fabric, cotton, accessories) recycling sector (9.1 per cent). **A focus on withdrawal of children employed in the garment and leather products sectors would be a step towards eliminating WFCL in Bangladesh.**

- A considerable proportion of the children engaged in WFCL were found in the tannery and leather product manufacturing sectors in Gajmohal (46.7 per cent) and Balurmath (60.7 per cent) slum areas. Survey data show that 69.5 per cent of all WFCL in Elias Molla's slum is engaged in garment manufacturing industries. Among the children engaged in WFCL in Nishatnagar-Millgate slum area, children are mainly garment workers (27.8 per cent), workers in garment waste (*jhut*)/sorting/day labourer in *jhut*) recycling shop (39.2 per cent), and cotton recycling industry workers (13.9 per cent). Among the children engaged in WFCL of Matuail Bhangapress slum area, working children are mainly engaged as garment workers (16.5 per cent), workers in the leather product manufacturing sector (11.6 per cent), informal workers in the collection, sorting, cleaning, processing, and recycling of waste (16.1 per cent), and the packaging and cartoon manufacturing industries (18.7 per cent). **Considering the high concentration of WFCL linked to the global supply chain, it is suggested that work focuses on four of the eight slums surveyed, namely: Gajmohal, Balurmath, Matuail Bhangapress, and Elias Molla's.** If needed, Nishatnagar-Millgate slum area can also be considered.

- Findings of the legal and institutional review in relation to WFCL gives strong justification to work with the Child Labour Unit (CLU) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, the National Child Labour Welfare Council (NCLWC), Department of Inspection for Factories and Establishments, Bangladesh Police, Bangladesh Labour Court, and Child Protection Networks.

- Since the government has extended the period of the National Plan of Action for Eliminating Child Labour to 2021, this project has scope to critically review the plan of action and consult with relevant stakeholders to identify opportunities for collaboration.

- This survey and mapping provide information on some major areas where there is a high concentration of children engaged in WFCL and about the types of WFCL. However, it does not provide detailed information on the drivers of child labour, especially WFCL, and aspects of exploitation in the urban economy, particularly the informal economy linked with the global supply chain. **Undertaking sample case studies on the children engaged in WFCL would give us additional relevant information to meet the objectives of the programme.**

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Annexe 1: List of respondents for key informant interviews

Sl #	Name	Age	Sex	Occupation	Slum area
01	Abul Kalam Azad	55	M	Slum/Land owner	Jhauchar
02	Mostafa Kamal Dilu	45	M	Slum/Land owner	Jhauchar
03	Ashraful	46	M	Slum/Land owner	Jhauchar
04	Noor Islam	37	M	Slum/Land owner	Jhauchar
05	Abul Kashem	26	M	Slum/Land owner	Jhauchar
06	Abdus Salam	29	M	Slum/Land owner	Jhauchar
07	Abdul Kader	48	M	Slum/Land owner	Jhauchar
08	Shahjahan Member	39	M	Slum/Land owner	Jhauchar
09	Khorshed Alam Sheikh	22	M	Slum/Land owner	Jhauchar
10	Sagar	20	M	Construction worker (Rod)	Jhauchar
11	Imran	21	M	Worker, Screen Printing shop	Gajmahal and Motijheel
12	Md. Ibrahim	24	M	Manager, Leather shop	Gajmahal
13	Md. Ramjan Ali	45	M	Tannery worker	Gajmahal
14	Md. Milan	25	M	Worker, Leather cutting	Gajmahal
15	Md. Saber Hossain Bhuiyan	52	M	Land Owner	Gajmahal
16	Habib	29	M	Manager, Leather shop	Gajmahal
17	Sheuly	35	F	Ex. Secretary, CDC Samity	Nishatnagar
18	Sakhina Bebum	42	F	Member, CDC	Nishatnagar
19	Gulnahar	44	F	Vice Chair, North CDC	Nishatnagar
20	Aleya	41	F	Member, East CDC	Nishatnagar
21	Shefali	46	F	Secretary, West CDC	Nishatnagar
22	Nurul Islam (Bara Mia)	55	M	Business	Nishatnagar
23	Md. Asad Fakir	28	M	Business	Nishatnagar
24	Mainuddin	13	M	Student	Nishatnagar
25	Rina Begum	42	F	Slum Dweller-Waste Picker	Matuail
26	Marium	37	F	Slum Dweller-Waste Picker	Matuail

Annexe 2: List of relevant laws, policies and other documents which are related to children and child labour

The relevant legal and policy frameworks that we should be aware of and those are related to vulnerable and marginalised children and child labour are given below:

❖ Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division, Ministry of Law, Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division, Government of Bangladesh (2013). The Children's Act, 2013 (Act No. 24 of 2013(http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/bangla_all_sections.php?id=1119)

❖ Bangladesh National Parliament (2017).Child Marriage Restraint Act-2017. (https://mowca.gov.bd/site/page/8cd66bf8-9d30-493a-b5a9-0cfcd942fff6/Child-Marriage-Restraint-Act-2017)

❖ The People's Republic of Bangladesh ratified Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) on 12 March 2001 but did not ratify Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) yet.

❖ A government order issued on 13 March 2013 identifies 38 processes/ activities hazardous for children,Government of Bangladesh, Dhaka (https://www.ilo.org/newdelhi/areasofwork/child-labour/legal-framework/WCMS_486739/lang--en/index.htm)

❖ National Human Rights Act, 2009 (http://nhrc.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/nhrc.portal.gov.bd/law/de62d323_fe91_45f0_9513_a0d36ab77fdf/NHRC%20Act%20English.pdf)

❖ National Education Policy, 2010 (http://old.moedu.gov.bd/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=338&Itemid=416)

❖ Child Labour Elimination Policy, 2010 (https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/99017/118018/F-1040228121/BGD99017.pdf)

❖ Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act, 2010 (https://mowca.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/mowca.portal.gov.bd/page/203db6dc_7c82_4aa0_98a6_8672334b235c/Domestic%20Violence%20Act%20English.pdf)

❖ National Children Policy, 2011 (http://ecd-bangladesh.net/document/documents/National-Children-Policy-2011-English-04.12.2012.pdf)

❖ National Health Policy, 2011 (http://www.mohfw.gov.bd/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=74&Itemid=92&lang=en)

❖ National Women Development Policy, 2011 (https://www.unescogym.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/Bangladesh-National-Women-Policy-2011English.pdf)

❖ Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act, 2010 (https://mowca.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/mowca.portal.gov.bd/page/203db6dc_7c82_4aa0_98a6_8672334b235c/Domestic%20Violence%20Act%20English.pdf)

❖ The Prevention of Oppression Against Women and Children Act 2000. (http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/bangla_pdf_part.php?id=835)

❖ Smoking And Tobacco Products Usage (Control) Act, 2005 (http://www.searo.who.int/tobacco/data/bangladesh_english.pdf)

❖ National Skills Development Policy, 2011 (https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---ilo-dhaka/documents/publication/wcms_113958.pdf)

❖ Bangladesh Population Policy, 2012 (http://bangladesh.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/bangladesh.gov.bd/policy/98896a22_df81_4a82_b70c_24125dec56d7/Bangladesh-Population-Policy-2012.pdf)

❖ The Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012 (http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/bangla_pdf_part.php?id=1086)

❖ Pornography Control Act 2012 (http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/bangla_pdf_part.php?id=1091)

❖ Prime Minister's Education Assistance Trust Fund Act, 2012 (http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/bangla_pdf_part.php?id=1094)

❖ Disaster Management Act, 2012 (http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/bangla_pdf_part.php?id=1103)

❖ Bangladesh Water Act, 2013 (http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/bangla_pdf_part.php?id=1114)

❖ Breast Milk Substitutes, Baby Foods, Commercially Manufactured Supplementary Baby Foods and Its Equipment (Regulation of Marketing) Act, 2013 (http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/bangla_pdf_part.php?id=1124)

❖ Rights and Protection of the Person with Disability Act, 2013 (http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/bangla_pdf_part.php?id=1126)

❖ Birth and Death Registration (Amendment) Act, 2013 (http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/bangla_pdf_part.php?id=921)

❖ National Identification Registration Act, 2010 (http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/bangla_pdf_part.php?id=1030)

❖ Vagrant and Homeless (Rehabilitation) Person Act, 2011 (http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/bangla_pdf_part.php?id=1078)

❖ Bangladesh Labour Law 2016 (http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/bangla_pdf_part.php?id=952)

❖ The Factories Act, 1965 (https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/WEBTEXT/47346/65073/E65BGD01.htm)

❖   The Factories Rules, 1979 Bangladesh
(https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/WEBTEXT/50617/65128/E79BGD01.htm)

❖   Non-Formal Education Act, 2014
(http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/bangla_pdf_part.php?id=1153)

❖   The Safe Food Act, 2013 (http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/bangla_pdf_part.php?id=1127)

❖   The Neuro-Developmental Disabled Protection Trust Act, 2013
(http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/bangla_pdf_part.php?id=1134)

❖   Fortification in Edible Oil with Vitamin A Act, 2013
(http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/bangla_pdf_part.php?id=1143)

❖   Narcotics and Drug Control Act, 1990
(http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/bangla_pdf_part.php?id=736)

❖   Primary Education (Compulsory) Act, 1990
(http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/bangla_pdf_part.php?id=738)

❖   The Orphanages and Widows' Homes Act, 1944 (Bengal Act)
(http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/pdf_part.php?id=207)

❖   The Dowry Prohibition Act, 2018
(http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/bangla_pdf_part.php?id=1256)

Annexe 3: Hazardous work list for children

Hazardous work list

A government order issued on 13 March 2013 that identifies 38 processes/activities hazardous for children. In 2012, the Tripartite Coordinating Committee had recommended 36 processes/activities, but later the Ministry of Labour and Employment revised it to include two additional sectors based on comments received from various ministries. 1 The disallowed jobs for child labours are as follow

The disallowed jobs for child labourers are as follows:

1. Manufacturing of Aluminium products
2. Automobile Workshops
3. Battery Recharging
4. Manufacturing of Bidi and Cigarette
5. Brick or Stone breaking
6. Engineering Machine including lathemachine
7. Manufacturing of glass and glass products
8. Manufacturing of Matches
9. Manufacturing of plastic or rubber products
10. Salt refining
11. Manufacturing of soap or detergent
12. Steel furniture or car or metal furniture painting
13. Tanning and dressing of leather
14. Welding works or gas worker mechanic
15. Dyeing or bleaching of textiles
16. Ship breaking
17. Manufacturing of leather footwear
18. Vulcanizing
19. Metal Works
20. Manufacturing of GI Sheet products or limestone or chalk products
21. Rectifying or blending or spirit with alcohol
22. Manufacturing of Jarda and Quivam
23. Manufacturing of pesticides
24. Iron and steel foundry and casting of iron and steel
25. Fireworks
26. Manufacturing of jewellery and imitation ornaments or bangles factory or goldsmith
27. Truck or Tempo or Bus Helper
28. Stainless steel mill, cutlery
29. Bobbin factory
30. Weaving worker
31. Electric Mechanic
32. Biscuit Factory or bakery
33. Ceramic factory
34. Construction
35. Chemical factory
36. Butcher
37. Blacksmith
38. Handling of goods in the ports and ships

Sections 24 and 25 of the Bangladesh Factories Act also prohibit some kind of dangerous occupations for children. As per section 24(2), no child is to be allowed inside a factory to clean, lubricate or adjust any part of machine while that part is in motion, or to work between moving parts or between fixed and moving parts, of any machinery which is in motion. Section 25 prohibits young persons to work on dangerous machines unless they have been fully instructed as to the dangers arising in connection with the machine and the precautions to be observed, has received sufficient training to do so and is under adequate supervision/ Section 45 of the Bangladesh Factories Policy lists the following as dangerous machinery: power presses other than hydraulic presses; milling machines used in the metal trades; guillotine machine; circular saws; and plate printing machines. Section 83 of the Bangladesh Factories Rules, 19793 lists the following as hazardous operations:

1. Manufacturing of aerated water and processes incidental thereto;

2. Electrolytic plating or oxidation of metal articles by use of electrolytes containing chromic acids or other chromium compounds;

3. Manufacture or repair of electric accumulators;

4. Glass manufacture;

5. Grinding or glazing of metals;

6. Manufacture, treatment or handling of lead, lead alloys or certain compounds of lead;

7. Generation of gas from dangerous petroleum;

8. Cleaning or smoothing of articles by jet of sand, metal shot, or grit or other abrasive propelled by a blast of compressed air of steam;

9. Liming and tanning of raw hides and skins and processes incidental thereto;

10. Feeding of jute, hemp or other fibres into softening machines;

11. Lifting, stacking, storing and shipping of bales in and from finished good's godowns of Jute Mills;

12. Manufacture, use or storage of cellulose solutions;

13. Manufacture of chromic acid or manufacture or recovery of the bichromate of sodium, potassium or ammonium;

14. Printing presses and type foundries wherein certain load processes are carried on;

15. Manufacture of compressed hydrogen or compressed oxygen;

16. Manufacture of pottery;

17. Manufacture of rayon by the viscose process; and

18. Manufacturing processes and incidental thereto carried out in such works as the Chief Inspector may specify in writing.

Mapping of slums and identifying children engaged in worst forms of child labour living in slums and working in neighbourhood areas

(Project title: Tackling the drivers of child labour and modern slavery – a child-centred approach)

Conducted by: Grambangla Unnayan Committee & ChildHope UK

Conducted for: Institute of Development Studies, UK

DATA TABLES

2018

Dhaka

Table-1: Percentage distribution of respondents by slum area

	Number	Total %
Gajmohol Slum area, Sikaritola, Hazaribag Thana, Dhaka	171	9.9
Balur math Slum area, Hazaribag Thana, Dhaka	231	13.4
Jhawchar Slum area, Hemayetpur, Savar Thana, Dhaka	120	7.0
Matuail Bhangapress Slum area, Demra and Jatrabari Thana, Dhaka	433	25.2
Elias Molla's slum, Mirpur-12, Pollobi Thana, Dhaka	218	12.7
Sluice gate Slum area, Adabor and Darussalam Thana, Dhaka	152	8.8
Dhaka Udyan-Nobodoy Slum area, Mohammadpur Thana, Dhaka	122	7.1
Nishatnagar-Millgate Slum area, Tongi Thana, Joydevpur	272	15.8
Total	1719	100.0

Table-2: Percentage distribution of respondents by their sex

	Jhawchar Slum	Gajmohol Slum	Nishatnagar-Millgate Slum	Elias Mollah's Slum	Matuail Slum	Sluice gate Slum	Dhaka Udyan Slum	Balur math Slum	Total
Male	59.2%	27.5%	36.0%	25.7%	52.0%	27.0%	35.2%	35.5%	38.6%
Female	40.8%	72.5%	64.0%	74.3%	48.0%	73.0%	64.8%	64.5%	61.4%
N	120	171	272	218	433	152	122	231	1719

Table-3: Percentage distribution of respondents by their age

	Jhawchar Slum	Gajmohol Slum	Nishatnagar-Millgate Slum	Elias Mollah's Slum	Matuail Slum	Sluice gate Slum	Dhaka Udyan Slum	Balur math Slum	Total
Less than 18 years of age	6.7%	9.4%	12.1%	12.8%	45.3%	19.7%	17.2%	9.1%	20.5%
Above 18 years of age	93.3%	90.6%	87.9%	87.2%	54.7%	80.3%	82.8%	90.9%	79.5%
N	120	171	272	218	433	152	122	231	1719

Table-4: Percentage distribution of respondents/family by reasons for coming Dhaka

	Jhawchar Slum	Gajmohol Slum	Nishatnagar-Millgate Slum	Elias Mollah's Slum	Matuail Slum	Sluice gate Slum	Dhaka Udyan Slum	Balur math Slum	Total
River Erosion	6.7%	2.9%	.4%	5.5%	4.8%	1.3%	4.1%	3.0%	3.5%
To search work/income/ job	77.5%	77.2%	82.7%	78.4%	66.7%	69.1%	73.0%	90.5%	76.4%
Separated/ abandoned	-	-	-	-	3.9%	1.3%	-	.9%	1.2%
Natural disaster/flood/cyclone/ tornado	-	4.7%	.7%	1.4%	.9%	.7%	-	-	1.0%

Poverty	7.5%	10.5%	15.8%	13.8%	22.2%	24.3%	21.3%	5.6%	15.8%
Insecurity/ drive away	-	-	-	-	.5%	-	-	-	.1%
Living with the family members	.8%	1.2%	.4%	.5%	.7%	1.3%	.8%	-	.6%
Husband death	-	.6%	-	.5%	.2%	-	-	-	.2%
Not applicable/ living in Dhaka since birth	7.5%	2.9%	-	-	-	2.0%	.8%	-	1.0%
N	120	171	272	218	433	152	122	231	1719

Table-5: Percentage distribution of respondents by number of years they migrated to Dhaka

	Jhawchar Slum	Gajmohol Slum	Nishatnagar-Millgate Slum	Elias Mollah's Slum	Matuail Slum	Sluice gate Slum	Dhaka Udyan Slum	Balur math Slum	Total
>1 one year ago (new comer at Dhaka)	.8%	-	-	.5%	.2%	-	-	2.2%	.5%
1-5 years ago	58.3%	33.3%	47.8%	38.5%	41.3%	44.1%	39.3%	34.6%	41.6%
6-10 years ago	18.3%	21.6%	18.0%	22.0%	26.8%	25.7%	27.0%	29.0%	23.9%
11-15 years ago	5.0%	13.5%	9.2%	12.8%	14.3%	13.2%	9.8%	8.7%	11.4%
16-20 years ago	5.0%	9.4%	10.7%	13.8%	11.8%	7.2%	8.2%	12.6%	10.6%
<20 years	5.0%	19.3%	14.3%	12.4%	5.5%	7.9%	14.8%	13.0%	11.0%
Not applicable/by birth Dhaka	7.5%	2.9%	-	-	-	2.0%	.8%	-	1.0%
N	120	171	272	218	433	152	122	231	1719

Table-6: Percentage distribution of household members by their sex

	Jhawchar Slum	Gajmohol Slum	Nishatnagar-Millgate Slum	Elias Mollah's Slum	Matuail Slum	Sluice gate Slum	Dhaka Udyan Slum	Balur math Slum	Total
Male	55.8%	52.0%	49.6%	48.1%	56.2%	48.0%	52.3%	47.3%	51.5%
Female	44.2%	48.0%	50.4%	51.9%	43.8%	52.0%	47.7%	52.7%	48.5%
N	394	627	1002	835	1616	600	390	805	6269

Table-7: Percentage distribution of household members by their age

	Jhawchar Slum	Gajmohol Slum	Nishatnagar-Millgate Slum	Elias Mollah's Slum	Matuail Slum	Sluice gate Slum	Dhaka Udyan Slum	Balur math Slum	Total
< 5 years	7.6%	9.4%	7.7%	6.0%	2.5%	7.8%	11.8%	8.0%	6.6%
5-10 years	9.9%	12.6%	14.4%	11.6%	10.2%	14.8%	8.7%	16.4%	12.4%
11-13	5.1%	9.1%	6.0%	7.1%	7.7%	7.0%	4.6%	5.3%	6.7%
14-17	8.4%	6.7%	11.1%	9.9%	22.0%	16.0%	11.3%	11.2%	13.6%

18-35 years	51.8%	46.6%	40.0%	46.0%	32.7%	33.5%	49.7%	38.3%	40.1%
36-49	11.4%	8.6%	12.3%	12.3%	17.8%	15.5%	10.3%	13.8%	13.7%
50-59	3.8%	3.7%	5.4%	4.2%	5.1%	4.2%	1.8%	4.5%	4.4%
60-65	1.8%	2.7%	2.1%	2.2%	1.1%	1.0%	1.3%	2.0%	1.7%
66+	.3%	.6%	1.1%	.7%	.8%	.2%	.5%	.6%	.7%
N	394	627	1002	835	1616	600	390	805	6269
Mean age	24.22								

