

In 2015, Tunisia made a moderate advancement in efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. The Government adopted and began implementation of the Child Labor National Action Plan (2015-2020), participated in the Global Research Project on Child Labor Measurement and Policy Development, and engaged in discussions about conducting a national child labor survey. However, children in Tunisia are engaged in child labor, including in street work, and in the worst forms of child labor, including in domestic work as a result of human trafficking. The number of children dropping out of school, which may make them vulnerable to child labor, remains high. The law's minimum age protections do not apply to children who are engaged in work in the informal sector, and the Government has not enacted a law prohibiting child trafficking.



## I. PREVALENCE AND SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD LABOR

Children in Tunisia are engaged in child labor, including in street work.(1-5) Children are also engaged in the worst forms of child labor, including in domestic work as a result of human trafficking.(4-6) Table 1 provides key indicators on children's work and education in Tunisia.

**Table 1. Statistics on Children's Work and Education**

Children	Age	Percent
Working (% and population)	5-14 yrs.	3.0 (50,364)
Attending School (%)	5-14 yrs.	94.2
Combining Work and School (%)	7-14 yrs.	2.8
Primary Completion Rate (%)		96.9

Source for primary completion rate: Data from 2013, published by UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2015.(7)

Source for all other data: Understanding Children's Work Project's analysis of statistics from Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 4, 2011–2012.(8)

Based on a review of available information, Table 2 provides an overview of children's work by sector and activity.

**Table 2. Overview of Children's Work by Sector and Activity**

Sector/Industry	Activity
Agriculture	Farming, activities unknown (1-3, 5, 9, 10)
	Herding livestock* (11)
Industry	Construction,* activities unknown (3)
Services	Domestic work (1-4, 10, 12)
	Working in markets* and cafes* (2, 3, 11, 13)
	Street work, including shining shoes,* begging,* vending, auto washing and repair,* and scavenging garbage*† (1-5, 9, 10, 14, 15)
Categorical Worst Forms of Child Labor‡	Commercial sexual exploitation as a result of human trafficking* (4, 6)
	Use in illicit activities, including smuggling and drug trafficking (4, 6, 14)
	Forced labor in seasonal agriculture,* activities unknown (5)
	Domestic work and begging,* each as a result of human trafficking (4-6)
	Recruitment for use in armed conflict by non-state armed groups (16-18)

\* Evidence of this activity is limited and/or the extent of the problem is unknown.

† Determined by national law or regulation as hazardous and, as such, relevant to Article 3(d) of ILO C. 182.

‡ Child labor understood as the worst forms of child labor *per se* under Article 3(a)–(c) of ILO C. 182.

# Tunisia

## MODERATE ADVANCEMENT

The Government declared *Ansar al-Sharia* a terrorist organization in 2013.(16, 19, 20) In 2015, *Ansar al-Sharia* recruited school-age children, sometimes by setting up preaching tents on school campuses, leading some students to withdraw from school to join the group.(16-18) These children may be vulnerable to becoming child soldiers.

Child labor, including begging, has become more pervasive and visible in Tunisia since the January 2011 revolution.(2, 9, 11) Children are engaged in child labor in the informal sector, predominantly in seasonal agriculture, smuggling, drug trafficking, domestic work, handicraft work, street vending, and garbage scavenging.(5, 14) The Child Labor National Action Plan estimates that 80 percent of children do not receive remuneration for their work.(14) Child migrants from sub-Saharan countries and those fleeing conflict in Libya and Syria, as well as young girls from Tunisia's northwest region, are particularly vulnerable to human trafficking.(4, 6)




Based on one study, fifty percent of child domestic workers from Bizerte and 93 percent from Jendouba dropped out of school.(12) Approximately 62 percent of families in Bizerte and 30 percent of families in Jendouba, respectively, use unlicensed intermediaries to place children as domestic workers; however, in nearly 10 percent of the cases, children are placed in homes in which older sisters are already working.(12) None of the children interviewed had employment contracts, and reports show that these children work long hours.(12) Fifty percent of the children are victims of violence or harassment, either from employers or family members, and 70 percent claimed to have occupational health issues.(12)

