

QATAR'S POLICY IN COMBATING CHILD CAMEL JOCKEYS IN LINE WITH LAW, AL-QUR'AN AND AL-SUNNAH^(*)

**Marym Ibrahim Almalki¹ Ashraf Mohammed Zaidan² Mohamad Zaidi Bin
Abdul Rahman^{3*}**

ABSTRACT

Islam legislations as a comprehensive entity protects humans regardless of their colour, race, gender or nationality. Qur'an and Sunnah both emphasise the value of human beings in general and children in particular. This study tackles the problem of child labor having emerged with the industrial revolution at the beginning of the 20th century when there was a need for labor to carry out the various steps of industrial production. This encouraged people to move from villages to cities looking for jobs in factories. Women and children have been engaged in such work, many countries have, however, realized the danger of child labor and the disastrous consequences of this phenomenon on children, their families and society as a whole. The problem was discussed at various national and international levels and thus laws criminalizing the employment of children were implemented. However, with the population explosion in various countries, the employment of children continued to varying degrees, that is, child labor has, unlike the developed countries, increased in the developing. This is because the developed countries managed to reduce this phenomenon to a large extent. Qatar was not free from child labor, like the rest of the world, and has received much criticism in this regard, but it quickly and radically has solved this problem and has rehabilitated children returning home after such experience. This article investigates the issue of child labor within the legal framework and international covenants. Then, it presents

^(*) This article was submitted on: 29/05/2020 and accepted for publication on: 27/10/2020.

¹ Department of Dakwah and Human Development, Academy of Islamic Studies, University of Malaya, Email: great.1990@hotmail.com

² Department of Dakwah and Human Development, Academy of Islamic Studies, University of Malaya, Email: dr.ashraf@um.edu.my

³ Department of Siasah Syar'Iyyah, Academy of Islamic Studies, University of Malaya Email: mzaidi@um.edu.my

the efforts attempted by Qatar to eradicate the phenomenon of child camel jockeys and its leading role in this field.

Keywords: *Child, Camel Jockeys, Qatar, AL-Quran, Al-Sunnah, Law*

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Qur'an and Sunnah in Prohibiting the Exploitation and Discrimination of Children

Human dignity, safety, protection and respect are fundamental requirements in Islam. Islam, as a religion for the entire humanity, teaches that all humans are equal, that is, what makes a human better than others is piety and righteousness. Thus, young children used for camel racing (jockeys) are illegally used by other companies and organizations. This totally goes against the teachings of Islam. Allah (SWT) says that *يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ إِنَّا خَلَقْنَاكُمْ مِنْ ذَكَرٍ وَأُنْثَىٰ وَجَعَلْنَاكُمْ شُعُوبًا وَقَبَائِلَ لِتَعَارَفُوا*، إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلِيمٌ خَبِيرٌ (literally translated to “O mankind, indeed We have created you from male and female and made you peoples and tribes that you may know one another. Indeed, the most noble of you in the sight of Allah is the most righteous of you. Indeed, Allah is Knowing and Acquainted” (49:13). This verse clearly gives special prominence and value to humans regardless of their race, colour, gender and age. That is, it is not allowed in Islam for children to be used for camel racing so that others get profits and be entertained, because this will have tremendous impact on children's psychology, emotions, mental, physical and cognitive growth. It is undeniable that many children are victimized due to camel racing. These children used for this amusement are not Qatri, however, they come from other countries in Africa. Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) says that *عَنْ أَبِي نَضْرَةَ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فِي وَسْطِ أَيَّامِ التَّشْرِيقِ فَقَالَ يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ أَلَا إِنَّ رَبَّكُمْ وَاحِدٌ وَإِنَّ أَبَاكُمْ وَاحِدٌ أَلَا لَا فَضْلَ لِعَرَبٍ عَلَىٰ أَعْجَمِيٍّ وَلَا لِعَجَمِيٍّ عَلَىٰ عَرَبِيٍّ وَلَا لِأَحْمَرَ عَلَىٰ أَسْوَدَ وَلَا أَسْوَدَ عَلَىٰ أَحْمَرَ* (literally translated to (Abu Nadrah reported: The Messenger of Allah, peace and blessings be upon him, said during the middle of the day at the end of the pilgrimage, “O people, your Lord is one and your father Adam is one. There is no favor of an Arab over a foreigner, nor a foreigner over an Arab, and neither white skin over black skin, nor black skin over white skin, except by righteousness. Have I not delivered the message?” They said, “The Messenger of Allah has delivered the message.”) Source: Musnad Ahmad 22978. Grade: Sahih (authentic) according to Ibn Taymiyyah. This

beautiful Hadith makes it a very clear announcement that all humans are same and thus all their rights must be preserved and protected. This entails that children should never be used for entertaining other people by taking risk and acting as jockeys. Umar Ibn Alkhattab asked his remarkable rhetorical questions (مَتَى اسْتَعْبَدْتُمُ النَّاسَ؟ وَقَدْ وَلَدْتُمُ أُمَّهَاتِهِمْ أَحْرَارًا) literally translated to “When have you enslaved people though their mothers delivered them free?!” This rhetorical question implies denial and exclamation that all humans were created free and have complete right to be free, that is, a group of people cannot be subject to discrimination and negligence such as jockeys. Allah (AWT) gives humans special preference to any other creatures i.e. He says that *وَلَقَدْ كَرَّمْنَا بَنِي آدَمَ وَحَمَلْنَاهُمْ فِي الْبَرِّ وَالْبَحْرِ فِي الطَّيِّبَاتِ وَفَضَّلْنَاهُمْ عَلَى كَثِيرٍ مِمَّنْ خَلَقْنَا تَفْضِيلًا* (وَلَقَدْ كَرَّمْنَا بَنِي آدَمَ وَحَمَلْنَاهُمْ فِي الْبَرِّ وَالْبَحْرِ فِي الطَّيِّبَاتِ وَفَضَّلْنَاهُمْ عَلَى كَثِيرٍ مِمَّنْ خَلَقْنَا تَفْضِيلًا) literally translated to “And We have certainly honored the children of Adam and carried them on the land and sea and provided for them of the good things and preferred them over much of what We have created, with [definite] preference” (17:70). This verse shows clearly that Allah does never mention any discrimination or preference of one group of people to another and that is those who use children as jockeys should fear Allah and stop doing so, if they ever understand the Qur'an. There is a great Hadith in which prophet Mohammed (PBUH) clearly delivers the message that ‘having mercy over children, taking care of them and considering their psychological and emotional situation is very important in order for Allah to bestow us with His mercy, that is, if we treat children properly and nicely, Allah (SWT) will bless us with His mercy and bliss and vice versa. Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) says that (وعن أبي هريرة رضي الله عنه قال: قال النبي الحسن بن علي رضي الله عنهما، وعنده الأقرع بن حابس، فقال الأقرع: إن لي عشرة من الولد ما قبلت منهم أحداً. فنظر إليه رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم فقال: “من لا يرحم لا يرحم” (متفق عليه)) literally translated to “The Prophet (ﷺ) kissed his grandson Al-Hasan bin 'Ali (May Allah be pleased with them) in the presence of Al-Aqra' bin Habis. Thereupon he remarked: "I have ten children and I have never kissed any one of them." Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) looked at him and said, "He who does not show mercy to others will not be shown mercy.” [Al-Bukhari and Muslim. Book 1, Hadith 225]. This greatly significant Hadith encourages us to consider children's situation from different angles including psychological, emotional, physical, mental and social, that is, adults ought to show children love and mercy, so that Allah (SWT) bestow them with His love and mercy.