Table-8: Percentage distribution of household members by their marital

	Jhawchar Slum	Gajmohol Slum	Nishatnagar-Millgate Slum	Mirpur-12 Slum	Matuail Slum	Sluice gate Slum	Dhaka Udyan Slum	Balur math Slum	Total
Unmarried	42.6%	45.6%	44.5%	44.3%	50.2%	48.8%	40.0%	43.7%	46.0%
Currently married	56.1%	52.5%	53.7%	52.8%	46.2%	48.3%	57.9%	53.8%	51.4%
Divorced	1.0%	.2%	.3%	1.0%	.3%	.2%	.5%	.5%	.4%
Separated	.0%	.5%	.3%	.2%	1.4%	1.0%	.5%	.5%	.7%
Widow/widower	.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.7%	2.0%	1.7%	1.0%	1.5%	1.5%
N	394	627	1002	835	1616	600	390	805	6269

Table-9: Percentage distribution of household members by their disability status

	Jhawchar Slum	Gajmohol Slum	Nishatnagar-Millgate Slum	Elias Mollah's Slum	Matuail Slum	Sluice gate Slum	Dhaka Udyan Slum	Balur math Slum	Total
Yes	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%	.5%	.6%	.8%	-	.9%	.9%
No	98.7%	98.6%	98.6%	99.5%	99.4%	99.2%	100.0%	99.1%	99.1%
N	394	627	1002	835	1616	600	390	805	6269

Table-10: Percentage distribution of household members (7 years and above) by ability to read and write

	Jhawchar Slum	Gajmohol Slum	Nishatnagar-Millgate Slum	Elias Mollah's Slum	Matuail Slum	Sluice gate Slum	Dhaka Udyan Slum	Balur math Slum	Total
Yes	60.3%	48.8%	49.3%	66.6%	40.3%	27.3%	59.6%	23.4%	45.1%
No	39.7%	51.2%	50.7%	33.4%	59.7%	72.7%	40.4%	76.6%	54.9%
N (7 years old and above)	348	539	884	758	1537	535	337	697	5635

Table-11: Percentage distribution of household members by highest level of education

	Jhawchar Slum	Gajmohol Slum	Nishatnagar-Millgate Slum	Elias Mollah's Slum	Matuail Slum	Sluice gate Slum	Dhaka Udyan Slum	Balur math Slum	Total
Never went to school 88	17.0%	22.2%	27.7%	19.6%	24.9%	37.5%	26.9%	33.5%	26.3%
Went to school but did not pass any class	13.7%	8.9%	11.4%	12.1%	16.5%	10.8%	3.1%	12.4%	12.3%
Pre-primary	2.0%	2.6%	2.1%	1.3%	2.0%	1.8%	1.5%	1.6%	1.9%
Class I-IV	16.2%	19.8%	21.1%	18.2%	24.9%	20.7%	9.5%	24.2%	20.9%
Passed Class V	18.3%	16.7%	15.8%	22.2%	14.7%	9.5%	15.1%	12.0%	15.5%
Class VI-IX	23.6%	23.6%	17.7%	20.5%	13.7%	15.0%	28.5%	13.2%	17.8%
SSC passed	4.3%	3.7%	2.6%	4.2%	2.7%	3.7%	6.9%	1.6%	3.3%
HSC passed	2.8%	1.8%	1.4%	1.6%	.6%	.3%	7.2%	.7%	1.5%
Graduation/Doctor/Engineer	1.5%	-	.1%	.1%	.1%	-	.8%	.2%	.2%
Masters	.3%	.2%	-	-	-	-	.3%	-	.0%
Technical education/training	.3%	.2%	.1%	-	-	-	-	-	.0%
Diploma/nursing	-	-	.1%	-	.-	.2%	.-	-	.0%
Kawmi Madrasa/Hafezi madrasa	-	.5%	.-	.2%	-	.5%	.3%	.4%	.2%
N	394	627	1002	835	1616	600	390	805	6269

Table-12: Percentage distribution of household members by their occupations

	Jhawchar Slum	Gajmohol Slum	Nishatnagar-Millgate Slum	Elias Mollah's Slum	Matuail Slum	Sluice gate Slum	Dhaka Udyan Slum	Balur math Slum	Total
Student	16.5%	18.5%	20.8%	21.9%	10.0%	20.2%	17.4%	18.3%	17.1%
Garments worker	3.6%	3.0%	15.6%	33.9%	6.8%	11.2%	20.3%	5.8%	12.4%
House wife	14.7%	17.7%	12.0%	12.1%	9.5%	10.8%	17.9%	8.7%	11.9%
Tanning and dressing of leather	26.1%	12.6%	.1%	.0%	.7%	.0%	.0%	14.4%	4.9%
Rickshaw/van/cart puller	.5%	7.0%	2.2%	3.1%	5.0%	5.3%	2.3%	10.3%	4.8%
Worker in garment waste (Jhut)/sorting/day labourer in Jhut recycling shop	1.3%	1.1%	17.4%	2.3%	.9%	3.0%	.5%	1.5%	4.0%
Does not work (5-<18 years)	3.3%	4.6%	3.5%	2.2%	6.3%	5.7%	2.3%	6.7%	4.7%
Older person/Inactive	.3%	.6%	.2%	.8%	.7%	2.0%	.3%	.2%	.7%
Unemployed	2.0%	2.2%	.9%	.8%	1.6%	1.2%	2.6%	3.5%	1.7%
Construction	2.3%	1.9%	2.2%	3.7%	3.6%	3.5%	5.1%	2.9%	3.1%
Domestic worker	.5%	2.6%	.4%	2.3%	2.5%	9.5%	1.0%	7.8%	3.3%
Small trader/shopkeeper	3.6%	1.4%	1.9%	1.6%	2.1%	2.3%	3.6%	1.9%	2.1%
Automobile driver	.8%	4.0%	.6%	1.3%	2.2%	2.0%	5.4%	1.2%	2.0%
Packaging/carton industry worker	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	7.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.0%

	Jhawchar Slum	Gajmohol Slum	Nishatnagar-Millgate Slum	Elias Mollah's Slum	Matuail Slum	Sluice gate Slum	Dhaka Udyan Slum	Balur math Slum	Total
Sorting, cleaning, processing and recycling of waste/worker in recycling shop	.0%	.6%	.7%	.1%	5.7%	1.7%	.0%	.2%	1.9%
Worker of recycling shop	.0%	.0%	.7%	.1%	5.1%	.2%	.5%	.5%	1.5%
Non-government service	.0%	3.7%	1.0%	1.9%	.3%	1.5%	3.1%	1.1%	1.3%
Manufacturing of leather footwear	4.8%	.8%	.1%	.0%	3.2%	.2%	.0%	.0%	1.2%
Waste picker in informal sector (waste picking from dump site/street	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.7%	.8%	.0%	.0%	1.0%
Day laborer/unskilled worker	2.0%	.6%	1.8%	.5%	.6%	1.7%	.0%	.6%	.9%
Household waste collector/Waste Van puller	.3%	.0%	.1%	.1%	1.5%	.8%	.0%	.9%	.6%
Domestic helper	1.0%	.5%	.6%	.4%	.9%	.2%	.3%	.4%	.6%
Hotel/Restaurant worker	.5%	.6%	.4%	.1%	.6%	.3%	.8%	1.1%	.6%
Truck or Tempo or Bus Helper	1.5%	.0%	.7%	.2%	.6%	1.0%	.0%	.4%	.5%
Worker in small shop/salesman	.3%	.6%	.5%	1.3%	.2%	.2%	1.0%	.2%	.5%
Handicrafts/Independent business/home worker	.5%	.6%	.2%	.0%	.6%	.2%	.3%	1.0%	.4%
Street vendor/hawker	.0%	.5%	.3%	.2%	.6%	.8%	.3%	.4%	.4%
Small factory worker/welder/grill maker	.8%	.0%	1.4%	.2%	.4%	.7%	.0%	.1%	.5%
Manufacturing of glass and glass products	.0%	.2%	.6%	.1%	1.2%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.5%
Bone crushing industry worker	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.5%
Engineering Machine including lathe machine	.3%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.9%	.2%	.3%	.0%	.3%
Metal Works	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.8%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.3%
Caretaker/Doorman	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.2%	.5%	.0%	.2%
Agriculture worker	.0%	.0%	.1%	.1%	.7%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.2%
Cotton recycling industry worker	.0%	.0%	1.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%
Brick or Stone breaking	.8%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.4%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.2%
Steel furniture or car or metal furniture painting	1.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.6%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.2%
Welding works or gas worker mechanic	.0%	.3%	.1%	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%
Dyeing or bleaching of textiles	.0%	.5%	.0%	.1%	.6%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.2%
Manufacturing of plastic or rubber products	.3%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.2%
Chemical factory	.8%	.0%	.2%	.1%	.2%	.3%	.0%	.1%	.2%
Stainless steel mill, cutlery	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.6%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.2%
Bobbin factory	.0%	.0%	.7%	.2%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%
Electric Mechanic	.0%	.3%	.1%	.0%	.3%	.2%	.8%	.1%	.2%
Biscuit Factory or bakery	.0%	.0%	.1%	.1%	.4%	.3%	.3%	.2%	.2%

	Jhawchar Slum	Gajmohol Slum	Nishatnagar-Millgate Slum	Elias Mollah's Slum	Matuail Slum	Sluice gate Slum	Dhaka Udyan Slum	Balur math Slum	Total
Servicing (Mobile phone/Radio/TV/Auto mechanic)	.0%	.0%	.1%	.5%	.1%	.0%	.3%	.4%	.2%
Fisherman/worker in fisheries	.0%	.0%	.3%	.5%	.4%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.2%
Begging	.0%	.6%	.1%	.0%	.1%	.3%	.0%	.4%	.2%
Income-generating activities (sewing/block-batic)	.0%	.5%	.4%	.1%	.2%	.3%	.0%	.1%	.2%
Ceramic factory	.3%	.0%	.1%	.4%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%
Butcher	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.1%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.1%
Blacksmith	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%
Handling of goods in the ports and ships	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.1%
Retired	.5%	.0%	.4%	.1%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.1%
Government service	.3%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.8%	.1%	.1%
Poultry/Fish feed industry worker	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%
Traditional Birth Attendant worker	.0%	.2%	.0%	.2%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%
Tailor/Sewing worker	.0%	.0%	.2%	.1%	.1%	.7%	.0%	.0%	.1%
Manufacturing of Matches	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.1%
Manufacturing of soap or detergent	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.5%	.0%	.0%	.1%
Ship breaking	.3%	.5%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%
Manufacturing of pesticides	.8%	.2%	.1%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%
Iron and steel foundry and casting of iron and steel	.0%	.2%	.0%	.1%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%
Printing press worker	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.1%
Weaving worker	.0%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.0%
Mosquito coil industry worker	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Beauty parlour worker	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Boat man/engine boat worker	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Dairy farm worker	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.0%
Tutor	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Nursery/Flower	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Electric equipment manufacturing industry worker	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Needle manufacturing industry worker	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Manufacturing of Aluminium products	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Automobile Workshops	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.0%
Battery Recharging	.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Manufacturing of Bidi and Cigarette	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Manufacturing of GI Sheet products or limestone or chalk products	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%