Approximately 100,000 children, particularly those from rural and remote areas, have dropped out of school every year since 2011.(9, 21-23) Dropouts are largely found working in agriculture, which disproportionately affects children from families with a large number of children. Child dropouts were also found working in illicit activities and in street work.(9) Direct causes of the increasing dropout rates are household poverty, religious customs, and recruitment for violent extremism.(3, 9, 12, 16, 17, 21) Girls in Tunisia face additional barriers to education, including limited transportation options, security concerns while commuting, and parents prioritizing boys' education.(12, 18, 21, 24, 25) Moreover, schools lack resources to accommodate children with disabilities.(26)

## II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

Tunisia has ratified all key international conventions concerning child labor (Table 3).

**Table 3. Ratification of International Conventions on Child Labor**

Convention	Ratification
 ILO C. 138, Minimum Age	✓
ILO C. 182, Worst Forms of Child Labor	✓
 UN CRC	✓
UN CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict	✓
UN CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography	✓
 Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons	✓

The Government has established laws and regulations related to child labor, including its worst forms (Table 4).

**Table 4. Laws and Regulations Related to Child Labor**

Standard	Yes/No	Age	Related Legislation
Minimum Age for Work	Yes	16	Article 53 of the Labor Code; Article 2 of the Law on the Situation of Domestic Workers (27, 28)
Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	Yes	18	Article 58 of the Labor Code (27)
Prohibition of Hazardous Occupations or Activities for Children	Yes		Article 1 of Decree No. 2000-98 (29)
Prohibition of Forced Labor	Yes		Articles 105 and 250 of the Penal Code (5, 30, 31)

**Table 4. Laws and Regulations Related to Child Labor (cont)**

Standard	Yes/No	Age	Related Legislation
Prohibition of Child Trafficking	No		
Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	Yes		Articles 226 <i>bis</i> , 232, 233, and 234 of the Penal Code; Article 25 of the Child Protection Code (30, 32)
Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities	Yes		Articles 5 and 11 of Law No. 92-52 on Narcotics (33)
Minimum Age for Compulsory Military Recruitment	Yes	20	Article 2 of the National Service Law (34)
Minimum Age for Voluntary Military Service	Yes	18	Article 2 of the National Service Law (34)
Compulsory Education Age	Yes	16	Section 1 of the Law on Education (35)
Free Public Education	Yes		Article 38 of the Constitution (36)

Tunisia lacks a law that prohibits human trafficking. During the reporting period, an inter-ministerial working group introduced draft legislation on trafficking in persons to the Parliament.(14, 31)

### III. ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

The Government has established institutional mechanisms for the enforcement of laws and regulations on child labor, including its worst forms (Table 5).

**Table 5. Agencies Responsible for Child Labor Law Enforcement**

Organization/Agency	Role
Ministry of Social Affairs (MSA)	Carry out labor inspections.(27) Monitor compliance with the minimum age laws by examining the records of employees.(5) Maintain a database of human trafficking victims and work with the Ministry of Justice to ensure that victims of human trafficking are not prosecuted for trafficking crimes.(37) Coordinate with the Ministry of Health to provide full and free medical care to human trafficking victims.(31)
Ministry of Education	Collaborate with the MSA to identify children vulnerable to child labor.(5)
National Police's Child Protection Service	Address the commercial sexual exploitation of children through prevention and investigation.(38)
Ministry of the Interior	In the cases of child labor complaints that are not covered by the labor inspectorate's mandate, including complaints in the informal sector, the Ministry is responsible for investigating the complaint as a criminal violation.(14) Its Crisis Unit aims to prevent terrorist groups from recruiting children.(6)

#### *Labor Law Enforcement*

In 2015, labor law enforcement agencies in Tunisia took actions to combat child labor, including its worst forms (Table 6).

