

Metod

Rapporten bygger på intervjuer med och observationer av 44 barn i åldrarna 2-13 år vars föräldrar jobbar på fabriker vilka levererar kläder eller textilier till den svenska och internationella marknaden. Intervjuerna genomfördes i mars 2014 av Swedwtachs lokala partners AWAJ Foundation och Human Development Research Center. En utförligare beskrivning av urvalet kan du läsa nedan under rubriken "The Sample".

Intervjuer har också genomförts med 12 kvinnor som arbetar med att sy kläder för den svenska marknaden. Förutom dessa intervjuer har Swedwatch besökt Bangladesh i april 2014 för kompletterande observationer samt intervjuer med representanter för fackföreningar, lokala tillverkare, frivilligorganisationer, skolor och andra experter. Externa källor för de faktauppgifter och den statistik som presenteras i rapporten presenteras nedan, i de flesta fall med länkar till webbsidor. Alla länkar har besökts och befunnits vara aktiva den 15 september 2014.

En webbaserad enkät har sänts ut till 20 svenska företag vilka alla har verksamhet inom beklädnads- eller textilbranschen och vilka köper från Bangladeshiska leverantörer. Två företag valde att inte svara på Swedwatches frågor. Svaren har blivit redigerade av Swedwatch i de fall de varit för långa för att få plats inom matrisen. Frågorna och svaren har också översatts från engelska till svenska. Svaren reflekterar företagens egna förståelse av situationen och har inte verifierats av Swedwatch.

Källförteckning

Intervjuer

Babul Akter, President, Bangladesh Garments and Industrial Workers Federation (BGIWF), Dhaka, 10th April 2014

Elizabeth Pearce, Director, Education Sector, Save the Children, Bangladesh, Dhaka, 7th April 2014

Murtaza Mazid, Medical Doctor (MBBS, MPH), Director, Health Researches, Human Development Research Centre (HDRC), Dhaka, 9th April 2014

Nazneen C. Huq, HER project, Country manager Bangladesh, Dhaka, 10th April 2014

Nazma Akter, General Secretary of AWAJ Foundation and president of Sammilito Garment Workers Federation, Dhaka, 7th April 2014

Pradip K Bardhan, Chief Physician, Dhaka Hospital, International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh (icDDR,b), Dhaka, 11th April 2014

Rubana Huq, Managing Director, Mohammadi Group, Dhaka, 10th April 2014

Shahida Begum, Program Director, Education and Youth Employment: Child Labour, Save the Children Bangladesh Country Office, Dhaka, 10th April 2014

Suraiya Haque, Executive Director, Phulki, Dhaka, 10th April 2014

Zahid Ullah, Corporate General Manager, Dulal Brother Ltd. (DBL) Group, Dhaka, 5th April 2014

Källor

Relevanta globala ramverk:

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Övriga källor:

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Rose, *Children who need pre-school most are missing out*. <http://efareport.wordpress.com/2012/04/19/children-who-need-pre-school-most-are-missing-out/>

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The sample

The two local partners responsible for the fieldwork, AWAJ and the HDRC, visited 12 villages and 10 slum areas in Bangladesh to interview female garment workers' children. The sample included respondents with different ages, genders, geographical locations and living arrangements (living with or without parents).

Face-to-face interviews were conducted with 24 of the 44 children according to semi structured questionnaires and guidelines developed by Swedatch. These children were aged 6–13. The lower limit (6) is based on the primary school enrolment age in Bangladesh. The upper limit (13) is based on the fact that children aged 14–18 are considered to be adolescents in Bangladesh^{3,1}

The local partners observed 20 children aged 2–5 and approached their caregivers to understand the pros and cons of the care-giving arrangements.

Sample size in detail:

Age group	Location	Girl	Boy
Children Observed			
2–5 years old	Urban	3	6
	Rural	6	5
Children Interviewed			
5–7 years old	Urban	2	2
	Rural	2	2
8–10 years old	Urban	2	2
	Rural	2	2
11–13 years old	Urban	2	2
	Rural	2	2

Moreover, interviews were conducted with 12 women working at garment factories in Dhaka that supply Swedish buying companies. Six women had children living with them in Dhaka, while the children of the other six women were living in a village in the districts of Mymensing and Kishoreganj with their relatives. The women interviewed had no connection to the children that were interviewed or observed.

¹ Bangladesh's National Children Policy 2011, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Individual illness descriptions have not been crosschecked with a doctor. To understand the general health issues among the children that Swedwatch interviewed, a national health expert, two doctors (one at a garment factory) and a pharmacist with experience of garment workers children were consulted.

The reason for only focusing on female workers with children is that the cultural norms in Bangladesh dictate women's domestic and parental responsibilities. Full-time female garment workers carry the additional burden of heavy household duties. Motherhood and life in the urban slums make every day a struggle.

In addition to the fieldwork conducted by the local partners, the Swedwatch team visited Bangladesh in April 2014 to conduct additional research. This involved conversations with many experts about the situation facing garment workers' children from both needs and rights perspectives. The team also visited two slums in Dhaka (Sat Tola Basti and Purba Nakhalpara Basti) and two villages in Mymensingh (Moazzempur and Mogdula) to witness living conditions of the garment workers' children.

Villages visited by the local partners: *Children living away from their mothers.*

Durgapur, Mymensingh
Moazzempur, Mymensingh
Bhashati, Mymensingh
Lakshmiganj Mymensingh
Mogdula, Mymensingh
Bhatipasha, Mymensingh
Kacharipara, Kishoreganj
Nilganj, Kishoreganj
East Shachail, Kishoreganj
Karimganj, Kishoreganj
Danapaturia, Kishoreganj
Jatia Para, Kishoreganj

Dhaka Slum Areas visited by the local partners: *Children living with their parents*

Ayub Ali Basti, Dhaka
Notun Basti, Dhaka
Sattar Mollar Basti, Dhaka
Ekhlash Mollar Basti, Dhaka
Shat Tola Basti, Mohakhali, Dhaka
Niketon Bazar Basti, Dhaka,
Purbo (East) Nakhalpara Basti, Dhaka
Uttor (North) Badda, Dhaka
Abdur Rahman Basti, Dhaka
Illias Miar Basti, Dhaka