	Jhawchar Slum	Gajmohol Slum	Nishatnagar-Millgate Slum	Elias Mollah's Slum	Matuail Slum	Sluice gate Slum	Dhaka Udyan Slum	Balur math Slum	Total
Vulcanizing	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Rectifying or blending or spirit with alcohol	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Manufacturing of jewellery and imitation ornaments or bangles factory or goldsmith	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Not applicable (<5 years)	7.1%	9.4%	7.6%	5.4%	2.0%	7.5%	11.8%	7.6%	6.3%
N	394	627	1002	835	1616	600	390	805	6269

Table-13: Percentage distribution of children of 5-17 years of age of the household members by occupations

	Jhawchar Slum	Gajmohol Slum	Nishatnagar-Millgate Slum	Elias Mollah's Slum	Matuail Slum	Sluice gate Slum	Dhaka Udyan Slum	Balur math Slum	Total
Student	65.2%	61.2%	60.6%	67.4%	23.0%	50.7%	64.6%	52.8%	48.0%
Does not work (5-<18 years)	16.3%	15.2%	10.8%	6.3%	12.1%	14.5%	9.4%	20.0%	12.8%
Garments worker	2.2%	1.7%	7.0%	17.6%	9.6%	13.2%	17.7%	2.6%	9.0%
81 = Packaging/carton industry worker	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	11.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.7%
Tanning and dressing of leather	6.5%	9.0%	.0%	.0%	.9%	.0%	.0%	14.0%	3.2%
Worker in garment waste (Jhut)/sorting/day laborer in Jhut (garment waste) recycling shop	1.1%	1.7%	11.1%	1.7%	1.1%	3.5%	.0%	.0%	2.8%
Manufacturing of leather footwear	1.1%	1.1%	.0%	.0%	5.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.9%
Sorting, cleaning, processing and recycling of waste/worker in recycling shop	.0%	.6%	.3%	.0%	4.0%	2.2%	.0%	.0%	1.6%
Worker of recycling shop	.0%	.0%	.6%	.0%	4.2%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	1.5%
House wife	2.2%	.6%	.6%	.8%	1.2%	3.1%	1.0%	1.1%	1.3%
Construction	.0%	.6%	.3%	.4%	2.6%	.9%	2.1%	.8%	1.3%
Waste picker in informal sector (waste picking from dump site/street	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.1%	.4%	.0%	.0%	1.0%
Domestic worker	.0%	1.1%	.0%	.4%	.5%	1.3%	.0%	2.3%	0.7%
Hotel/Restaurant worker	.0%	1.1%	.0%	.0%	.9%	.4%	2.1%	1.1%	0.7%
Household waste collector/Waste Van puller	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.4%	.4%	.0%	.0%	0.5%
Worker in small shop/salesman	1.1%	.0%	.0%	2.9%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.4%	0.5%
Automobile driver	1.1%	.6%	.3%	.4%	.6%	.9%	.0%	.4%	0.5%
Small trader/shopkeeper	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.9%	.9%	.0%	.4%	0.5%
Rickshaw/van/cart puller	.0%	.6%	.3%	.0%	.5%	.4%	.0%	.8%	0.4%
Manufacturing of glass and glass products	.0%	.6%	1.0%	.4%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	0.4%

	Jhawchar Slum	Gajmohol Slum	Nishatnagar-Millgate Slum	Elias Mollah's Slum	Matuail Slum	Sluice gate Slum	Dhaka Udyan Slum	Balur math Slum	Total
Truck or Tempo or Bus Helper	1.1%	.0%	.6%	.0%	.6%	.4%	.0%	.0%	0.4%
Metal Works	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	0.3%
Handicrafts/Independent business/home worker	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.8%	0.3%
Domestic helper	.0%	.0%	.6%	.0%	.6%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	0.3%
Unemployed	.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.8%	0.3%
Non-government service	.0%	.6%	.0%	.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%	0.2%
Bone crushing industry worker	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	0.6%
Cotton recycling industry worker	.0%	.0%	3.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	0.5%
Engineering Machine including lathe machine	.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.3%	.4%	.0%	.0%	0.2%
Welding works or gas worker mechanic	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	0.2%
Dyeing or bleaching of textiles	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.6%	.4%	.0%	.0%	0.2%
Manufacturing of soap or detergent	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.5%	.9%	.0%	.0%	0.2%
Steel furniture or car or metal furniture painting	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	0.2%
Iron and steel foundry and casting of iron and steel	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	0.2%
Stainless steel mill, cutlery	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.6%	.4%	.0%	.0%	0.2%
Electric Mechanic	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.5%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	0.2%
Chemical factory	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.4%	.0%	.4%	0.2%
Biscuit Factory or bakery	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.5%	.0%	.0%	.4%	0.2%
Street vendor/hawker	.0%	1.1%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.9%	.0%	.0%	0.2%
Small factory worker/welder/grill maker	1.1%	.0%	.6%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	0.2%
Income-generating activities (sewing/block-batic	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.2%	.4%	.0%	.0%	0.1%
Day laborer/unskilled worker	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.4%	.0%	.4%	0.1%
Butcher	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.4%	.0%	.0%	0.1%
Tailor/Sewing worker	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.9%	.0%	.0%	0.1%
Ceramic factory	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	0.1%
Bobbin factory	.0%	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	0.1%
Manufacturing of pesticides	1.1%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	0.1%
Brick or Stone breaking	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	0.1%
Manufacturing of Matches	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.4%	.0%	.0%	0.1%
Manufacturing of plastic or rubber products	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	0.1%
Needle manufacturing industry worker	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	0.1%
Servicing (Mobile phone/Radio/TV/Auto mechanic)	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Mosquito coil industry worker	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Printing press worker	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%

	Jhawchar Slum	Gajmohol Slum	Nishatnagar-Millgate Slum	Elias Mollah's Slum	Matuail Slum	Sluice gate Slum	Dhaka Udyan Slum	Balur math Slum	Total
Beauty parlour worker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dairy farm worker	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Caretaker/Doorman	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Nursery/Flower	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Agriculture worker	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Electric equipment manufacturing industry worker	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Weaving worker	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Automobile Workshops	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.0%
Ship breaking	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Vulcanizing	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Manufacturing of GI Sheet products or limestone or chalk products	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Rectifying or blending or spirit with alcohol	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Manufacturing of jewellery and imitation ornaments or bangles factory or goldsmith	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Blacksmith	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Handling of goods in the ports and ships	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
N (5-17 years children only)	92	178	315	239	644	227	96	265	2056

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Table-14: Percentage distribution of Working Children (5-17 years old) by occupations

	Jhawchar Slum	Gajmohol Slum	Nishatnagar-Millgate Slum	Elias Mollah's Slum	Matuail Slum	Sluice gate Slum	Dhaka Udyan Slum	Balur math Slum	Total
Garments worker	13.3%	7.5%	26.8%	70.0%	15.6%	41.7%	70.8%	10.4%	24.3%
Tanning and dressing of leather	40.0%	40.0%	.0%	.0%	1.5%	.0%	.0%	55.2%	8.5%
Manufacturing of leather footwear	6.7%	5.0%	.0%	.0%	9.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.2%
Worker in garment waste (Jhut)/sorting/ day laborer in Jhut recycling shop	6.7%	7.5%	41.5%	6.7%	1.7%	11.1%	.0%	.0%	7.5%
Sorting, cleaning, processing and recycling of waste/worker in recycling shop	.0%	2.5%	1.2%	.0%	6.4%	6.9%	.0%	.0%	4.3%
Bone crushing industry worker	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.6%
Cotton recycling industry worker	.0%	.0%	13.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.4%

	Jhawchar Slum	Gajmohol Slum	Nishatnagar-Millgate Slum	Elias Mollah's Slum	Matuail Slum	Sluice gate Slum	Dhaka Udyan Slum	Balur math Slum	Total
Waste picker in informal sector (waste picking from dump site/street	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.0%	1.4%	.0%	.0%	2.7%
Worker of recycling shop	.0%	.0%	2.4%	.0%	7.2%	.0%	4.2%	.0%	4.2%
Household waste collector/Waste Van puller	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.2%	1.4%	.0%	.0%	1.3%
Packaging/carton industry worker	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	18.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	9.8%
Construction	.0%	2.5%	1.2%	1.7%	4.2%	2.8%	8.3%	3.0%	3.4%
Domestic worker	.0%	5.0%	.0%	1.7%	.7%	4.2%	.0%	9.0%	2.0%
Hotel/Restaurant worker	.0%	5.0%	.0%	.0%	1.5%	1.4%	8.3%	4.5%	1.8%
Small trader/shopkeeper	.0%	2.5%	.0%	.0%	1.5%	2.8%	.0%	1.5%	1.3%
Worker in small shop/salesman	6.7%	.0%	.0%	11.7%	.2%	2.8%	.0%	3.0%	1.7%
Automobile	6.7%	2.5%	1.2%	1.7%	1.0%	2.8%	.0%	1.5%	1.4%
Truck or Tempo or Bus Helper	6.7%	.0%	2.4%	.0%	1.0%	1.4%	.0%	.0%	1.0%
Handicrafts/Independent business/home worker	.0%	2.5%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	3.0%	.9%
Rickshaw/van/cart puller	.0%	2.5%	1.2%	.0%	.7%	.0%	.0%	3.0%	.9%
Non-government service	.0%	2.5%	.0%	3.3%	.5%	.0%	.0%	1.5%	.8%
Stainless steel mill, cutlery	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	1.4%	.0%	.0%	.7%
Street vendor/hawker	.0%	5.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	2.8%	.0%	.0%	.7%
Small factory worker/welder/grill maker	6.7%	.0%	2.4%	.0%	.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%
Manufacturing of soap or detergent	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%	2.8%	.0%	.0%	.7%
Metal Works	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%
Welding works or gas worker mechanic	.0%	2.5%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%
Dyeing or bleaching of textiles	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	1.4%	.0%	.0%	.7%
Electric Mechanic	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%	.0%	4.2%	.0%	.5%
Biscuit Factory or bakery	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%	.0%	.0%	1.5%	.5%
Chemical factory	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.5%	1.4%	.0%	1.5%	.5%
Steel furniture or car or metal furniture painting	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.5%
Iron and steel foundry and casting of iron and steel	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.5%
Income-generating activities (sewing/block-batic)	.0%	.0%	1.2%	.0%	.5%	1.4%	.0%	.0%	.5%