1.2 International Legal Framework for Child Labour

The attention towards children has become a cultural indicator in which people and nations race, which results in enacting many legislation and laws on the

protection of children, guarantee and protect their rights. This has become a yardstick for the progress, development and civilisation of societies. To identify the dimensions of the problem, its effects and ways to eliminate it, or at least reduce its effects, one shall first determine what is child labor which we seek to eliminate. The term 'child labor' does not cover all the activities of children under the age of 18 years. There are many works that millions of children do in a legitimate manner whether is paid or unpaid and commensurate with their age and level of maturity, leading to the acquisition of new skills, assuming responsibility, contributing to family income, and not including in 'child labor', after completing their studies and performing homework, to provide assistance in the daily household chores and garden works or to do light work.

However, according to the two main Conventions of the International Labor Organization (ILO) (138, 182), the targeted child labor is determined in the following three categories:

- 1 .The work performed by a child below the minimum age specified for that type of work (as defined by national legislation according to international working standards), which is likely to impede the child's development and education.
- 2 .The work that exposes the child's physical, mental, psychological, or moral integrity to danger, either because of his nature or because of the circumstances in which he is carried out and is known as "dangerous work."
- 3 .The worst other forms of child labor, as defined by Convention No. 182 of 1999, include slavery, child trafficking, debt bondage and other forms of forced labor (also prohibited by the Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work for all workers, including children) and the recruitment of children forcibly for the use in armed conflict, prostitution and pornography, and prohibited activities. The danger of this phenomenon is that it 'deprives a person from their childhood', which is supposed to be devoted to his growth, education and well-being. These actions, although legitimate, are carried out before reaching the legally prescribed age, which affects the development of children and deprives them of one of their basic rights, the right to education. The health and psychological aspects of those working children are also negatively affected which in turn affect their growth. This varies and depends on the nature of work that those children carry out. The most dangerous out of all this are those acts harmful to the ethics of the child, or hazardous to health as expressed in Convention 182 as "the worst forms of child labor". Hazardous work carried by children is

defined as any activity or work that, in terms of nature or type, has negative effects on the safety, physical or mental health and psychological development of children or may result in such. It also includes the risk of overwork, physical conditions of work, or intensity of work in terms of duration or working hours even if the activity or work is known as risk-free or even "safe". Child labor is a form of trafficking. It places heavy burdens on the child and threatens his safety and health. The child's weakness and inability to defend his rights are exploited as cheap labor for the adult labor, which negatively impact on their psychological and physical development. It also prevents children's right from education and from living in peace within the family which are guaranteed by international conventions. This phenomenon has attracted the attention of many international organizations. According to the ILO report, the estimated number of children working in the Middle East and North Africa is 13.4 million aged 5-14 years old, reaching to 16% of the total number of children which is equivalent to 1:7 and 6% of the number of working children in the world. The Global Report of the International Labor Conference (90th Session, 2002), entitled "A Future Without Child Labour", issued pursuant to the Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, focused on children and the work they do. It stated that: The concept of the worst forms of child labor also helps to focus attention on children and the work they do. It is the interaction between work and children that determines the limits of hazardous work, and the worst forms of child labor can be defined as "the most damaging work done by the most vulnerable children". No individual sensitivity when it comes to the worst absolute forms referred to in article 3 (a) to (c) of Convention No. 182, these phenomena are in a fundamental conflict with the fundamental human rights of children and prohibit an absolute prohibition on all persons under 18 regardless of their personal health or any other situation. These organizations also criticized the exploitation of children, especially in camel racing, describing it as a form of slavery and one of the worst forms of child labor and a form of trafficking. Their use in work is not without risk to the physical and psychological health of children for a very little payment, forcing them to leave their families and to live in places that lack a minimum of life standard and are vulnerable to disease, malnutrition, poor health and hygiene services. These children may be subjected to sexual harassment as a result of mixing them with adults without adequate protection, and permanent illnesses and disabilities as a result of serious accidents that they may be exposed to during their work. The need to help the family financially is one of the most important factors contributing to the dropout of children from education and escape to their employment. Child labor has become a direct, and sometimes essential, source of income for the family,

especially for large families whose lack main source of income resulting of divorce or death. A large proportion of these families, consisting of the mother and children, depend heavily on the income of children involved in the labor market, to provide the minimum living requirements. Thus, the role played by children -rather the work of children- is clear in supporting incomes of their families. Children's contributions become a significant weight in increasing household income and their ability to manage their basic needs. There is no doubt that the work of children deprives them of educational opportunities in return for their families to receive small amounts from the merchant or mediator in this trade, promising to provide a decent life for these children. As family is a key factor in raising a child, depriving him of living with his family results in preventing a child of the most basic right to live in a secure environment, which is guaranteed by international conventions. It is one of the most serious problems faced by society because it may result in a citizen unable to serve his country or a bad citizen that harms the interests of his homeland, and in so far as the society provides children with care and protection during their early stages, they give back to society. Thus, investing in childhood becomes a guarantee of the future and a fruitful and profitable human development. It is necessary to pay attention to them at the individual and societal levels and to take care of all their affairs and issues directly to ensure a bright future for them.

1.3 International Standard Framework for Dealing with the Commercial Status of Children

The protection of children is based on science, knowledge, best practices and lessons learned from experiences. The ILO has made great efforts in protecting children from economic exploitation and combating child labor. In what follows, the study refers to the most important work undertaken by this organization in the area of child protection against the dangers of work:

- 1 .International Labor Organization Convention No. 10 of 1932 concerning the establishment of the minimum age for work in agriculture. The age is set at 14 years, provided that it does not affect the child's right to education.
- 2 .International Labor Organization Convention No. 138 of 1973 concerning the establishment of a minimum age for employment in all economic sectors, specified in the prescribed age for compulsory completion, and in no case less

than (15) years, and for work that is hazardous to health, safety and the child's ethics, the minimum age of employment is set at 18 years.

3 .International Labor Organization Convention No. 182 (1999) focuses on the elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor and economic exploitation. The Convention also prohibits all forms of child labor, such as sexual exploitation in prostitution and pornography, forced labor and trafficking, forced recruitment in armed forces and enslaved to work in lands.

The International Labor Organization called on human communities to eradicate this problem. Also, the Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work of the ILO General Conference (No. 86, June 1998) reaffirmed the interest of the ILO in child protection. The elimination of child labor was considered one of the basic principles enshrined in the Declaration. In the twentieth century, countries tried to establish rules to prevent child labor but failed to put an end to the exploitation of children's work, making it a global phenomenon that is a priority in the agenda of governments and international organizations. There are economic, social and cultural conditions that aggravate this problem in addition to the need of labor market. These international organizations have also criticized the exploitation of children, especially in camel racing, describing it as a form of slavery. Therefore, there must be multidimensional and parties' responses. There should be coordination of initiatives. Institutional coordination between different ministries and non-governmental bodies is also necessary.