**Table 6. Labor Law Enforcement Efforts Related to Child Labor**

Overview of Labor Law Enforcement	2014	2015
Labor Inspectorate Funding	Unknown	\$4,966,000 (14)
Number of Labor Inspectors	364 (39)	347 (14)
Inspectorate Authorized to Assess Penalties	Yes (39)	Yes (14)
Training for Labor Inspectors		
■ Initial Training for New Employees	Yes (14)	Yes (14)
■ Training on New Laws Related to Child Labor	Unknown	N/A
■ Refresher Courses Provided	Yes (39)	Unknown
Number of Labor Inspections	12,000 (39)	16,133 (14)
■ Number Conducted at Worksite	Unknown	367 (14)
■ Number Conducted by Desk Reviews	Unknown	Unknown
Number of Child Labor Violations Found	53 (39)	61 (14)
Number of Child Labor Violations for Which Penalties Were Imposed	0 (39)	4 (14)
■ Number of Penalties Imposed That Were Collected	N/A	4 (14)
Routine Inspections Conducted	Yes (39)	Yes (14)
■ Routine Inspections Targeted	Unknown	Unknown

**Table 6. Labor Law Enforcement Efforts Related to Child Labor (cont)**

Overview of Labor Law Enforcement	2014	2015
Unannounced Inspections Permitted	Yes (27, 39)	Yes (14, 27)
Unannounced Inspections Conducted	Unknown	Unknown
Complaint Mechanism Exists	No (39)	Yes (14)
Reciprocal Referral Mechanism Exists Between Labor Authorities and Social Services	No (39)	No (14)

In 2015, the labor inspectorate of the Ministry of Social Affairs (MSA) employed 347 inspectors, including 176 women. The Government reports that the number of labor inspectors was not adequate to meet its target goal of 30,000 inspections of the formal economy.<sup>(14)</sup> The labor inspectorate also needs more vehicles and fuel, particularly to conduct inspections in remote areas of the country.<sup>(14)</sup>

Since 2014, the labor inspectorate has provided comprehensive training, including training on child labor, to 25 new inspectors. Labor inspectors conducted 2,367 inspections through visits, with 367 of those taking place at worksites.<sup>(14)</sup> Inspections conducted during the reporting period identified 1,601 children engaged in child labor and 61 child labor violations. The labor inspectorate did not remove any of these children; however, inspectors issued citations in these cases, which usually require only administrative corrections.<sup>(14)</sup>

Government ministries that receive child labor complaints direct them to the point of contact at the MSA, who is responsible for alerting the labor inspectorate. The labor inspectorate conducts expedited inspections on complaints of child labor.<sup>(14)</sup> Although a formal referral mechanism between criminal authorities and social services does not exist, the Ministry of the Interior, the MSA, and the Ministry of Women, Family, and Childhood's Delegate for the Protection of Children coordinate informally to refer children to social services.<sup>(14, 31)</sup>

The Labor Code authorizes labor inspectors to make unannounced inspections in industry, commerce, and agriculture sectors.<sup>(27)</sup> However, inspectors cannot inspect sites in the informal sector, including in private homes, without permission from the owner of the property or a court order.<sup>(14)</sup> Although social workers are allowed to access private homes in which the head of the household has declared a domestic worker, in practice, many child domestic workers are not declared.<sup>(6, 28, 31, 38)</sup>

### *Criminal Law Enforcement*

In 2015, criminal law enforcement agencies in Tunisia took actions to combat child labor, including its worst forms (Table 7).

**Table 7. Criminal Law Enforcement Efforts Related to the Worst Forms of Child Labor**

Overview of Criminal Law Enforcement	2014	2015
Training for Investigators		
■ Initial Training for New Employees	Unknown	Unknown
■ Training on New Laws Related to the Worst Forms of Child Labor	Unknown	N/A
■ Refresher Courses Provided	Yes (37, 39, 40)	Yes (31)
Number of Investigations	Unknown (39)	41 (41)
Number of Violations Found	Unknown (39)	Unknown
Number of Prosecutions Initiated	Unknown (39)	Unknown (31)
Number of Convictions	Unknown (39)	Unknown (31)
Reciprocal Referral Mechanism Exists Between Criminal Authorities and Social Services	No (39)	No (14)