	Jhawchar Slum	Gajmohol Slum	Nishatnagar-Millgate Slum	Elias Mollah's Slum	Matuail Slum	Sluice gate Slum	Dhaka Udyan Slum	Balur math Slum	Total
Engineering Machine including lathe machine	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.7%	.5%	1.4%	.0%	.0%	.5%
Manufacturing of glass and glass products	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.7%	.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.5%
Tailor/Sewing worker	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	2.8%	.0%	.0%	.4%
Manufacturing of plastic or rubber products	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%
Bobbin factory	.0%	.0%	2.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%
Day laborer/unskilled worker	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	1.4%	.0%	.0%	.3%
Butcher	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	1.4%	.0%	.0%	.3%
Ceramic factory	.0%	.0%	1.2%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%
Weaving worker	.0%	2.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%
Private Tutor	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.4%	4.2%	.0%	.3%
Brick or Stone breaking	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%
Manufacturing of Matches	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%
Manufacturing of pesticides	6.7%	.0%	1.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%
Blacksmith	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%
Ship breaking	.0%	2.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%
Vulcanizing	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%
Automobile Workshops	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.5%	.1%
Rectifying or blending or spirit with alcohol	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%
Manufacturing of jewellery and imitation ornaments or bangles factory or goldsmith	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%
Handling of goods in the ports and ships	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%
Servicing (Mobile phone/Radio/TV/Auto mechanic)	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%
Agriculture worker	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%
Mosquito coil industry worker	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%
Printing press worker	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%
Caretaker/Doorman	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%
Electric equipment manufacturing industry worker	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%
Needle manufacturing industry worker	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%
Manufacturing of GI Sheet products or limestone or chalk products	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
N (5-17 years old earner/worker children)	15	40	82	60	404	72	24	67	764

Table-15: Percentage distribution of household members by their earning status

	Jhawchar Slum	Gajmohol Slum	Nishatnagar-Millgate Slum	Elias Mollah's Slum	Matuail Slum	Sluice gate Slum	Dhaka Udyan Slum	Balur math Slum	Total
Yes	55.3%	46.4%	54.1%	56.2%	69.4%	52.2%	47.2%	54.9%	57.1%
No	37.1%	44.2%	38.2%	37.8%	28.1%	40.0%	41.0%	37.1%	36.3%
Not applicable(under 5 years)	7.6%	9.4%	7.7%	6.0%	2.5%	7.8%	11.8%	8.0%	6.6%
N	394	627	1002	835	1616	600	390	805	6269

Table-16: Percentage distribution of household members by amount of monthly income

	Jhawchar Slum	Gajmohol Slum	Nishatnagar-Millgate Slum	Elias Mollah's Slum	Matuail Slum	Sluice gate Slum	Dhaka Udyan Slum	Balur math Slum	Total
Per Capital Income	5465.73	4415.15	4696.60	4851.61	5440.47	4949.66	5289.74	4138.38	4918.63
N	394	627	1002	835	1616	600	390	805	6269
Per Household (Mean in Taka)	17849.17	16023.39	17406.99	18704.59	20487.53	19721.05	17106.56	14591.77	18045.72
N (All HHs)	120	171	272	218	433	152	122	231	1719

Table-17: Percentage distribution of Children of 5-17 years of age by their earning status

	Jhawchar Slum	Gajmohol Slum	Nishatnagar-Millgate Slum	Elias Mollah's Slum	Matuail Slum	Sluice gate Slum	Dhaka Udyan Slum	Balur math Slum	Total
5-17 years old earner children	16.3%	22.5%	26.0%	25.1%	62.7%	31.7%	25.0%	25.3%	37.2%
5-17 years old children don't earn	83.7%	77.5%	74.0%	74.9%	37.3%	68.3%	75.0%	74.7%	62.8%
N	92	178	315	239	644	227	96	265	2056

Table-18: Percentage distribution of working children (5-17 years of age who are earning) by age category

	Jhawchar Slum	Gajmohol Slum	Nishatnagar-Millgate Slum	Elias Mollah's Slum	Matuail Slum	Sluice gate Slum	Dhaka Udyan Slum	Balur math Slum	Total
Children of 5-11 years of age who are earning	4.3%	3.0%	5.1%	0.0%	21.9%	1.0%	0.0%	2.8%	6.9%
N (Number of children of 5-11 years of age out of 2056)	47	99	157	110	196	100	40	141	890
Children of 12-13 years of age who are earning	0.0%	35.1%	31.9%	15.2%	64.5%	25.8%	8.3%	20.6%	35.6%

	Jhawchar Slum	Gajmohol Slum	Nishatnagar-Millgate Slum	Elias Mollah's Slum	Matuail Slum	Sluice gate Slum	Dhaka Udyan Slum	Balur math Slum	Total
N (Number of children of 12-13 years of age out of 2056)	12	37	47	46	93	31	12	34	312
Children of 14-17 years of age who are earning	39.4%	57.1%	53.2%	63.9%	84.8%	65.6%	52.3%	62.2%	69.3%
N (Number of children of 14-17 years of age out of 2056)	33	42	111	83	355	96	44	90	854

Table-19: Percentage distribution of Worst Form of Child Labour (children of 5-17 years of age who work for more than 42 hours a week and/or engaged in any of the activities/process listed as hazardous work for children by a gazette notification of the Government of Bangladesh) by age category

	Jhawchar Slum	Gajmohol Slum	Nishatnagar-Millgate Slum	Elias Mollah's Slum	Matuail Slum	Sluice gate Slum	Dhaka Udyan Slum	Balur math Slum	Total
Children of 5-11 years of age who are engaged in Worst Form of Child Labour	4.3	2.0	4.5	0.0	17.3	0.0	0.0	2.8	5.5
N (Number of children of 5-11 years of age out of 2056)	47	99	157	110	196	100	40	141	890
Children of 12-13 years of age who are engaged in Worst Form of Child Labour	0	35.1	29.8	15.2	57.0	22.6	8.3	20.6	32.7
N (Number of children of 12-13 years of age out of 2056)	12	37	47	46	93	31	12	34	312
Children of 14-17 years of age who are engaged in Worst Form of Child Labour	39.4	54.8	52.3	62.7	79.4	63.5	50.0	55.6	65.7
N (Number of children of 14-17 years of age out of 2056)	33	42	111	83	355	96	44	90	854

Table-20: Percentage distribution of Worst Form of Child Labour (5-17 years old) by sex

	Jhawchar Slum	Gajmohol Slum	Nishatnagar- Millgate Slum	Elias Mollah's Slum	Matuail Slum	Sluice gate Slum	Dhaka Udyan Slum	Balur math Slum	Total
Male child of 5-17 years of age	80.0%	68.4%	48.1%	55.9%	65.9%	55.9%	69.6%	50.8%	61.4%
Female child of 5-17 years of age	20.0%	31.6%	51.9%	44.1%	34.1%	44.1%	30.4%	49.2%	38.6%
N	15	38	79	59	369	68	23	61	712

Table-21: Percentage distribution of Children (5-17 years old) by amount of monthly income

	Jhawchar Slum	Gajmohol Slum	Nishatnagar-Millgate Slum	Elias Mollah's Slum	Matuail Slum	Sluice gate Slum	Dhaka Udyan Slum	Balur math Slum	Total
Tk.1000- 5000	20.0%	65.0%	46.3%	40.0%	55.4%	38.9%	41.7%	64.2%	51.8%
Tk.5100- 10000	80.0%	35.0%	50.0%	56.7%	41.6%	55.6%	54.2%	32.8%	45.1%
Tk.10001- 15000	.0%	.0%	3.7%	3.3%	2.2%	4.2%	4.2%	3.0%	2.6%
Tk.15001-20000	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%	1.4%	.0%	.0%	.5%
Tk.20001 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N	15	40	82	60	404	72	24	67	764
Mean (In Taka)	6513.33	4937.50	5993.90	6115.00	5764.11	6625.00	6882.61	5141.79	5844.37

Table-22: Percentage distribution of children of 5-17 years of age by reasons of leaving school/studying behind work: (multiple responses)

	Jhawchar Slum	Gajmohol Slum	Nishatnagar-Millgate Slum	Elias Mollah's Slum	Matuail Slum	Sluice gate Slum	Dhaka Udyan Slum	Balur math Slum	Total
Without parental care/orphan, so do work for self-surviving	.0%	2.5%	1.3%	.0%	5.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.0%
Parents sent for work	18.2%	5.0%	1.3%	.0%	7.4%	5.7%	.0%	.0%	5.2%
Additional income for family	81.8%	72.5%	78.7%	84.5%	71.6%	82.9%	91.3%	95.6%	77.4%
indebted family	.0%	2.5%	4.0%	.0%	2.8%	2.9%	4.3%	.0%	2.4%
Parents are sick/Inactive for work	.0%	5.0%	9.3%	1.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.4%
Apprentice/working for skill training	.0%	7.5%	1.3%	6.9%	2.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.2%
Run out from home and working alone	.0%	2.5%	2.7%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%
No interested to go to school/not interested in study	.0%	5.0%	1.3%	6.9%	15.9%	8.6%	4.3%	4.4%	10.7%
Fear of corporal punishment at school	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	1.4%	.0%	.0%	.7%
N	11	40	75	58	391	70	23	68	736

Table-23: Percentage distribution of children (5-17 years old) by number of working hour in a day