1.4 The Problem of the Use of Children in Camel Racing

The issue of the use of children in camel racing appeared in the State of Qatar and other Gulf countries where the races are held annually, aiming to highlight this heritage and preserve the traditions of the original Arab, and monitor the prizes received by camel participation in these races and the sale and the purchase of camel which rises in price whenever it wins in these races, especially in light of the great financial support for these races by private companies. These children were chosen on the basis of light weight, particularly from India, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sudan, using their camel experience. The use of children in those races made their governments consider measures to eliminate this form of child labor. The use of children in camel racing is one of the worst forms of child labor -not to mention the prohibition of child labor per se-. To pursuant to

Convention No. 182 on the Prohibition of the Worst Forms of Child Labor, the State of Qatar and other Gulf States have taken immediate action to eradicate the problem. In this respect, Qatar has constituted the Law No. (22) for the year 2005 concerning the prohibition of bringing, training and involving children in camel racing. This law includes deterrent penalties in case of violation of its provisions. Since 2003, the State of Qatar has developed a national policy for the elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor, which constitutes a violation of childhood. After the approval of the Council of Ministers' strategic plan to combat human trafficking in the State of Qatar, followed by the promulgation of Law (22) for the year 2005, child labor is prevented in the State of Qatar. Moreover, the State of Qatar through the Qatar Charity adopted the reintegration of children participating in camel racing in order to facilitate their recovery and reintegration with their families and communities. A name list of these children was prepared in preparation for their return to their original community in cooperation with the Sudanese Embassy in Qatar, thus providing an exemplary model of respect for human rights and establishing a moral constitution that respects children's childhood.

1.5 Mechanisms to implement this policy

1.5.1 Legislative Framework

The Qatari National Legislation on the protection of children was issued in line with the international approach. The Constitution of the State of Qatar (June 2004) established the principles that safeguard the rights of the child. Article 22 states: "The State shall protect young people from corruption and physical, mental and spiritual recklessness and provide them with appropriate conditions for the development of their talents in various fields based on scientific guidance and education. Article 2 of the Compulsory Education Law (25/2001) provides that "education shall be compulsory from the primary level until the end of the preparatory stage or the age of 18 years whichever comes first, and the Ministry shall provide the necessary requirements for this." With regard to child labor, the State of Qatar has committed itself to the provisions of international conventions, especially those of the International Labor Organization. Article 86 of the Labor Law number 14 of the year 2004 tackles child labor, stating that: "A child who has not attained the age of sixteen may not be employed in a work of whatsoever nature and shall not be permitted to enter into any of the place of work." According to this law, the minimum age allowed to carry out any work is 18 years old. However, an exception to this rule is that a juvenile who is 16 years

old and above but did not reach 18 years old may practice certain occupations under certain conditions. Article 87 of the Labor Law states that: "A juvenile may not be employed without the consent of his father or guardian. If the juvenile is a Qatari pupil, an approval from the Minister of Education shall be obtained. A juvenile shall not be employed without a prior medical check-up confirms his capabilities of such. The Law also prevents the work of juveniles between sunset and sunrise and during holidays providing that a juvenile does not work more than 7 hours a day and 36 hours a week and 24 hours during Ramadan (Muslim fasting month) having an hour for rest and food, not working more than three consecutive hours. However, although international and local laws allow the work of juveniles, they prevent juveniles from carrying out certain works. Article 87 of the same Law states: "The Juveniles shall not be employed in the works, where its nature and circumstance of the performance of which may cause damage to the health, safety or morals thereof. These works shall be determined by a decision of the Minister. In fact, the Minister of Labor issued Decree No. 15 for the year 2005, specifying 23 types of work that may not be practiced by the youth, such as working in heavy machinery and spare parts, gas, glass, petrochemicals, leather tanning, cutting and loading meat, agriculture, irrigation and all types of racing. In order to monitor the implementation and to enforce the provisions of this law, the Work Inspection Authority was established, and work inspectors were granted the capacity of judicial commissioners to monitor and enforce the provisions of this law. This law also includes the penalty of fine or prison against violators. In compliance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, the Government of the State of Qatar has taken many steps aimed at protecting children and women from violence and abuse .

Since the involvement of children in camel racing is considered to be one of the Worst Forms of Child Labor, a national committee has been established under the chairmanship of the Supreme Council for Family Affairs and the membership of representatives from the Amiri Diwan, the General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers and the Ministries of Labor, the Interior, Civil Service, Housing and Labor. The committee succeeded in setting a strategic and national plan to tackle human trafficking. The implementation of this plan was carried by the Crown Prince, Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, by assisting in the enactment of Law No. 22 of the year 2005 on the prohibition of importation, employment, training and engaging of children in camel racing. This law also includes penalties for those who violate its provisions ranging from imprisonment to fine. The law was issued on 23/5/2005 and carries great social, humanitarian

and security dimensions that protect the rights of the child and protect the child from all dangers and negative effects on the health, physical and psychological aspects, giving him the opportunity to education and enjoyment of his rights as a child. The law also states that any person who is below the age of 18 is a child. This law which prohibits the importation, employment, training and engaging of children in camel racing is one of the first Gulf laws dealing with the issue of child camel jockeys in the Gulf region. This article reviews the site of the study of this policy which is the State of Qatar and how it was able to address the issue of child camel jockeys which has been the subject of many criticisms from human rights organizations. The State of Qatar is one of the Gulf countries of an area of 11 thousand kilometre which is inhabited by Arab tribes characterized by adherence to inherited customs and traditions. Its citizens adhere to many cultural values and traditions despite the cultural and intellectual openness and economic development in recent years. The population of Qatar enjoys an excellent economic level as a result of the reliance of its economy on the massive income from oil and gas. It is worth mentioning that camel racing in Qatar started in 1972. The camel racing committee currently runs races from October to April in which children of expatriate workers were used as camel jockeys. In return of little money, these children were usually smuggled and sold or borrowed from poor countries in East Asia such as Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, although the majority of them were from Sudan, especially from the province of Kassala which consists of a group of villages inhabited by the tribe of "Rashaida". The Rashaida's main economic activity is animals in which they monopolize the camel trade in eastern Sudan. They are the first to export camels in the region, a region which suffers from bad economic situation and illiteracy by about 80%. In this region, there are no service institutions such as schools, which has raised the percentage of children declining to go to school because of the lack of access to schools and the instability of children which in turn gave a reason to families not to send their children to schools.

This article presents an overview of the Rashaida tribe whose children are used in camel races.

2.0 HISTORY OF THE RASHAIDA TRIBE

The Rashaida tribe is rooted in Arab origins as one of the tribes that originated in Najd in the Arabian Peninsula. They belong to the Abbasid caliph Harun al-Rashid (6th Hijri century, corresponding to the 10th century AD),

which explains the name of the tribe of Rashaida. This root and origin confirm the spread of Rashaida nowadays in the Arabian Peninsula and in Saudi Arabia, especially north of Najd and north Hijaz. The Rashaida tribe was displaced to Sudan in the middle of the 19th century and more specifically between 1845 and 1865. This displacement is the latest massive migrations and the last Arab migrations. This migration appears to have been motivated by the lack of pasture. The displacement to Sudan was carried out through two ways:

1 (across the Red Sea through Swakin and Tokar.

2 (across the Strait of Aqaba and the Sinai Desert to Halaib.

There is no doubt that the pastoral community is the weakest in the Sudanese society because of the great dangers facing these herdsmen, such as armed robberies carried out by force of arms and chasing tax collectors, and natural environmental disasters such as dryness and desertification that hit large parts of Sudan's land in 1983 and 1984. For these reasons, some families migrated with their children to Arab countries such as Saudi Arabia, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and the Sultanate of Oman, engaging in low-paid grazing and letting their children to participate in camel races without taking into account the risks involved.

2.1 The current Rashaida Community

The characteristics of the current Rashaida community are determined by the total social and economic activities and practices practiced by the Rashaida nowadays. The following are some of the social, economic and pastoral distinctive features of this community.