In 2015, some law enforcement personnel received training on trafficking in persons, including UNODC training for the Interagency Anti-Trafficking in Persons Committee; UNODC and the Higher Institute of the Judiciary training to National Guard officers in Tunis on both trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling; and Superior Magistrate Institute, UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, and IOM training for 160 magistrates and judges. Additionally, some of the Government's law enforcement, immigration, and social services personnel received training on best practices for identifying victims of trafficking among high-risk populations.<sup>(31)</sup> However, the Government reports that adequate training was not available to all agents due to the lack of sufficient resources.<sup>(14)</sup> Enforcement agencies do not effectively distinguish between human smuggling and human

trafficking, which has hindered the Government's ability to investigate human trafficking offenses, convict offenders, and identify victims.(42)

The Ministry of the Interior investigated 41 cases of children engaged in forced begging.(41) Although victims of human trafficking are referred to social services, it is unknown if referrals included victims of other criminal violations of child labor laws.(31)

#### IV. COORDINATION OF GOVERNMENT EFFORTS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

The Government has established mechanisms to coordinate its efforts to address child labor, including its worst forms (Table 8).

**Table 8. Mechanisms to Coordinate Government Efforts on Child Labor**

Coordinating Body	Role & Description
National Steering Committee for the Implementation of the Child Labor National Action Plan	Coordinate efforts to combat child labor. Led by the MSA, members include the Ministries of Interior; Social Affairs; Justice; Women, Family, and Childhood; Education; and Vocational Training and Employment; as well as the General Union of Tunisian Labor; the Tunisian Employers Union of Industry Trade and Handicrafts; and the Tunisian Union of Farmers and Fishermen. Supported by the ILO.(14, 39, 43, 44) In 2015, this body convened all national stakeholders to draft and adopt the Child Labor National Action Plan. The steering committee is responsible for fully implementing this plan and continuing coordination with relevant stakeholders on existing efforts to combat child labor.(14)
Interagency Anti-Trafficking in Persons Committee	Coordinate efforts to combat human trafficking, raise awareness, and follow up on the enactment of the draft law to prohibit trafficking in persons. Comprised of representatives of trafficking in persons points of contact from relevant ministries, including the Ministries of National Defense; Transportation; Economy and Finance; Social Affairs; and Education, as well as civil society experts. Met four times during the reporting period to revise the National Action Plan on Trafficking in Persons.(11, 31, 42)
Inter-Ministerial Working Group To Combat Human Trafficking	Coordinate anti-human trafficking policy; share information and best practices. Chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, representatives from the Ministries of Interior; Justice; Women, Families, and Childhood; Culture; Education; Social Affairs; Vocational Training and Employment; Defense; Health; and Religious Affairs are also members.(31, 45) In 2015, met four times to draft the National Action Plan on Trafficking in Persons. Invited representatives of international organizations and local civil society groups to participate in these meetings.(31)
UNICEF	Support the Government's prevention and assistance programs for children, including some victims of child labor.(14)

#### V. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

The Government of Tunisia has established policies related to child labor, including its worst forms (Table 9).

**Table 9. Policies Related to Child Labor**

Policy	Description
Child Labor National Action Plan (2015–2020)†	Aims to achieve this goal by raising awareness, building the capacity of stakeholders, and encouraging action from the NGOs and the public. In 2015, the National Steering Committee for the Implementation of the Child Labor National Action Plan drafted and adopted this plan, which outlines a strategic framework with the goal of eliminating child labor in Tunisia by 2020.(14, 38, 43)
Action Plan of the Country Program (2015–2019)	Decreases dropout rates and improve education quality and access to early education, teach life skills to adolescents, and improve access to information in order to improve child protection against violence and economic exploitation.(46, 47)
National Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons (2015–2017)	Mandates passing the draft anti-human trafficking bill; building capacity of civil society to address human trafficking; boosting public awareness of human trafficking; and training police, customs, and penitentiary officials in identifying victims of human trafficking.(37, 48) Revised by the Interagency Anti-Trafficking in Persons Committee in 2015, the Government began implementing the plan in 2014.(31, 38)

† Policy was approved during the reporting period.

#### VI. SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS CHILD LABOR

In 2015, the Government of Tunisia funded and participated in programs that include the goal of eliminating or preventing child labor, including its worst forms (Table 10).