	Jhawchar Slum	Gajmohol Slum	Nishatnagar-Millgate Slum	Elias Mollah's Slum	Matuail Slum	Sluice gate Slum	Dhaka Udyan Slum	Balur math Slum	Total
1-4 hours	6.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.2%	.0%	4.2%	.0%	.9%
5-8 hours	13.3%	47.5%	20.7%	20.0%	37.4%	27.8%	4.2%	59.7%	34.3%
9-12 hours	80.0%	52.5%	74.4%	73.3%	53.0%	62.5%	87.5%	40.3%	58.3%
<12 hours	.0%	.0%	4.9%	6.7%	8.4%	9.7%	4.2%	.0%	6.5%
N	15	40	82	60	404	72	24	67	764

Table-24: Percentage distribution of children (5-17 years old) by number of working day in a week

	Jhawchar Slum	Gajmohol Slum	Nishatnagar-Millgate Slum	Elias Mollah's Slum	Matuail Slum	Sluice gate Slum	Dhaka Udyan Slum	Balur math Slum	Total
1 day	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%
2 days	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.7%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%
3 days	6.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%
4 days	.0%	.0%	1.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%
5 days	.0%	5.0%	6.1%	1.7%	1.7%	.0%	4.2%	1.5%	2.2%
6 days	80.0%	70.0%	50.0%	66.7%	68.3%	47.2%	50.0%	50.7%	62.4%
7 days	13.3%	25.0%	42.7%	28.3%	29.5%	52.8%	45.8%	47.8%	34.6%
N	15	40	82	60	404	72	24	67	764

Table-25: Percentage distribution of children (5-17 years old) by number of total working hours in a week

	Jhawchar Slum	Gajmohol Slum	Nishatnagar-Millgate Slum	Elias Mollah's Slum	Matuail Slum	Sluice gate Slum	Dhaka Udyan Slum	Balur math Slum	Total
7–42-hour work in a week	13.3%	10.0%	3.7%	3.3%	10.9%	5.6%	4.2%	10.4%	8.8%
43–112-hour work in a week	86.7%	90.0%	96.3%	96.7%	89.1%	94.4%	95.8%	89.6%	91.2%
N	15	40	82	60	404	72	24	67	764

Table-26: Percentage distribution of children (5-17 years old) by engagement in Worst Form of Child Labour

	Jhawchar Slum	Gajmohol Slum	Nishatnagar-Millgate Slum	Elias Mollah's Slum	Matuail Slum	Sluice gate Slum	Dhaka Udyan Slum	Balur math Slum	Total
% of children living in the slum areas were found to be engaged in Worst Form of Child Labour (712 out of 2056 children)	16.3%	21.3%	25.1%	24.7%	57.3%	30.0%	24.0%	23.0%	34.6%
N	92	178	315	239	644	227	96	265	2056
% of working children who are engaged in Worst Form of Child Labour considering the list of hazardous works and number of weekly working hours	100.0	95.0	96.3	98.3	91.3	94.4	95.8	91.0	93.2
N	15	40	82	60	404	72	24	67	764

Table-27: Percentage distribution of children (5-17 years old) by Worst Form of Child Labour (considering working children's weekly working hours of more than 42 hours and/or their engagement with any listed activities/process has hazardous work for children by the gazette notification of the Government of Bangladesh)

Occupations	Jhawchar Slum	Gajmohol Slum	Nishatnagar-Millgate Slum	Elias Mollah's Slum	Matuail Slum	Sluice gate Slum	Dhaka Udyan Slum	Balur math Slum	Total
Garments worker	13.3%	7.9%	27.8%	69.5%	16.5%	42.6%	73.9%	11.5%	25.6%
Tanning and dressing of leather	40.0%	42.1%	.0%	.0%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	60.7%	9.1%
Manufacturing of leather footwear	6.7%	5.3%	.0%	.0%	10.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.6%
Packaging/carton industry worker	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	18.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	9.7%
Worker in garment waste (Jhut)/sorting/day laborer in Jhut recycling shop	6.7%	7.9%	39.2%	6.8%	1.9%	11.8%	.0%	.0%	7.6%
Sorting, cleaning, processing and recycling of waste/worker in recycling shop	.0%	2.6%	1.3%	.0%	6.2%	7.4%	.0%	.0%	4.2%
Construction	.0%	2.6%	1.3%	1.7%	4.6%	2.9%	8.7%	3.3%	3.7%
Worker of recycling shop	.0%	.0%	2.5%	.0%	6.0%	.0%	4.3%	.0%	3.5%

Occupations	Jhawchar Slum	Gajmohol Slum	Nishatnagar-Millgate Slum	Elias Mollah's Slum	Matuail Slum	Sluice gate Slum	Dhaka Udyan Slum	Balur math Slum	Total
Waste picker in informal sector (waste picking from dump site/street	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.3%	1.5%	.0%	.0%	1.8%
Cotton recycling industry worker	.0%	.0%	13.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.5%
Automobile driver	6.7%	2.6%	1.3%	1.7%	1.1%	2.9%	.0%	1.6%	1.5%
Bone crushing industry worker	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.5%
Household waste collector/Waste Van puller	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.4%	1.5%	.0%	.0%	1.4%
Domestic worker	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.7%	.5%	2.9%	.0%	6.6%	1.3%
Hotel/Restaurant worker	.0%	5.3%	.0%	.0%	1.1%	1.5%	8.7%	4.9%	1.7%
Worker in small shop/salesman	6.7%	.0%	.0%	11.9%	.0%	1.5%	.0%	.0%	1.3%
Small trader/shopkeeper	.0%	2.6%	.0%	.0%	1.6%	1.5%	.0%	1.6%	1.3%
Truck or Tempo or Bus Helper	6.7%	.0%	2.5%	.0%	1.1%	1.5%	.0%	.0%	1.1%
Handicrafts/Independent business/home worker	.0%	2.6%	.0%	.0%	1.1%	.0%	.0%	3.3%	1.0%
Welding works or gas worker mechanic	.0%	2.6%	.0%	.0%	1.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%
Dyeing or bleaching of textiles	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.1%	1.5%	.0%	.0%	.7%
Manufacturing of soap or detergent	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.8%	2.9%	.0%	.0%	.7%
Street vendor/hawker	.0%	5.3%	.0%	.0%	.3%	2.9%	.0%	.0%	.7%
Small factory worker/welder/grill maker	6.7%	.0%	2.5%	.0%	.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%
Stainless steel mill, cutlery	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.1%	1.5%	.0%	.0%	.7%
Metal Works	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%
Iron and steel foundry and casting of iron and steel	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.6%
Rickshaw/van/cart puller	.0%	2.6%	1.3%	.0%	.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.6%
Manufacturing of glass and glass products	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.7%	.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.6%
Engineering Machine including lathe machine	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.7%	.5%	1.5%	.0%	.0%	.6%
Steel furniture or car or metal furniture painting	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.6%
Non-government service	.0%	2.6%	.0%	3.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.6%	.6%
Electric Mechanic	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.8%	.0%	4.3%	.0%	.6%
Biscuit Factory or bakery	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.8%	.0%	.0%	1.6%	.6%
Chemical factory	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.5%	1.5%	.0%	1.6%	.6%

Occupations	Jhawchar Slum	Gajmohol Slum	Nishatnagar-Millgate Slum	Elias Mollah's Slum	Matuail Slum	Sluice gate Slum	Dhaka Udyan Slum	Balur math Slum	Total
Income-generating activities (sewing/block-batic)	.0%	.0%	1.3%	.0%	.3%	1.5%	.0%	.0%	.4%
Manufacturing of plastic or rubber products	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%
Tailor/Sewing worker	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	2.9%	.0%	.0%	.4%
Brick or Stone breaking	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%
Manufacturing of Matches	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%
Manufacturing of pesticides	6.7%	.0%	1.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%
Bobbin factory	.0%	.0%	2.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%
Ceramic factory	.0%	.0%	1.3%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%
Day labourer/unskilled worker	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	1.5%	.0%	.0%	.3%
Butcher	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	1.5%	.0%	.0%	.3%
Ship breaking	.0%	2.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%
Vulcanizing	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%
Automobile Workshops	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.6%	.1%
Manufacturing of GI Sheet products or limestone or chalk products	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%
Rectifying or blending or spirit with alcohol	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%
Manufacturing of jewellery and imitation ornaments or bangles factory or goldsmith	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%
Blacksmith	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%
Weaving worker	.0%	2.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%
Handling of goods in the ports and ships	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%
Servicing (Mobile phone/Radio/TV/Auto mechanic)	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%
Tutor	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.5%	.0%	.0%	.1%
Agriculture worker	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%
Mosquito coil industry worker	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%
Printing press worker	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%
Caretaker/Doorman	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%
Electric equipment manufacturing industry worker	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%
Needle manufacturing industry worker	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%
N (5-17 years old hazardous worker children)	15	38	79	59	369	68	23	61	712

Table-28: Percentage distribution of children (5-17 years old) by work at night

	Jhawchar Slum	Gajmohol Slum	Nishatnagar-Millgate Slum	Elias Mollah's Slum	Matuail Slum	Sluice gate Slum	Dhaka Udyan Slum	Balur math Slum	Total
Yes	40.0%	40.0%	34.1%	26.7%	48.0%	48.6%	62.5%	53.7%	45.3%
No	60.0%	60.0%	65.9%	73.3%	52.0%	51.4%	37.5%	46.3%	54.7%
N	15	40	82	60	404	72	24	67	764

Table-29: Percentage distribution of children (5-17 years old) by work at direct sunlight

	Jhawchar Slum	Gajmohol Slum	Nishatnagar-Millgate Slum	Elias Mollah's Slum	Matuail Slum	Sluice gate Slum	Dhaka Udyan Slum	Balur math Slum	Total
Yes	13.3%	27.5%	15.9%	10.0%	32.2%	29.2%	20.8%	19.4%	26.3%
No	86.7%	72.5%	84.1%	90.0%	67.8%	70.8%	79.2%	80.6%	73.7%
N	15	40	82	60	404	72	24	67	764

Table-30: Percentage distribution of children (5-17 years old) by work concentrated space or under water area