2.1.1 Social features

The Rashaida has been subjected to social customs such as grazing camels which is the core of his life, and early marriage for girls below the age of puberty, polygamy, negligence of children, poor parental care, the appearance of roughness as a character in dealings, as well as the lack of appropriate health care services in this pastoral society.

2.1.2 Economic Features

The economic activity is concentrated in animal husbandry, and they have traditional experiences in this field which are superior to others. Despite their uniqueness, specialization and monopolization of the camel trade in eastern Sudan, they are the first to introduce the camel export trade in the region and have been influencers as individuals. Nevertheless, this did not reflect on the limited tribe society nor on the country's gross national product. The Rashaida has recently diversified its dependence on animal husbandry by introducing sheep breeding and fattening. This shift leads them towards stability, but they lack agricultural expertise. Their monopolization of camel trade historically and sheep trade recently have triggered new trends in the socio-economic movement. This is clearly realized in the migration of children and young people especially to the Arabian Gulf countries to graze in farms and to participate in camel races. But the revenue of expatriates do not close the gap in the stability of the nomads and raise the rate of abstinence from education. Only few members of the Rashaida apply rainfed agriculture in Autumn in some villages especially in the state of Kassala.

2.1.3 Pastoral Features

Grazing and animal husbandry, especially camels and sheep, are the core characteristics of the Rashaida community. The pastoral activity of the tribe is characterized in two seasons in the year:

- 1 .Rain season: It begins with the beginning of autumn in July when all tribe parties gather, and this gathering is in the region between the Atbarah River and the Mareb River where the water resources are located.
- 2 .Dry season: This season begins in October to continue until July of the following year. In this season the tribe begins to travel for grazing.

2.2 Educational Status of the Rashaida Tribe

2.2.1 The Rashaida's Education in the Recent Past

After independence in 1956 and during the sixties 1957-1969, the Rashaida as a tribe and a pastoral society was introduced to a form of formal education in a form of mobile schools which were called the nomadic schools in which a school was a tent, receiving students during its school day.

2.2.2 The Rashaida's Present Education:

It is difficult to know the indicators of education in the Rashaida tribe because of the overlap of the tribe with other areas, the scarcity of information about the Rashaida and the lack of proper official reports. There is a large number of students constantly dropping out of schools for the following reasons:

- 1 .The Rashaida's prevailing social concepts as Arab nomadic herders and pastoralists are a weak point in their ability to learn.
- 2 .The illiteracy of the Rashaida's women is an auxiliary element in the averse to education in general.
- 3 .The lack of an appropriate environment for studying at home and at school.
- 4 .Psychological and social instability of the Rashaida.
- 5 .The lack of drinking water and difficulty in obtaining it.
- 6 .The lack of interest in students' health and nutrition.
- 7 .The lack of activities organised by the schools.
- 8 .The lack of male and female teachers in the Rashaida's schools and their reluctance to teach in these schools.
- 9 .The lack of motivation and incentives to encourage male and female teachers to stay in those areas rather than their preferences to move to stable schools close to cities.

10 .The lack of facilities in schools for the stability of students, especially for the children of the families of the regions who travel during the school season.

Therefore, the current status of the education of the Rashaida is not compatible with the pastoral nature and the Bedouin community inherent in the tribe, considering the suffering of travel, the complicated structure of the Rashaida tribe and adherence of the tribe to its traditions and customs. The illiteracy rate reaches to 95% in some areas. About 91% of nomadic parents wish to be educated for civilization and urbanization. But there are obstacles that prevent the realization of the dreams of the Rashaida tribe, which are:

1 .Weak funding for the education of nomadic children, especially their living conditions and the level of services offered by the State.

2 .The lack of sufficient funds to build schools for nomads.

3 .The spread of illiteracy among nomads, especially women, and the spread of social habits that are incompatible with the values of education in people's daily lives.

But there are positive indications that the Rashaida tribe is able to accommodate the developments taking place around them, motivated by factors for stability as the chances of travel and movement became weak. The religious education represented in Khalwa also receives clear acceptance and success between the Rashaida, taking the spread of Khalwat as an evidence for this claim. This can be a starting point for reform.

The domestic and foreign policies adopted by the State of Qatar to eliminate the worst forms of child labor related to camel children are presented as follows:

First: Special domestic policy to eliminate the worst forms of child labor related to camel children:

Procedural mechanisms to follow up the implementation of Law No (22) for the year 2005:

1 .The Labor Department of the Ministry of Civil Service and Housing (formerly), the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (currently), as the body

authorized by the Minister of Labor to follow up the implementation of the law in accordance with its Article No (3), is to arrest and prove crimes that are in violation of the provisions of this law and the decisions attached to it.

2 .In fulfillment of the tasks and specialities of the National Office for Combating Human Trafficking, which was subsequently transformed into the Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking, the Office has taken the task of following up the implementation of the said law to ensure that it is properly implemented. Because the protection of children of the cases of human trafficking is one of its functions as one of the target groups in the work of the National Office. Moreover, the Office formed a joint follow-up committee headed by the National Coordinator of the Office and the membership of representatives of the National Commission for Human Rights, the Human Rights Department of the Ministry of Interior, the Human Rights Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Labor Department of the Ministry of Labor. The Committee conducted several field visits to the camel race tracks to verify that there is no situation that contravenes the provisions of the said law. The Committee then issued a number of follow-up reports to these visits to the Supreme Council for Family Affairs. The proper implementation of the law has been verified. And the field is confirmed to be free of children. The school which was dedicated to teaching the Koran to these children has been transformed into a robotics workshop.

Undoubtedly, Qatar's achievements are based on its national vision, which focuses on human development, strengthening the social safety, addressing the challenges related to social values, social fabric, protecting the family from disintegration and child care. It is one of the plans and strategies for sustainable development included in the Qatar Vision 2030 which focuses on four pillars: economy, society, humanity and environment.

The State of Qatar has taken care of the social dimensions related to sustainable development. It therefore has established several governmental institutions and agencies concerned with the development of programs, policies and strategies aimed at achieving sustainability in its various dimensions. It has also enacted many relevant legislations. In what follows, a review is presented on of the advances related to human development with a focus on human rights represented in combating child labor, which is a form of human trafficking.

The State of Qatar has drawn up a national strategy to combat human trafficking, establishing the Qatari House for Lodging and Human Care, amending many laws and regulations on child protection, appointing a National Coordinator to combat human trafficking, issuing a law on the prohibition of the importation and employment of children in camel racing, and forming a committee to follow-up to the implementation of the law. The Committee has confirmed that camel racing tracks are free of children, and that the school which was used to teach them to read, write and memorize the Koran was transformed into a workshop for the manufacture of robots, which replaced children in camel riding.

Since 2003, the State of Qatar has adopted a comprehensive national policy to eliminate the worst forms of child labor, which constitutes a form of trafficking and constitutes a violation of childhood and humanity. This comes after the enactment of the law (22) on the prevention, and prohibition of the use of children in camel racing within the State of Qatar. It is significant here to discuss some key concepts of this study, as reported by Dr. Khalid Harbi in the working paper on contemporary trends to protect victims of human trafficking during the Doha Forum III on combating human trafficking. He discussed three concepts on victims' protection, including:

1 -Qualifying

It is defined as a set of programs that are offered to individuals who do not have any previous skills in order to provide them with a variety of skills to suit their abilities and ambitions. As for qualifying in regard to the victims of human trafficking crimes, it is defined as: "The use of a set of planned and ongoing programs aimed at acquiring victims a range of different educational, professional, psycho-social and economic skills to enable them to develop their abilities and skills, easing their integration into economic and social life ."