# Tunisia

## MODERATE ADVANCEMENT

**Table 10. Social Programs to Address Child Labor**

Program	Description
Global Research on Child Labor Measurement and Policy Development (MAP)*	USDOL-funded research project implemented by the ILO in 10 countries, including Tunisia, to increase the knowledge base of child labor by collecting new data, analyzing existing data, and building capacity of the Government to conduct research in this area. The MAP project is engaging in discussions with the MSA and the National Statistical Office of Tunisia about conducting a national child labor survey.(14, 49)
MSA Services for Victims of Human Trafficking†	Provide victims of human trafficking with lodging, food, clothing, and psychological services. Unaccompanied child victims were eligible to receive aforementioned services, in addition to schooling, in dedicated centers for minors.(31)
Taking Action Against Child Domestic Labor in Africa and the Countries of the Union for the Mediterranean (2011–2015)	\$1.3 million Government of France–funded, 4-year project implemented by the ILO-IPEC to combat child domestic labor.(50)
Support Efforts to Combat Human Trafficking (2014–2017)	USDOS-funded 3-year project implemented by IOM to carry out anti-human trafficking activities in collaboration with the Ministries of Justice; Interior; Social Affairs; and Women, Family, and Childhood. Includes three objectives: 1) build the capacity of relevant institutions and agencies to identify and assist victims of trafficking based on their individual needs, 2) strengthen cross-sector cooperation and the sharing of information through the implementation of a national referral mechanism, and 3) conduct an awareness-raising campaign to keep children in school and discourage illegal migration that could lead to human trafficking.(38)
Centers for Social Defense and Integration	Nineteen centers provide assistance to children who are homeless, have had trouble with the law, dropped out of school, or experienced domestic trauma.(14)
Centers for Social Protection	Provide material and moral support to vulnerable children.(14)
Universal Primary Education	UNICEF-funded program supported by the Government that promotes quality education with a goal of achieving universal primary enrollment.(51)
School Drop-Out Prevention Program†	Ministry of Education program that maintains over 2,300 social protection units in schools and mobile units in rural areas to monitor students and prevent school dropout.(52)
Social and Educative Centers	Develop educational programs and activities for at-risk children.(14)
Assistance to Needy Families†	MSA program that provides support to poor families and children through cash transfer and access to health care to ensure school attendance.(51, 53)
National School Feeding Program†	UN-funded program that provides technical support to the Ministry of Education to create and implement a national school feeding program. Provides improved access to education and aims to reduce dropout rates in all public primary schools. The Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Education and WFP was signed in January 2014.(54)
Trade Apprenticeship†	Government program that provides wage earning and trade apprenticeships to youth between the ages of 15 to 20, as an alternative to exploitative child labor.(55)
Shelters for Street Children†	Government-operated shelters to serve children at risk of human trafficking.(42)
Child Protection and Youth Center Network†	Government program that maintains 21 youth centers and 67 child protection institutions that are able to serve up to 6,000 children engaged in or at risk of child labor.(38, 52)
Shelters for Victims of Human Trafficking†	MSA-operated shelters for victims of human trafficking.(37) Services include lodging, food, clothing, psychological services, legal aid through a network of <i>pro bono</i> lawyers, and free medical care in collaboration with the Ministry of Health. Unaccompanied child victims are placed in dedicated centers for minors, where they receive schooling in addition to the same services offered to adults.(45)

\* Program was launched during the reporting period.

† Program is funded by the Government of Tunisia.

Although Tunisia has programs that target child labor, the scope of these programs is insufficient to fully address the extent of the problem.(14)

## VII. SUGGESTED GOVERNMENT ACTIONS TO ELIMINATE THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

Based on the reporting above, suggested actions are identified that would advance the elimination of child labor, including its worst forms, in Tunisia (Table 11).