	Jhawchar Slum	Gajmohol Slum	Nishatnagar-Millgate Slum	Elias Mollah's Slum	Matuail Slum	Sluice gate Slum	Dhaka Udyan Slum	Balur math Slum	Total
Yes	6.7%	30.0%	15.9%	5.0%	13.9%	12.5%	4.2%	16.4%	13.9%
No	93.3%	70.0%	84.1%	95.0%	86.1%	87.5%	95.8%	83.6%	86.1%
N	15	40	82	60	404	72	24	67	764

Table-31: Percentage distribution of children (5-17 years old) by work at accidental injury/risk of falling down work place

	Jhawchar Slum	Gajmohol Slum	Nishatnagar-Millgate Slum	Elias Mollah's Slum	Matuail Slum	Sluice gate Slum	Dhaka Udyan Slum	Balur math Slum	Total
Yes	33.3%	30.0%	31.7%	10.0%	60.9%	50.0%	20.8%	13.4%	45.2%
No	66.7%	70.0%	68.3%	90.0%	39.1%	50.0%	79.2%	86.6%	54.8%
N	15	40	82	60	404	72	24	67	764

Table-32: Percentage distribution of children (5-17 years old) by work for lifting or carrying heavy load

	Jhawchar Slum	Gajmohol Slum	Nishatnagar-Millgate Slum	Elias Mollah's Slum	Matuail Slum	Sluice gate Slum	Dhaka Udyan Slum	Balur math Slum	Total
Yes	40.0%	30.0%	58.5%	16.7%	64.4%	47.2%	16.7%	34.3%	52.0%
No	60.0%	70.0%	41.5%	83.3%	35.6%	52.8%	83.3%	65.7%	48.0%
N	15	40	82	60	404	72	24	67	764

Table-33: Percentage distribution of children (5-17 years old) by using any heavy goods or sharp items at work place

	Jhawchar Slum	Gajmohol Slum	Nishatnagar-Millgate Slum	Elias Mollah's Slum	Matuail Slum	Sluice gate Slum	Dhaka Udyan Slum	Balur math Slum	Total
Yes	33.3%	20.0%	40.2%	23.3%	66.8%	51.4%	8.3%	32.8%	51.2%
No	66.7%	80.0%	59.8%	76.7%	33.2%	48.6%	91.7%	67.2%	48.8%
N	15	40	82	60	404	72	24	67	764

Table-34: Percentage distribution of children (5-17 years old) by any risk of accidental injury (cut or burns) at work place

	Jhawchar Slum	Gajmohol Slum	Nishatnagar-Millgate Slum	Elias Mollah's Slum	Matuail Slum	Sluice gate Slum	Dhaka Udyan Slum	Balur math Slum	Total
Yes	33.3%	50.0%	45.1%	36.7%	68.6%	81.9%	50.0%	50.7%	61.0%
No	66.7%	50.0%	54.9%	63.3%	31.4%	18.1%	50.0%	49.3%	39.0%
N	15	40	82	60	404	72	24	67	764

Table-35: Percentage distribution of children (5-17 years old) by work in a very risky/dangerous environment area

	Jhawchar Slum	Gajmohol Slum	Nishatnagar-Millgate Slum	Elias Mollah's Slum	Matuail Slum	Sluice gate Slum	Dhaka Udyan Slum	Balur math Slum	Total
Yes	33.3%	25.0%	24.4%	10.0%	56.4%	48.6%	12.5%	23.9%	42.3%
No	66.7%	75.0%	75.6%	90.0%	43.6%	51.4%	87.5%	76.1%	57.7%
N	15	40	82	60	404	72	24	67	764

Table-36: Percentage distribution of children (5-17 years old) by work in a very unhealthy/stinky environment area

	Jhawchar Slum	Gajmohol Slum	Nishatnagar-Millgate Slum	Elias Mollah's Slum	Matuail Slum	Sluice gate Slum	Dhaka Udyan Slum	Balur math Slum	Total
Yes	33.3%	42.5%	19.5%	8.3%	53.2%	29.2%	4.2%	49.3%	41.0%
No	66.7%	57.5%	80.5%	91.7%	46.8%	70.8%	95.8%	50.7%	59.0%
N	15	40	82	60	404	72	24	67	764

Table-37: Percentage distribution of children (5-17 years old) by work in a poisonous or dirty environment area (such as smock, vehicle-exhausted smoke, glue, dust waste, liquid waste etc.)

	Jhawchar Slum	Gajmohol Slum	Nishatnagar-Millgate Slum	Elias Mollah's Slum	Matuail Slum	Sluice gate Slum	Dhaka Udyan Slum	Balur math Slum	Total
Yes	13.3%	37.5%	32.9%	3.3%	51.2%	44.4%	12.5%	44.8%	41.6%
No	86.7%	62.5%	67.1%	96.7%	48.8%	55.6%	87.5%	55.2%	58.4%
N	15	40	82	60	404	72	24	67	764

Table-38: Percentage distribution of children (5-17 years old) by work with poisonous gas, chemical, explosive or inflammable items

	Jhawchar Slum	Gajmohol Slum	Nishatnagar-Millgate Slum	Elias Mollah's Slum	Matuail Slum	Sluice gate Slum	Dhaka Udyan Slum	Balur math Slum	Total
Yes	13.3%	15.0%	7.3%	.0%	30.9%	8.3%	.0%	16.4%	20.4%
No	86.7%	85.0%	92.7%	100.0%	69.1%	91.7%	100.0%	83.6%	79.6%
N	15	40	82	60	404	72	24	67	764

Table-39: Percentage distribution of children (5-17 years old) by work in an environment where excessive heat, sound, vibration or radiation existed (Such as metal melting factories)

	Jhawchar Slum	Gajmohol Slum	Nishatnagar-Millgate Slum	Elias Mollah's Slum	Matuail Slum	Sluice gate Slum	Dhaka Udyan Slum	Balur math Slum	Total
Yes	13.3%	20.0%	23.2%	16.7%	60.1%	41.7%	37.5%	37.3%	45.3%
No	86.7%	80.0%	76.8%	83.3%	39.9%	58.3%	62.5%	62.7%	54.7%
N	15	40	82	60	404	72	24	67	764

Table-40: Percentage distribution of children (5-17 years old) by faced any type of abuse or exploitation in workplace: (Multiple responses)

	Jhawchar Slum	Gajmohol Slum	Nishatnagar-Millgate Slum	Elias Mollah's Slum	Matuail Slum	Sluice gate Slum	Dhaka Udyan Slum	Balur math Slum	Total
Verbal abuse/scolding/threat	26.7%	32.5%	46.3%	45.0%	58.4%	30.6%	37.5%	46.3%	49.7%
Physical abuse/Torture	20.0%	7.5%	6.1%	5.0%	16.3%	50.0%	.0%	7.5%	15.8%
Sexual abuse/Harassment	.0%	5.0%	.0%	1.7%	4.0%	12.5%	.0%	3.0%	3.9%
No abuse/exploitation	53.3%	55.0%	47.6%	51.7%	23.0%	11.1%	62.5%	43.3%	32.1%
N	15	40	82	60	404	72	24	67	764

Table-41: Percentage distribution of children (5-17 years old) by type of risks: (Multiple responses)

	Jhawchar Slum	Gajmohol Slum	Nishatnagar-Millgate Slum	Elias Mollah's Slum	Matuail Slum	Sluice gate Slum	Dhaka Udyan Slum	Balur math Slum	Total
Permanent drop out from school/no opportunity for further study	26.7%	22.5%	23.2%	.0%	18.1%	.0%	4.2%	20.9%	15.7%
Risks of losing health condition	6.7%	20.0%	8.5%	1.7%	23.5%	13.9%	.0%	6.0%	16.5%
Risks of death	6.7%	7.5%	3.7%	1.7%	6.2%	5.6%	4.2%	1.5%	5.1%
Sexual abuse/exploitation	.0%	2.5%	.0%	1.7%	1.2%	.0%	.0%	1.5%	1.0%
Risks of accident/injury	.0%	2.5%	1.2%	3.3%	16.6%	34.7%	4.2%	6.0%	13.2%
Risks of physical abuse	.0%	5.0%	.0%	.0%	3.0%	9.7%	.0%	11.9%	3.8%
Risks of oral abuse/rebuke/scolding	20.0%	10.0%	24.4%	43.3%	23.0%	50.0%	37.5%	22.4%	27.0%
No risks	40.0%	30.0%	41.5%	51.7%	22.3%	8.3%	50.0%	31.3%	27.7%
N	15	40	82	60	404	72	24	67	764

Annexe 5: Semi-structured questionnaire for slum household surveys

ID							

Mapping of slums and identifying children engaged in worst forms of child labour living in slums and working in neighbourhood Areas
(Project Title: Tackling the drivers of child labour and modern slavery – a child-centred approach)
Conducted by: Grambangla Unnayan Committee & ChildHope UK
Supported by: Institute of Development Studies, UK

Time of Interview start:			Date:			
Interviewer: Start your Interview after taking the consent of the household head or members						
Information of the respondent, household head, address and location of the household.						

1	Name of the respondent:		2	Sex of the respondent:	1. Male 2. Female	3	Age of the respondent:
4	Name of house owner/slum:			5	House/slum no:	6	Ward no.
7	Name of Road:		8	Name of Area, Para, Mahalla:		9	Thana/ Upazila:
10	Name of original district from where the respondent came.						
11	Main reasons of the household members for coming to Dhaka.	River erosion=1; to search work/income/job=2;Seperated/abandoned=3; Natural disaster/flood/cyclone/tornado =4; Poverty= 5; Insecurity/drive away=6; Living with the family members= 7; Others: (Specify: ....)					
12	How many years ago you or your family members came to Dhaka from village?	Year:					

Sl.	Name of the household members (Start from the household head)	Sex M=1 F=2	Age (Write in year)	Marital status1	Disabled or not? Yes=1, No=2	If yes, nature of disability2	Can you read or write letter? Yes=1,	Passed highest class/education?	Occupation4/profession?	Do you work for earning? Yes=1, No=2	How much money you earn in a month?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	13
							No=2				
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											

1Marrital Status: Unmarried=1;Currently married=2; Divorced=3; Abandoned/Separated=4;Widow/widower=5;

2Type of disability: Non-disability=1, Autism=2, Physical disability=3; Mental disability= 4,Visual impairment=5,Speech impairment=6,Intellectual disability= 7, Hearing impairment= 8, Visual-hearing impairment= 9;Cerebral palsy = 10; Down Syndrome= 11; Multidimensional disability= 12, Other types of disability = 13.