2 -Rehabilitation

It should be noted that there is an overlap between the concepts of qualifying and rehabilitation. They come in different senses (qualifying is provided to individuals who do not have any previous skills, whereas rehabilitation is directed at individuals with prior skills that they have not been using for a period of time for several reasons). The concept of rehabilitation is defined in regard to the victims of human trafficking as: "A set of measures and programs that target some victims in order to enable them to regain their former skills by restoring their

confidence in themselves and increasing their chances of participating in economic, social and cultural lives".

3 – Reintegration

The concept of integration differs from one scientific discipline to another, and the concept of reintegration is defined in regard to the victims of human trafficking as: "The ability of victims to social, psychological, economic and cultural adaption and reintegration, the ability in living in a new or renewed social environment". As part of the process of rehabilitation of child camel jockeys in the State of Qatar, a list of the names of these children was developed in cooperation with the Sudanese Embassy in Qatar. A team of psychologists, health experts, social experts and administrative staff from the National Council for Child Welfare and Qatar Charity was prepared to conduct field surveys in original regions of these children in Sudan.

As a Member of the United Nations, the State of Qatar ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1995 and amended the national legislations which protect children from any form of exploitation, including the Qatari Penal Code No. 11 and the Qatari Labor Law No. 14, ratifying the Convention No. 182 of the International Labor Organization. Furthermore, The Minister of Labor also issued Decree No. (15) for the year 2005, specifying (23) types of work that may not be practiced by the youth, such as working in heavy machinery, spare parts, gas, glass, petrochemicals, tanning, cutting and loading meat, agriculture, grazing and all types of racing. Inspectors have been assigned from the Labor Department to supervise the implementation of the laws. The State of Qatar has also formulated a policy for the protection of children through national plans and a multifaceted strategy to combat human trafficking effectively and successfully. In this sense, the State's efforts have been combined against all forms of human trafficking, whether for sexual purposes or exploitation through labor and forced labor. In compliance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, the Government of the State of Qatar has taken many steps aimed at protecting children and women from violence and abuse. Since the involvement of children in camel racing is one of the worst forms of child labor, Law No. (22) for the year 2005 was introduced to ban the importation, employment, training and involvement of children in camel racing. This law also includes penalties for offenders of its provisions, ranging from imprisonment to fines. In implementing Law No. (22) for the year 2005, children working in

camel racing have been identified and undergone a comprehensive medical check-up to assess their health condition in preparation for their deportation. The number of children enumerated was 212. In addition, a national coordinator was appointed to combat human trafficking, the Qatari House for Lodging and Human Care was established to ensure the protection and rehabilitation of victims of human trafficking, and a hotline was dedicated in this respect to receive phone calls in five languages, as the State of Qatar includes many expatriates including those who do not speak Arabic. The National Office for Combating Human Trafficking formed a permanent committee to follow up the implementation of the law, specifying its tasks as follows: 1- defining the most important concepts contained in Law No. 22 which are: Prohibition, Importation, Employment Training, Involvement of Children, and Children Under Prohibition, 2- to consider previous efforts made by the State in dealing with the problem of child camel jockeys to evaluate them, 3- determining the Committee's Methodology:

- A. Agreement on the determination of methods of periodic visits to the camel racing field which shall be sudden.
- B. Matters and points to be observed in field visits.
- C. The most important data and information to be collected from the body responsible for the camel race track.
- D. Submit a periodic report to Her Highness Sheikha Mozah bint Nasser as the President of the Supreme Council for Family Affairs during that time.
- E. Inspect violations through addressing the Labor Department to provide a Work Inspector to control violations.

3.0 QATARI LAW NO. (15) FOR THE YEAR 2011 ON COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS:

Recognizing the seriousness of the crime of human trafficking and the fact that it is an organized crime whose effects have affected all countries and negatively affect the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. Since the crime of exploiting children in these dangerous acts is a form of human trafficking, Law No. (15) of 2011 (Combating Trafficking in Human Beings) was issued on 24

October 2011. All forms of human trafficking have been criminalized in this Law. Article 2 of the Combating Trafficking in Human Beings Law, concerning the forms, methods and purposes of human trafficking, stipulates that: "Whoever deals in a coercive or transactional way with a natural person, including the use, transport, delivery, harbouring, reception or receipt, whether within the state territory or across its national borders; by means of force, violence, or threat thereof; or through abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power, or exploitation of a position of vulnerability or need; or through a promise to give or receive payments or benefits in exchange for obtaining the consent of a person to traffic another person; if the purpose of the transactions was exploitation in whatever form, including; exploitation in acts of prostitution and all forms of sexual exploitation, exploitation of children in such acts and in pornography, begging, forced labor or the forced rendering of services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of human organs, tissues or body parts; shall be committing the crime of human trafficking." For its seriousness, Article 14 of the Law of Combating Trafficking in Human Beings concerning trafficking in children states that: anyone who commits such a crime, which states: "Whoever commits human trafficking crimes as set forth in Article 2 of this Law shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding seven years and a fine not to exceed two-hundred-and-fifty thousand (250,000) Riyals." Since the crime of trafficking in children is a crime associated with aggravated and abnormal conditions, therefore, the legislator stressed the penalty of trafficking in children for the purpose of sexual exploitation as Article 15, paragraph 1 of the aforementioned law stipulates that: "Whoever commits a human trafficking crime involving any of the following cases shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not to exceed fifteen years (15) and a fine not to exceed three-hundred thousand (300,000) Riyals: If the victim was a female or a child, or incapacitated or who is otherwise disabled."

3.1 Foreign Policies Related to the Return and Rehabilitation of the Rashaida Children.

Qatar Charity, one of the largest civil society organizations that provides humanitarian and charity services in the State of Qatar, has been working on a project to reintegrate children involved in camel racing from the State of Qatar. Through this project, Qatar Charity offers assistance to those children to ease their rehabilitation and reintegration in their societies. Qatar Charity, with the support of the State of Qatar and in cooperation with the National Council for

Child Welfare in Sudan, ensured the return of two hundred and twelve children to their homeland and committed themselves to their rehabilitation through the establishment of economic and service projects in order to develop their environment and help their families. These efforts are made to prevent future trafficking in these children.

These parties signed a memorandum of understanding, including the following:

- 1 .Studying the exclusion of these children from camel racing filed and their access to adequate protection in an organized manner.
- 2 .Children who are returned are assisted and compensated to ensure their recovery and reintegration with their families.
- 3 .Initiating development projects for that tribe (the Rashaida) to help them to settle.
- 4 .Launching service projects such as the building of schools and hospitals and set up projects for the resettlement of families of these children, in order to enable them economically to raise their standard of living and remove the reasons that make them vulnerable to exploitation so as not to be re-trafficked again.
- 5 .Raising the awareness of the community to promote the prohibition of the tribe of using their children, and to urge them to abandon sending their children to the Gulf States.
- 6 .Providing drinkable water by digging wells in cooperation with the stakeholders: The National Council for Child Welfare in Khartoum (Sudan) and other government authorities in Kassala where a name list of the returning child camel jockeys was prepared. Moreover, awareness programs were carried out in both the Qatari and Sudanese sides through the participation of officials in TV programs, targeting the awareness of the families of these children. Further, workshops were held to explain the international treaties in coordination with the Gulf embassies and countries interested in the returning of child camel jockeys in the light of the Qatari Law No. (22) of the year 2005.

3.2 Overall Objective of the Project

Reintegrating 212 children returning from camel racing fields in Qatar through education and psychological and social protection.