**Table 11. Suggested Government Actions to Eliminate Child Labor, Including its Worst Forms**

Area	Suggested Action	Year(s) Suggested
Legal Framework	Ensure that laws protect children from human trafficking.	2011 – 2015
Enforcement	Make information publicly available on labor law enforcement, including the number of labor inspections conducted by desk reviews and whether inspections are unannounced.	2015
	Establish a formal and reciprocal referral mechanism between law enforcement and criminal law enforcement agencies and social services.	2014 – 2015
	Provide adequate resources for the labor inspectorate to conduct additional inspections, particularly in remote areas of the country.	2015
	Build enforcement capacity to address child labor protections for children working in domestic work in private homes.	2014 – 2015
	Collect and publish information on the number of criminal violations, prosecutions, and penalties related to the worst forms of child labor, as well as on training for criminal law enforcement officials.	2013 – 2015
	Provide sufficient training to agents in charge of criminal law enforcement of child labor laws.	2014 – 2015
Social Programs	Intensify efforts to reduce dropout rates of children from school and ensure universal access to education, including for children with disabilities.	2015
	Provide sufficient resources to expand existing programs to address the scope of the child labor problem.	2015

## REFERENCES

- SOS Children's Villages. "Post-Revolution Tunisia Struggles with Child Labour." SOS Children's Villages, 2012. <http://www.soschildrensvillages.ca/news/news/child-protection-news/child-labournews/pages/post-revolution-tunisia-struggles-with-child-labour-157.aspx>.
- Fitouri, S. "Post-Revolution Child Labor in Tunisia: Enduring Issues Rise to the Surface." Tunisia Live, Tunis, January 30, 2012. <http://www.tunisia-live.net/2012/01/30/post-revolution-child-labor-in-tunisia-enduring-issues-rise-to-the-surface/>.
- Dabbar, S. "Tunisian children shoulder heavy burden." Gulf News [online] November 23, 2012 [cited 2013]; <http://gulfnnews.com/news/region/tunisia/tunisian-children-shoulder-heavy-burden-1.1109067>.
- U.S. Department of State. "Tunisia," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2015*. Washington, DC; July 27, 2015; <http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/2015/index.htm>.
- U.S. Department of State. "Tunisia," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2014*. Washington, DC; June 25, 2015; <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/236836.pdf>.
- IOM. *Baseline Study of TIP Tunisia, Assessing the Scope and Manifestations*. Geneva; 2013. <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Baseline%20Study%20on%20Trafficking%20in%20Persons%20in%20Tunisia.pdf>
- UNESCO Institute for Statistics. *Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary. Total*. [accessed December 16, 2015] <http://data.uis.unesco.org/>. Data provided is the gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary school. This measure is a proxy measure for primary completion. This ratio is the total number of new entrants in the last grade of primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population at the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of primary. A high ratio indicates a high degree of current primary education completion. Because the calculation includes all new entrants to last grade (regardless of age), the ratio can exceed 100 percent, due to over-aged and under-aged children who enter primary school late/early and/or repeat grades. For more information, please see the "Children's Work and Education Statistics: Sources and Definitions" section of this report.
- UCW. *Analysis of Child Economic Activity and School Attendance Statistics from National Household or Child Labor Surveys*. Original data from Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 4, 2011-12. Analysis received December 18, 2015. Reliable statistical data on the worst forms of child labor are especially difficult to collect given the often hidden or illegal nature of the worst forms. As a result, statistics on children's work in general are reported in this chart, which may or may not include the worst forms of child labor. For more information on sources used, the definition of working children and other indicators used in this report, please see the "Children's Work and Education Statistics: Sources and Definitions" section of this report.
- Marzouk, Z. *Harsh Realities: Meeting Tunisia's Child Street Sellers*, Tunisia Live, [Online] July 13, 2015 [cited November 6, 2015]; <http://www.tunisia-live.net/2015/07/13/tunisia-street-vendors-child/>.
- UNICEF. *Analyse de la Pauvrete Infantile en Tunisie*. Child Poverty Analysis; 2014. <http://www.unicef.org.tn/?wpdmdl=3053>.
- U.S. Embassy- Tunis. *reporting, February 19, 2013*.
- El Elj, M, and Ben Braham, M. *Etude sur le Travail Domestique des Enfants: Case Study of Children Originating in Jendouba and Bizerte Governorates: Preliminary Report*. Study of Child Domestic Workers in Tunisia; July 2014.
- Mekki, N. *UNICEF aims to place further emphasis on children's issues in Tunisia*, UNICEF, [online] February 17, 2011 [cited November 07, 2014]; [http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/Tunisia\\_57693.html](http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/Tunisia_57693.html).
- U.S. Embassy- Tunis. *reporting, January 28, 2016*.
- Tunisia Live. Child labor, a major issue in Tunisia [Video on YouTube]; August 7, 2011, 1 minute and 36 seconds, [February 29, 2016]; [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N04MvXd\\_m5U](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N04MvXd_m5U).
- Petré, C. "The Jihadi Factory." *Foreign Policy*, (March 20, 2015); <http://foreignpolicy.com/2015/03/20/the-jihadi-factory-tunisia-isis-islamic-state-terrorism/>.
- Petré, C. "Tunisian Salafism: The Rise and Fall of Ansar al-Sharia." *FRIDE's Policy Brief*, (No. 209)(2015); [http://fride.org/download/PB209\\_Tunisian\\_Salafism.pdf](http://fride.org/download/PB209_Tunisian_Salafism.pdf).
- Fahmi, G. and Medden, H., *Market for Jihad: Radicalization in Tunisia*. Beirut, Carnegie Middle East Center; October 2015. [http://carnegieendowment.org/files/CMEC\\_55\\_FahmiMeddeb\\_Tunisia\\_final\\_oct.pdf](http://carnegieendowment.org/files/CMEC_55_FahmiMeddeb_Tunisia_final_oct.pdf).
- Gall, C. "Worry in Tunisia Over Youths Who Turn to Jihad." *The New York Times*, New York, December 18, 2013. [http://www.nytimes.com/2013/12/19/world/middleeast/young-tunisians-are-being-recruited-to-jihad.html?\\_r=0](http://www.nytimes.com/2013/12/19/world/middleeast/young-tunisians-are-being-recruited-to-jihad.html?_r=0).
- Gall, C. "Tunisia Fears Attacks by Citizens Flocking to Jihad." *The New York Times*, New York, August 5, 2014. [http://www.nytimes.com/2014/08/06/world/africa/tunisia-in-political-transition-fears-attacks-by-citizens-radicalized-abroad.html?action=click&contentCollection=Middle%20East%20East%20East%20East&Footer&module=MoreInSection&pgtype=article&\\_r=1](http://www.nytimes.com/2014/08/06/world/africa/tunisia-in-political-transition-fears-attacks-by-citizens-radicalized-abroad.html?action=click&contentCollection=Middle%20East%20East%20East%20East&Footer&module=MoreInSection&pgtype=article&_r=1).

21. Al Ashy, Kh. and Zbiss, H., *Tunisian female students: matrimony or hard labor*, Arab Reporters For Investigative Journalism, [Online] April 21, 2014 [cited March 1 2016]; <http://en.arij.net/report/tunisian-female-students-matrimony-or-hard-labor/>.
22. UNESCO. *2015 EFA Global Monitoring Report – Education for All 2000-2015: Achievements and Challenges*. Paris; 2015. <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0023/002322/232205e.pdf>.
23. USDOL official. E-mail communication to USDOL official. April 18, 2016.
24. Olidort, J. “What Is Salafism? How a Nonpolitical Ideology Became a Political Force.” *Foreign Affairs*, (2015); <https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/syria/2015-11-24/what-salafism>.
25. Wright, R. “Don’t Fear All Islamists, Fear Salafis.” *The New York Times*, New York, August 19, 2012. <http://www.nytimes.com/2012/08/20/opinion/dont-fear-all-islamists-fear-salafis.html>.
26. UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. *Concluding Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities: Tunisia*. Geneva; May 13, 2011. Report No. CRPD/C/TUN/CO/1. [http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRPD/C/TUN/CO/1&Lang=En](http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRPD/C/TUN/CO/1&Lang=En).
27. Government of Tunisia. *Code du travail*, Loi no. 66-27, enacted April 30, 1966. <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/WBTEXT/44414/65029/F96TUN01.htm>.
28. Government of Tunisia. *Law No. 2005-32 of April 4, 2005*, enacted July 1, 1965. [http://www.e-justice.tn/fileadmin/fichiers\\_site\\_francais/droits\\_homme/legis\\_nat/enfant/L\\_1965\\_25.pdf](http://www.e-justice.tn/fileadmin/fichiers_site_francais/droits_homme/legis_nat/enfant/L_1965_25.pdf).
29. Government of Tunisia, Ministry of Social Affairs. *Decree No. 2000-98*, enacted January 19, 2000.
30. Government of Tunisia. *Code penal*, enacted July 9, 1913. <http://www.jurisetunisie.com/tunisie/codes/cp/menu.html>.
31. U.S. Embassy- Tunis. *reporting, February 29, 2016*.
32. Government of Tunisia. *Code de la protection de l’enfant*, Loi no. 95-92, enacted November 9, 1995. <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/WBTEXT/42904/64989/F95TUN01.htm>.
33. Government of Tunisia. *Loi n° 92-52 du 18 mai 1992 relative aux stupéfiants*, enacted <http://www.legislation-securite.tn/fr/node/34555>.
34. Government of Tunisia. *Law No. 1 of 2004 on the National Service*, enacted January 14, 2004. <http://www.legislation-securite.tn/fr/node/27777>.
35. Government of Tunisia. *Law on Education and Schooling, No. 2002-80*, enacted July 23, 2002. <http://www.officiel.commune.edunet.tn/2009-08-19/orientationfr.pdf>.
36. Government of Tunisia. *Constitution*, enacted January 26, 2014. [https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Tunisia\\_2014.pdf](https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Tunisia_2014.pdf).
37. U.S. Embassy- Tunis. *reporting, December 3, 2014*.
38. U.S. Embassy- Tunis official. E-mail communication to USDOL official. May 1, 2015.
39. U.S. Embassy- Tunis. *reporting, March 18, 2015*.
40. Government of Tunisia - Ministry of Justice. *La cooperation Tuniso-Américaine en matière de lutte contre la traite des personnes*.
41. U.S. Embassy- Tunis. *reporting, May 6, 2016*.
42. U.S. Department of State. “Tunisia,” in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2013*. Washington, DC; June 20, 2014; <http://www.state.gov/j/tip/ris/tiprpt/countries/2014/226837.htm>.
43. ILO-IPEC and Government of Tunisia. *National Plan of Action to Combat Child Labor*. Tunis; 2014.
44. U.S. Embassy- Tunis official. E-mail communication to USDOL official. May 30 and June 2, 2014.
45. U.S. Embassy- Tunis. *reporting, February 27, 2015*.
46. UNICEF. *Report on Regular Resources 2013; 2014*. [http://www.unicef.org/publicpartnerships/files/2013\\_Report\\_on\\_Regular\\_Resources\\_3\\_June\\_2014.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/publicpartnerships/files/2013_Report_on_Regular_Resources_3_June_2014.pdf).
47. UNICEF. *Action Plan of the Country Program (2015-2019)*; 2015.
48. Government of Tunisia - Ministry of Foreign Affairs. *The Framework of the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Punishment of Human Trafficking*. Tunis; 2015.
49. ILO-IPEC. *Technical Progress Report MAP* October 30, 2015.
50. ILO-IPEC Geneva official. E-mail communication to USDOL official. January 9, 2015.
51. U.S. Embassy- Tunis official. E-mail communication to USDOL official. March 4, 2013.
52. ILO-IPEC official. E-mail communication to ILO-IPEC Tunis official. February 2014.
53. ILO-IPEC. *Assistance to Needy Families Program* ILO, [online] [cited July 9, 2014]; [http://www.ilo.org/dyn/ilossi/ssmain.viewScheme?p\\_lang=fr&p\\_scheme\\_id=473&p\\_geoaid=788](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/ilossi/ssmain.viewScheme?p_lang=fr&p_scheme_id=473&p_geoaid=788).
54. WFP. *WFP Assists Tunisia’s Government In School Feeding*; January 2014. <http://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/wfp-assists-tunisia%E2%80%99s-government-school-feeding>.
55. UNESCO. *Education for All Global Monitoring Report- Youth and skills: putting education to work*. online; October 16, 2012. <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/education/themes/leading-the-international-agenda/efareport/reports/2012-skills>.