

Country: Mali

Committee: UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund)

Agenda Item: Preventing Child Trafficking in Third World Countries

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Known as Mali, The Sudanese Republic was discovered in the 14th century. It left France at 22 September 1960 and became an independent country. Mali, which is twice as big as today's France, is home to 19,553,397 million people. Its neighbor countries include Cote D'Ivoire, northern Guinea and Burkina Faso. Mali is a country where men and women are subjected to forced labor and sex trafficking. In Mali, boys are forced to work in places like the gold mines. In Mali's committee which is called Tamachek, people are subjected to hereditary slavery. Women and young girls in Mali are victims of sex trafficking in places such as Gabon, Libya, Lebanon and Tunisia.

Human trafficking is a state that people are detained by threatening or using force. But it may not be happen like this all the time. People can involve in this kind of situations with migrant smuggling. It is divided from trafficking that smuggling is always transnational but trafficking may not be. Equatorial Guinea, which is a bit advanced and attractive for migrants; Iran, where most Iranian women are vulnerable to sex trafficking in Turkish cities close to the Iranian border; North Korea, where approximately 120,000 people are held in camps, with most of the prisoners charged with no crime and Syria are among the worst countries for human trafficking.

Men, women, and children all over the world are victims of trafficking, but children are particularly at risk. "Child" shall mean any person under eighteen years of age. Sexual abuse, physical torture and threat to child's relatives are among the child trafficking actions. The International Labor Organization's 2002 estimation of 1.2 million children being trafficked each year. So, what can we do about these kinds of problems and how can we stop child trafficking all over the world? The participation of media and civil society can inform and educate communities about the dangers of trafficking. Full access to child welfare services, health and education should be granted to children, regardless of their legal status. Increases in trafficking are most often associated with the breakdown of family's abilities to care for their children. Strengthening existing welfare systems and improving reliable access to these services are the core of successful interventions.