3.3 Specific Objectives of the Project:

- 1 .Provide the necessary education for the benefit of 212 children returning from Qatar who were involved in camel racing.
- 2 .Provide an educational environment for the Rashaida children of school age.
- 3 .Advocacy and promotion within the tribe of the Rashaida to prohibit the use of children under the legal age in camel racing and other rough works that have been banned by international treaties.
- 4 .Support and follow-up programs for children reintegration and stabilization until they pass the age of childhood and reach self-reliance.
- 5 .Support poor families who used to trade their children to earn a living and offer them compensation to let their children to continue education.
- 6 .Add new model educational institutions to the local ones.
- 7 .Build health institutions and provide related services.
- 8 .Provide drinking water for the targeted institutions and villages.
- 9 .Transparency in the implementation of international conventions after endorsement and ratification.
- 10 .Recover the psychological disorders that occurred to these children because of parental absence.
- 11 .Return and reunite children with their families and environment.
- 12 .Support and follow-up programs for children reintegration and stabilization until they pass the age of childhood and reach self-reliance.

13 .Raise the capabilities and competencies of a part of society which was abandon, to become a real added value that contributes to the growth and advancement of society.

14 .Raise the awareness of the Rashaida tribe through education in order to prevent the trafficking of their children in camel racing.

4.0 ACHIEVING SUSTAINABILITY

Achieving sustainability for children reintegration programs is realized through the positive results of each stage of the project, in which its short and medium terms range from one to four years and a long term range from five to ten years. The project is achieved by reaching the target child at the age of 10, the age of 25 years, if he or she to complete his or her university education, or to complete vocational training and practice the profession in which he or she has been trained through the qualifying and training program of the 212 targeted children. At the end of all stages, the integration process is carried out in order to achieve fruitful results in the long run by contributing in supporting and developing their communities. After the completion of this project, these children are able to implement community awareness programs, persuade parents to enrol their male and female children in primary schools and pre-schools, thus increasing literacy and decreasing illiteracy in the tribal community. The achievement of sustainable development is complemented by the openness of the Rashaida tribe who have learned from other communities in the state, and who participate in public development at national level and participate in regional and international forums. The sustainable development program contains several sections dealing with various aspects of development :

1 .For child camel jockeys returning from the State of Qatar, the 212 children who are over the age of school are rehabilitated to the basic education level by enrolling them in the private model schools up to the universities by 90% until the end of the stage .

2 .Young people who have passed the basic education stage are rehabilitated through vocational training and veterinary treatment by 50% in the first stage (veterinary care, mechanics, electricity, blacksmithing) .

3 .On the other hand, a program will be implemented to raise the capacity of teachers through training on the reintegration of children in which 20 teachers will be trained on the new curriculum .

4 .In parallel to the training and rehabilitation process, a plan has been developed to assist the families of children economically by offering an investment project to the 212 children's families over a period of 60 months. This project will be an important source of income for these families. The implementation of this project is expected to be 100% in the first stage by giving 20 sheep for each family .

5 .The program also provides psychological care for returning children to deal with mental disorders they suffer based on the Psychiatrist reports .

6 .Transforming the community of the Rashaida tribe from a closed society to an open society by raising awareness of the community, education, health and guidance in protecting the environment by 25% in the first phase (awareness campaigns, afforestation and cleanliness) .

7 .Protecting children of the age groups of less than 13 years from hard and dangerous work and preventing women from practicing harmful habits by 45% until the end of the project (by raising awareness about the danger of this sport on the future of children's health) .

8 .Construction of (6) primary schools for boys, two secondary schools for boys, a secondary school for girls, two in-campus hostels for students and a housing for teachers .

9 .To change the teaching methodology so as to provide an opportunity for all, including students who are late in joining the education system, to find two parallel systems of education suitable to their current circumstances .

10 .Development of health care services through the construction of 8 health centers, preparation and rehabilitation of 30 midwives and training of 60 medics. In addition, a school health project for 5000 students will be launched. Moreover, a program of environmental reform aims at delivering water network to the institutions and health centers of a number of schools will be carried out. Further, 10 water points will be located in residential communities to help their stability .

11 .Improving income through the establishment of a loan fund for (600) projects, including projects to improve the income of 200 projects for the poorest families and the adoption of a number of 100 orphans to achieve sustainable development and to stop the export of children to the Gulf as a result of need .

12 .Holding a conference for the Rashaida leaders (consisting of a committee of educators from the Rashaida based on the desire of their leaders) .

13 .Rehabilitation of two local organizations, training of facilitators from the community, printing and translating educational leaflets in the tribe's language, in addition to TV programs to raise awareness of the dangers of child camel jockeys, and workshops explaining international treaties in coordination with Gulf embassies and countries interested in the phenomenon .

14 .In Qatar, the program included a plan to change the behavior and attitudes within the Qatari society by raising awareness of the danger of this phenomenon and its psychological, social and economic effects on the society and thus rejecting it. Camel owners accept replacing children by robots because of its light weight, which led to the highest level of camel performance and speed during races as reported by one camel owner.

4.1 Innovation in this Policy as an Alternative to Child Camel Jockeys

In order not to fade away, robots are used as camel jockeys in these popular traditional races loved by the people of the Gulf region. The State invested more than "one million euros" in the project "robot". The Qatari government has taken an interest in robot as an alternative to the human jockeys. The first successful model was made in 2003 by the "Stanely". At the end of 2003, a revised version was designed and delivered to the Swiss Robotics Company K-

Team under the management of "Alexander Kolot". The first problems encountered by the design team included the fact that camels were used to the use of the human jockeys in racing, and the initial designs confused these camels. But the modified designs have considered more features such as sunglasses, hats and racing skills, even the traditional perfume used by the human jockeys. In the modified designs, other technical issues were also considered, these issues include the conditions in which robots and computers are placed, such as the high temperatures in the desert environment with rapid movement and uneven cycling. However, the first official Qatari camel racing in which robots were used as jockeys took place in 2005. It is worth mentioning that these robots are made of aluminium, have a "chest cage", of the size of a large book, and has two hands in which one holds a bridle and another holds a whip to motivate camels to run. Robot can also monitor and transfer the speed and heart rate of the camel. Due to its heavy weight (16 to 18 kg) and high cost, the Swiss product was excluded and replaced by a smaller, lighter (2 to 3 kg) and cheaper model made in Qatar and the United Arab Emirates. The new model has been developed using RKE systems equipped with a control radio and GSM mobile control from "Maruff" company in RAQBI center, Qatar. The robots are controlled by remote control owned by the people of run the race through SUVs.

As for the fans of this type of sport, it was considered a difficult decision, especially as some of them find the idea of "robot jockey" underestimated the intelligence of camels. The audience, who was attending a regular round of camel racing in Qatar, was first surprised to see camels were led by robots. The clothes were made to illustrate robots as children being placed on camels. It was natural to face the change with resentment, especially towards one of the habits inherited for generations such as camel racing, and those who will one day realize that it is not a human will not enjoy the race. Nevertheless, it seems that people get used to changes and modernizations after a period of time for the favour of humanity and childhood. It is noted that once the law was passed, the use of children in camel racing was stopped due to the fines and penalties stipulated in Law No. 22. After the visits of the Committee, which was formed by the National Office for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and with the judicial inspectors, the fields of camel racing are confirmed to be free of children. Also, the school which was used to teach them to read and write the Koran was transformed into a workshop for the manufacture and repair of robots. The organizer committee of camel racing cooperated with the Ministry of the Interior in preparing a name list of these children. While representatives from the Qatar Charity, the Ministry of Health General and the UNICEF handed them over to the Sudanese

authorities, who in turn returned them in the presence of representatives of the Qatar Charity and the National Council for Child Welfare amid a reception from the mayor and sheikhs of the Rashaida tribe. The two teams then began to conduct socio-psychological field surveys and implement the project as mentioned above.

4.2 Positive Aspects of this Policy

- 1 .It adheres to and complies with Qatari law and thus deporting all children from the camel track, and it increases the acceptance of the idea of robot jockeys .
- 2 .The experience of the State of Qatar in this regard has encouraged other Gulf countries, mainly the United Arab Emirates to follow its steps .
- 3 .Qatar has become the source of the robot for other countries .
- 4 .This policy has created a working team to lead any social work in this field inside and outside the country, and this policy became an example to follow .
- 5 .It creates a kind of mutual trust between the families of the children and the work team and reduces the fear from the official organizations (as the Qatar Charity is the first organization managed to win the trust of the Rashaida tribe and conducts studies within this Bedouin community).

5.0 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Research Approach

This study adopts an analytic descriptive research depending on a case study where authentic interviews with some personnel in charge in Qatar were conducted to analyse the data.

5.2 Data Analysis

Data analysis consists of authentic interviews to be qualitatively analysed as follows:

First interview:

Mr. Abdullah Al-Na'am, Director of Qatar Charitable association.

Question 1: What are the efforts exerted by Qatar Charitable Association in dealing with hybrid children ?

Following the promulgation of Qatari Law No. 22 on the prevention of using children in camel racing, the association prepared for a project to rehabilitate children in camel racing especially those relating to child labor and their use in the worst forms of child labor. The State of Qatar has adopted an integrated humanitarian project to reintegrate children into camel racing returning from the State of Qatar to their country of origin, Sudan. The project, implemented by Qatar Charity through its branch in Sudan, is being implemented in western Kassala and the Atbara River, with a cost of US\$1.744.050 and a period of 60 months, starting in June 2006 and ending in May 2011 .

Question 2: What entities were dealt with to achieve these efforts?

The cooperation was with the Ministry of Interior of Qatar , the Ministry of Public Health of Qatar, the National Council for Child Welfare in Sudan, the Ministry of Education in Kassala State and UNICEF, the mayors and sheikhs of the Rashaida tribe and the Rashad Charitable Organization from the (Al-Rashida's sons) and righteousness and Piety Association for Al-Rasaida regions.

Question 3: What difficulties did you have in achieving these efforts?

- a. Studying the conditions of these children before the implementation of the project to rehabilitate the returning children in Sudan was in the month of Ramadan that it was not appropriate for the difficulty of movement and distance, although it was justified for the early completion of the work.
- b. The addresses shown in the children's names lists were not precisely defined, which made some children inaccessible and often relied on the knowledge of each other by the tribe members.

c. Many of the targeted children belong to families who are engaged in grazing as an economic activity, and therefore they are unstable families in a particular place and move from one place to another seeking water and pasture, so not all of these children are accessible.

d. any families are reluctant to allow their children to provide the required information, for reasons related to legal conditions in obtaining passports, birth certificates, and ways to reach the Gulf countries and return to the accompanying violations and circumvent the law.

e. The spread of illiteracy and ignorance among the families of the targeted children made the task of the work team difficult.

f. Not all of the children (38%) of the returnees were accessible, but it considers the sample sufficient to know the status of all the children.

Question 4: What are the proposals to protect children from the worst forms of employment?

There is no doubt any ~~development required through the implementation of this~~

developed. Educating children's families on this during their visits to school through extensive meetings with the dignitaries and the people of the Rashida tribe, especially mayors and sheikhs, to introduce the danger of camel racing and the use of media. Increase financial support to complete this project and the contribution of governmental and non-governmental agencies and the private sector to complete this vital project.

Second interview: with Sheikh Hamad bin Faisal Al Thani, Head of the High Commission for the camel racing in Qatar.

Question 1: What are the efforts exerted by the High Commission for camel racing?

Since the promulgation of Qatari Law No. 22 of 2005 on the prevention and prohibition of using children in camel racing, the committee has prevented children from entering this field and the robot has been used to ride camel. The children were treated as victims of child labor, they were registered in the

educational system in Qatar and the school in which they were learning the Qur'an was converted into an automated robot factory.

Question 2: What are the authorities that were dealt with to achieve these efforts?

The Supreme Council for Family Affairs in the State of Qatar, the Ministry of Public Health, the National Office for Combating Human Trafficking in Qatar, the Ministry of Labor and the National Commission for Human Rights, have all been collaborated with the Qatar Scientific Club for Robot industry .

Question 3: What difficulties did you encounter in achieving these efforts?

The problems that faced the design team included that the camels were accustomed to the human rider in races, and the initial designs confused and frightened the camels, because they were large in the beginning of their use. On the other hand, the modified designs have more features, such as wearing sunglasses, hats, racing skills, and even the traditional perfumes used by the human knights. It also included other technical issues that include the conditions in which robots and computers are placed, such as: high temperatures in the desert environment with rapid movement and uneven riding. However, the first official country race in which robot was used in 2005 was successful.

These robots are made of aluminum and have a "chest cage" in the size of a large book. It has two hands with a bridle in one of them and the other with a whip to induce the camel to run, and the robot can also monitor and transmit the speed and heart rate of the camel .

Due to heavy weight (16 to 18 kg) and high cost, the Swiss product was excluded and replaced by a smaller, lighter (2 to 3 kg) and less expensive model produced in Qatar and the United Arab Emirates .

The new models were developed using RKE systems with a radio control device and a "GSM" control phone from "Maruff" at the RAQBI Center - Qatar. The robots are controlled by the remote control by those who run the race through versatile sports cars .

2 -As for the fans of this kind of sport, this decision was considered difficult, especially as some of them find that the idea of "the knight robot" underestimate

the intelligence of the camels. The crowd, which gathered to watch one of the usual camel races in Qatar when it was known that they were being driven by robots or "robotic passengers" who were dressed in clothes that made them appears like children who are put on camels. It was natural to face change with dissatisfaction, especially toward one of the inherited habits of generations such as the camel racing, and those who will one day realize that he is not a person will not enjoy the race, but it seems that after a period of time a person gets used to change and modernization as it is in the interest of humanity and childhood .

Question 4: What are the proposals to protect children from the worst forms of employment?

1-Human development, strengthening the social safety net, addressing challenges related to social values and social fabric, protecting the family from disintegration and childhood care .

2-Activating the plans and strategies concerned with sustainable development, which are included in the Qatar Vision 2030 and whose axes are based on four pillars: economic, social and environmental human pillars.

Third interview with Mrs. Wadhah Hamad Al-Attiyah.

Chair of the Committee on the Follow-up of Hybrid Children of the National Office to Combat Human Trafficking .

Since the establishment of the National Office to Combat Human Trafficking under the directions of Her Highness Sheikha Moza bint Nasser, Chairperson of the Supreme Council for Family Affairs, the office has established. Within the framework of its specialties, it has formed a committee to follow up on children who are used in camel racing and to monitor the extent of commitment to implement the Qatari Law No. (22) Of 2005 which prohibits the recruitment, operation, training and participation of children in the camel racing, as this law includes penalties imposed on those who violate its provisions that range from imprisonment to a fine .

In order to make sure that the field is being free of children, the office formed a committee from many parties. Among these bodies in accordance with the decision to form the office where the office formed a joint follow-up committee headed by the office's national coordinator and the membership of

representatives of the National Human Rights Committee and the Human Rights Department of the Ministry of Interior and the Office of Human Rights in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Department of Labor in the Ministry of Labor. The Commission undertook several periodic field visits to the camel race track to verify that there was no case of violation of the above provisions of the Act. The National Office of Combating human Trafficking has formed a permanent committee to follow up on the implementation of the law, and its mission is defined as follows:

1 –definition of the most important concepts mentioned in Law No. (22), namely (prohibition, fetching, employment, training, involvement of children, and the child covered by the prohibition) .

2 –the limitation of the previous efforts made by the state to address the problem of camel children races to assess them.

3 –the determination of the working methods of the Commission:

a-Agreeing to identify the methods of periodic visits, which will be sudden.

The questions and points that should be noted in the field visits.

The most important data and information that must be collected from the authority responsible for the camel racing track (the camel racing committee):

a- submitting a periodic report to the Highness Sheikha Moza bint Nasser, as the head of the Supreme Council for family affairs at the time.

b- control of violations, where the Labor administration was addressed in order to provide the commission with inspectors to control violations.

The Committee then submitted a number of follow-up reports on these visits to the Supreme Council for Family Affairs, thus ensuring the proper application of the Act (2), the field is free of children and that the school for learning the Koran has become a workshop for robot industry.

Question 2: What entities were dealt with to achieve these efforts?

Among the most important entities is the High Commission for Camel Racing, the National Human Rights Committee, The Ministry of Labor and the Interior of Qatar, the Qatar Foundation for the Protection of Women and Children, and the Ministry of Public Health.

Question 3: What difficulties did you encounter to achieve these efforts?

The main difficulties were the refusal of the camel owners at the beginning of the application of the law; some are unaware of the concept of human trafficking, linked it only to the concept of slavery, the sale of slaves and their lack of understanding of the modern concept of slavery.

Question 4: What are the proposals to protect children from the worst forms of employment? 1-Raising community awareness to promote the prohibition of the tribe's use of children, and urge them to abandon sending their children to the Gulf States, 2-the obligation of States to implement the international charters on human rights in general and the rights of the child, in particular, which they have ratified in this direction, 3- supporting reintegration and follow-up programs to stabilize children beyond childhood and self-reliance, 4- establishing specialized housing centers to rehabilitate working children and victims of the worst forms of work, 5-poverty eradication, education dissemination and awareness-raising on health damage to early child labor.

6.0 CONCLUSION

The project is exhaustive, developing and humanitarian as it not only provides services to child camel jockeys returning to their homeland but has taken on a wide range of dimensions, including children's families, the community and the environment in which they live, providing a stable life for these children. In turn, it provides factors for their personality development, including their physical, mental, psychological and behavioral aspects. The project also embodied community partnership and alliances between government institutions, community organizations and stakeholders. In addition to providing support to international, regional and local organizations, the project reflects the international conventions, the most important of which is the Convention on the Rights of the Child. It also complies with Sudanese laws and Qatari laws. It embodies the Millennium Development Goals: eradicating extreme poverty and hunger and achieving sustainable development. As well as it is being a pioneering

project in the region and a catalyst for partnership, focusing on providing services to returning children and others. It is an approach that does not only address the direct causes of the phenomenon, but also pays attention to the overall factors causing the phenomenon and limits the factors of supply and demand. It also addresses these factors within a comprehensive vision aimed at improving the social, health, educational and economic environment of the countries that export the victims. There is a clear agreement among governments, international organizations and civil society institutions on the serious problem of children working in camel racing, including the loss of family protection, the denial of education, the lack of access to the basic needs of children, exploitation and loss of legal protection and identity in the country of destination where a child falls in hands of the Mafia of trade in child labor. The efforts made in the period since the year 2000 to the ratification of international conventions, including the issuance of local legislation, the implementation of a project for the rehabilitation of children and the subsequent actions taken by the Qatari authorities, including the establishment of organization for the protection of human rights and anti-trafficking, and a project of sustainable development in Sudan, all that ultimately led to fighting against child labor and trafficking in children within the State of Qatar. But the efforts made are not good enough in some countries that still suffer from many difficulties because of the weakness of the legislative structure in those countries and administrative corruption in addition to the suffering of these countries from conflicts, wars and natural disasters that negatively impact on the economic situation of those countries and thus give reason to many families in those communities to ask their children to work at very early age. The lack of these efforts in these countries to a unified and comprehensive view of the rights of the child in the absence of policies and approaches that achieve consistency and complementarity between these efforts is what prevents the elimination of the phenomenon of child exploitation and requires the development of comprehensive policies that take into account supply and demand factors to prevent the emergence of demand for child exploitation. Therefore, all efforts must be combined by all government bodies and civil society organizations and institutions in a single channel to combat this crime so that the child victims can be rehabilitated and integrated into their societies socially, psychologically, medically and professionally. The coordination between the agencies concerned with children in countries that sent children to work and receiving countries is an important requirement so as not to lead to conflict of objectives. Integration in policies and programs such as policies to combat poverty and the consequent dropout of children from schools, which leads children to the labor market and the associated abuse, damage, violence or

exploitation prevents gaps that lead to the failure of these programs. It also requires working on a strategy for cooperation and coordination between government agencies and civil society organizations to prevent children being deprived of education. There is no doubt that there is a need to develop our social systems within the framework of an integrated strategy that combines the prevention, protection and care of children at risk, including working children and those who are already at risk of the worst forms of child labor. The relationship and mutual influence between developmental policies and strategies on childhood in any society should not be neglected. Qatar has succeeded in eliminating the problem of child labor, which was considered a negative point taken on the State of Qatar in many international reports .

REFERENCES:

- Ahmed Hassan AlBura'i. The work of children between legal protection and the requirements of economic transformations in the Arab countries. A study commissioned by the Arab Council for Childhood and Development, Cairo, 2003, on the website of the Arab Civil Society Forum for Children.
- Council of Ministers' decision, ordinary meeting No. 40 of 2003, the meeting held December 3, 2003.
- International Labor Office, A Future without Child Labor, Global Report under the Follow-up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, First Report (B), International Labor Conference, 20th Session Geneva 2002.
- International Labor Office, The end of child labour: Within reach, Global Report under the follow-up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, International Labour Conference, 95th session of the year 2006, p. 10 et seq.
- Khalid Salim Al Harbi. Working Paper on Contemporary Trends for the Protection of Victims of Human Trafficking. Scientific paper presented within the third axis of the Third Doha Forum on combating human trafficking crimes, which was held during the period 22-23 January 2013.
- Law No. 14 of 2004 on the promulgation of Labour Law, Articles 135-140 Council of Ministers' decision, ordinary meeting No. 40 of 2003, the meeting held December 3, 2003.

Law No. 22 of the year 2005 on the Prohibition of the Importation, Employment, Training and Engaging of Children in Camel Racing, published in the Official Gazette of the Ministry of Justice.

Law No. 22 of the year 2005 on the Prohibition of the Importation, Employment, Training and Engaging of Children in Camel Racing, published in the Official Gazette of the Ministry of Justice.

Saadoun Rashid Al-Hayali, the Role of the National Office for Combating Human Trafficking in Enhancing Community Awareness of the Concepts and Risks of Human Trafficking and Protecting Victims and Securing Their Rights, a paper presented to the Ministry of Interior workshop on promoting the culture of human rights in the Qatari society.

See also the speech of Al Khalifa presenting the report of the State of Qatar to the Committee on the Rights of the Child in Geneva.