3Highest level of education: Did not pass any class-77, Never went to school= 88; Pre-primary-99, Class 1-01, Class 2-02, Class 3-03, Class 4-04, Class 5-05, Class 6-06, Class 7-07, Class 8-08, Class 9-09, SSC/equivalent-10, HSC/equivalent-12, Graduation/Doctor/Engineer/equivalent-16, Masters/equivalent-17, Technical education/training-18, Diploma/Nursing-19, Others (Please specify..)

4Occupation: Manufacturing of Aluminium products=1, Automobile Workshops=2, Battery Recharging=3, Manufacturing of Bidi and Cigarette=4, Brick or Stone breaking=5, Engineering Machine including lathemachine=6, Manufacturing of glass and glass products=7, Manufacturing of Matches=8, Manufacturing of plastic or rubber products=9, Salt refining=10, Manufacturing of soap or detergent=11, Steel furniture or car or metal furniture painting=12, Tanning and dressing of leather=13, Welding works or gas worker mechanic=14, Dyeing or bleaching of textiles=15, Ship breaking=16,

13	Mobile number of the respondents or any of the family members: (If possible):

Manufacturing of leather footwear=17, Vulcanizing=18, Metal Works=19, Manufacturing of GI Sheet products or limestone or chalk products=20, Rectifying or blending or spirit with alcohol=21, Manufacturing of Jarda and Quivam=22, Manufacturing of pesticides=23, Iron and steel foundry and casting of iron and steel=24, Fireworks=25, Manufacturing of jewelry and imitation ornaments or bangles factory or goldsmith=26, Truck or Tempo or Bus Helper=27, Stainless steel mill, cutlery=28, Bobbin factory=29, Weaving worker=30, Electric Mechanic=31, Biscuit Factory or bakery=32, Ceramic factory=33, Construction=34, Chemical factory=35, Butcher=36, Blacksmith=37, Handling of goods in the ports and ships=38, Waste picker in informal sector (waste picking from dump site/street=39, Sorting, cleaning, processing and recycling of waste/worker in recycling shop=40,Worker of recycling shop=41, Household waste collector/Waste Vanpuller=42, Domestic worker=43, Hotel/Restaurant worker=44, Worker in small shop/salesman=45, Worker in garment waste (Jhut)/sorting/day laborer in jhut recycling shop=46, Garments worker=47, Handicrafts/Independent business/home worker=48, Rickshaw/van/cart puller=49, Automobile driver=50, Street vendor/hawker=51, Day laborer/unskilled worker=52, Small factory worker/welder/grill maker=53, Servicing (Mobile phone/Radio/TV/Auto mechanic)=54, Small trader/shopkeeper=55, Domestic helper=56, House wife=57, Fisherman/worker in fisheries=58, Boat man/engine boat worker=59, Government service=60, Non-government service=61, Older person/Inactive=62, Begging=63, Income-generating activities (sewing/block-batic)=64, Unemployed=65, Retired=66, Student=67, Does not work (5-<18 years)=68, drug seller=69, Commercial sex

worker=70, Parents keep their children in shops/factories/garage and took advance salary/Bonded labour=71, No secondary occupation=88, Not applicable (<5 years)=99, Others (Specify:...................)

Interviewer: Ask the following questions to the respondents of <u>5-below 18</u> years and who are currently working for income earnings. Put the household serial number of the respondent in column 14 which has been marked in the previous page. (For example: If a child of HH Sl. # 3 works for earning, put his/her HH Sl. # 3 in the 14 column)																	
Sl. #	Why you are doing work/ What are the reasons behind you work[5]?	How many hours you work in a day?	How many days you work in a week?	Do you have to work at night also? Yes-1 No-2	Do you have to work in the direct sunlight for long hours? Yes-1 No-2	Do you have to work in a very concentrated space or under water? Yes-1 No-2	Is there any risk of accidental injury or risk of falling down at your workplace? Yes-1 No-2	Do you have to work for lifting or carrying heavy load? Yes-1 No-2	Do you have to use any heavy machinery or sharp items while performing your job? Yes-1 No-2	Is there any risk of accidental injury (cut or burns) while performing this type of job? Yes-1 No-2	Do you have to work in a very risky/ dangerous environment? Yes-1 No-2	Do you work in a very unhealthy/stinky environment? Yes-1 No-2	Do you work in a poisonous or dirty environment (such as, smock, vehicle-exhausted smoke, glue, dust, waste liquid waste etc.)? Yes-1; No-2	Do you work with poisonous gas, chemical, explosive, or flammable items (such as, pesticides, etc.)? Yes-1 No-2	Do you work in an environment where excessive heat, sound, vibration, or radiation existed (such as, metal melting factories)? Yes-1 No-2	Have you ever faced any type of abuse or exploitation[6] at your workplace?	What type of risks are involved with performing this work[7]?
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

[5]**Reasons behind engagement in work:** Without parental care/orphan, so do work for self-surviving=1, Parents sent for work= 2; Additional income for family/Indebted family= 4; Parent are sick/Inactive for work=5, Apprentice/working for skill training= 6, Runout from home and working alone= 7, No interested to go to school/Not interested for study= 8, Fear of corporal punishment= 9, Others: (specify)

[6]**Nature of being abused/exploited:** Oral abuse/scolding/threat= 1; Physical abuse/Torture= 2; Sexual abuse/Harassment=3, Others (Specify: ....

[7]**Risks while performing the work:** Permanent drop out from school/Getting no opportunity for further study=1; Risks of losing health condition=2; Risks of death=3; Sexual abuse/exploitation=4; Risks of accident/injury=5; Risks of physical abuse= 6; Risks of oral abuse/rebuke/scolding=7; Others (specify) ....

Name of Interviewer:		Mobile phone no.	

Annexe 6: Mapping guidelines for slum and neighbourhood areas

Guidelines for mapping of urban slum and neighbourhood

1. Introduction
A large number of people with a very low income live in Dhana city. This group is continuously migrating to Dhaka city for work opportunity, better income and their livelihood. Their immediate and final choice of shelter is the urban slum or low-cost housing settlement where they can live at a low cost as well as very few residential arrangements. There are few slums constructed around Dhaka city where the low-income people live and search for better income earning opportunity. According to the definition of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS): a Slum is a cluster of compact settlements of 5 or more households which generally grow very unsystematically and haphazardly in an unhealthy condition and atmosphere on government and private vacant land. Slums also exist on the owner-based household premises. Generally, a slum has the following six characteristics) Structures, ii) Density of population, iii) Ownership of land, iv) Water supply and sanitation, v) Lighting and road facilities and vi) Socio-economic condition 5.

To get better knowledge on the struggles and strategy of livelihood of the slum people, the geographic information of slums, types of slum, opportunities of income earnings, education and health facilities, communication, mobility and transportation facilities are needed. For this reason, a mapping on slam and its neighbourhood is required. To draw mapping of a slum area, a guideline is given below

2. Geographic locations
Geographic location is very important to get a clear picture of a slum. The exact location and total area of the slum, rivers and canals, roads and railways of the surrounding area and its direction, i. e. north or south is a primary requirement to draw slum mapping.

3. Type of slum
The type of houses of a slum, i. e. the structure of individual house in a slum. It may be, tin shaded, bamboo made, thatched house, semi pucca, or building. Some houses may be built on a bamboo platform (macha) in wetland areas. Besides, whether the houses are clustered or separated, constructed at government or private land, should be recorded.

4. Source of income and working places
The sources of income and employment opportunities of slum dwellers must be recorded. For example, working in export-oriented garments industries, industries of garment accessories, tannery and leather products, printing of T-shirt, garment waste (jhoot), automobile and rickshaw garage, working at small factories, construction worker, street vendor (food, vegetable and readymade garments or cloths etc.), collection of household waste (kitchen or solid waste) etc. Where the slum people goes to work, why they chose that employment sector. Their working time and number of working hours. The name of

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5 Census of Slum Areas and Floating Population 2014;Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.
http://203.112.218.65:8008/WebTestApplication/userfiles/Image/Slum/FloatingPopulation2014.pdf

the garments or other industries, automobile and rickshaw garage, tanneries and washing plants, all should be recorded with number of workers they employed. For example, name of the tanneries and leather industries (shoe or bag making industries) located in Hazaribagh and Hemayetpur and the number of workers in every industry.

5. Educational and skill-based training opportunities

The information of educational and skill-based training opportunities for the slum people and children are required. What type of educational or skill-based training are available within the slum area or its neighbourhood. For example, primary or secondary schools, madrasha, college, technical or vocational schools and job-related training centres. Information of expenses of these training programmes and who are going to what type of training is also needed.

6. Health facilities

Health and treatment facilities for the low-income people around the slum areas. Listing of health facilities, such as, government or non-government run hospitals and clinics, pharmacies, medical doctors, rural doctors, emergency medical system etc. will be recorded. Generally, where the low-income people goes to whom and for what type of treatment.

7. Communication and Transportation facilities

Condition of Communication and Transportation facilities in and around the slum areas. Internal communication and transportation facilities for accessing work places or job sites. Types of transport or means of movement such as, hiring rickshaw or by public buses, boat, human hauler or by foot etc.

8. Pattern of mobility

Information on patterns of mobility is also required. Generally, where most of the slum dwellers go for work or social business. How they move with which mode of transportation (rickshaw, bus or by foot). Description of access to nearest bazar, shop or growth centres, etc.

9. Physical facilities such as, electricity, safe water and gas

Information of access to physical facilities such as electricity, safe water, gas etc. are required for slum mapping. How many households are getting these services. Who are getting and who are not getting. A detail description of expenses for getting these services should be recorded.

10. Security of the slum

What are the precaution for ensuring security system of the slum. Where the nearest fire service department is located. Is there any severe incidence happened (fire or forced eviction)? Where is the nearest the police station? What do they think about their safety.

11. Drawing of social and service mapping

A social mapping is very important to show the total picture of the slum. In this map, name of the slum, its geographic location with direction, its neighbourhood or surroundings, important institutions, business centres, bazar and growth centres, educational institutions, roads and highways, rivers and canals, mobility of the slum dwellers etc. will be incorporated in the map.

A sample of a social map is given below: