

# ***YUKOMUN***

## ***UNICEF***

### ***STUDY GUIDE***

**Agenda Item: Preventing Child Trafficking in Third World Countries**

**Under Secretary General:Levent Şahin**

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## 1. Letter From the Under-Secretary-General

Dear Delegates;

My Name is Levent Şahin and it is my utmost honor and pleasure to proudly welcome you first edition of YÜKOMUN'20 as an Under-Secretary-General. We all have been working relentlessly and finickily for this year to reach the level of academic perfection and to gratify for our participants. A lot of effort was put into the conference and study guides we prepared. I hope you will great online experience and wondrous session time with us.

The United Nations Children's Emergency Fund based on the driving force that helps build a world where the rights of every child are realized. We have 1 agenda item and there is Child Trafficking and Underage Prostitution in Third World Countries , i really want to provide you with the most relevant information about everything that is related to children's fund especially trafficking and prostitution, for your performance at the committee. Delegates are expected to know their agenda item and have an idea about the solution process. Lastly, performing my duty as an Under-Secretary-General for this flawless conference has never been an easy task for me; I have always tired to perform my best. For her help and patience for me on this path, I have to thank one special person, that I have the utmost respect and appreciation: Our Academic Advisor Ceylin Kızılkaya.

See you at YÜKOMUN'20 !!! Please do not hesitate to contact mee at [leventsahin1905@icloud.com](mailto:leventsahin1905@icloud.com) for any of your questions or inquiries about the study guide.

Warm Regards,

Levent Şahin

Under-Secretary-General of UNICEF

## **2. Letter from Secretary-General**

Distinguished Participants,

As the Secretary-General of YÜKOMUN'20, it is a pleasure for me to welcome you all to the Yükselen Model United Nations Online Conference. To briefly introduce myself, my name is Burak Yağız Güllü, I am currently a high school student in Yükselen Science High School and I'm also dealing with coding and electronic projects.

Since the beginning of my MUN journey I always dreamed of organizing my own conference with a successful and hardworking team and first INFIMUN is my pupil. However, YUKOMUN'20 was the first and best conference that I will do for my school. I hope you will be satisfied with our hard-working academic and organizational team and executive board. Welcome to a conference that will distract you during the prolonged online MUN period and hopefully give you an amazing experience.

I would like to thank three special people, our Academic Advisor Ceylin Kızılkaya ,our Director-General Levent Şahin and our Deputy Director-General Çağan Şimşek. They always supported me no matter what and gave their best to organize YUKOMUN'20. Our conference would not be able to accomplish without them.

We are more than honored to see you in our family. I hope you have fun and an unforgettable experience during YUKOMUN'20.

Best Regards,

Secretary-General of YUKOMUN'20

Burak Yağız Güllü

### **3. Basic Information**

In 24th October 1945, The United Nations officially came into existence. Representatives of 50 countries met in the San Francisco United Nations Conference on International Organization to draw up the United Nations Charter with one central mission: "The maintenance of international peace and security. According the Charter, The UN aims to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom"

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to breach of the peace;

2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of people and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

3. To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and

4. To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

#### **4. United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund**

From the smoke and ashes of World War II, a refugee crisis emerged unlike any the world had seen . Out of this destruction , UNICEF was created to ease the burden of the world's most vulnerable children .

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF ) , originally known as the United Nations International

Children's Emergency Fund, was created by the United Nations General Assembly on 11 December 1946 , to provide emergency food and healthcare to children and mothers in countries that had been devastated by World War II . The Polish physician Ludwik Rajchman is widely regarded as the founder of UNICEF and served as its first chairman from 1946 to 1950 when he had to flee the United States in the wake of McCarthyism . Rajchman is to this day the only person that served as UNICEF's Chairman for longer than 2 years . On Rajchman's suggestion , the American Maurice Pate was appointed its first executive director , serving from 1947 until his death in 1965. In 1950 , UNICEF's mandate was extended to address the long term needs of children and women in developing countries everywhere . In 1953 it became a permanent part of the United Nations System , and the words " international " and " emergency " were dropped from the organization's name , though it retained the original acronym , "UNICEF ".

#### **5. THE HISTORY OF UNICEF**

Founded in 1946, UNICEF began with the specific mission of providing emergency food and healthcare to children in the countries that had been destroyed by World War II . Its original name was United Nations

International Children's Emergency Fund . It was later changed to the United Nation's Children Fund after being officially adopted as a permanent branch of the UN in 1954.

UNICEF is one of the biggest names in international aid and humanitarian work in the world today . It has won the Nobel Prize, the first to be awarded to an organization , and not an individual , as well as the Prince of Asturias award . Despite being highly active in fundraising , awareness , relief work and research , very few people know the origins of the organization.

Though its headquarters are in New York City , it operates in over 190 countries , focusing on the welfare of children in at-risk areas . Since 2006 , the organization has concentrated on a few specific areas : child survival and development , basic education and gender equality , mitigating the effects of HIV /AIDS on children , child protection and policy advocacy , and

partnerships . UNICEF has been a key player in global development work since its inception . UNICEF operates during emergencies in addition to supporting developing countries to provide children with basic resources and advocate for children's rights.

The following countries are home to UNICEF Regional Offices

- 1) The Americas and Caribbean Regional Office , Panama City , Panama
- 2 ) Europe and Central Asia Regional Office, Geneva , Switzerland
- 3 ) East Asia and the Pacific Regional Office, Bangkok , Thailand
- 4 )Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office, Nairobi, Kenya
- 5)The Middle East and North Africa Regional Office, Amman , Jordan
- 6)South Asia Regional Office, Kathmandu , Nepal
- 7 )West and Central Africa Regional Office , Dakar , Senegal

UNICEF fulfills this mandate through 7 key functions :

1. Promote policies and expand access to services that protect all children.
2. Helped reduce child mortality all over the world by working to reach the most vulnerable children, everywhere.
3. Support quality learning for every girl and boy, especially those in the greatest danger of being left behind.
4. Working to reach children and families with lifesaving aid and long- term assistance.
5. Empower girls and women, and to ensure their full participation in political, social and economic systems.
6. Co -create innovative solutions that accelerate progress for children and young people.
7. Delivers sustainable access to lifesaving supplies where they are most needed, accelerating results for the most vulnerable children.

## 6. Agenda Item : Human Trafficking in Third World Countries

### What is Human Trafficking ?

(a) “ Trafficking in persons ” shall mean the recruitment , transportation , transfer , harbouring or receipt of persons , by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion , of abduction , of fraud , of deception , of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person , for the purpose of exploitation . Exploitation shall include , at a minimum , the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation , forced labor or services , slavery or practices similar to slavery , servitude or the removal of organs ;

(b) The consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth in subparagraph ( a) have been used;

(c) The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered "trafficking in persons " even if this does not involve any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article ;

(d)“Child”shall mean any person under eighteen years of age.<sup>4</sup>

### Elements of Human Trafficking

Human Trafficking has three constituent elements;

- **The Act** (What is done?)

Recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons

- **The Means** (How it is done?)

Threat or use of force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or vulnerability, or giving payments or benefits to a person in control of the victim

- **The Purpose** (Why it is done?)

For the purpose of exploitation , which includes exploiting the prostitution of others , sexual exploitation, forced labor, slavery or similar practices and the removal of organs. To ascertain whether a particular circumstance constitutes trafficking in persons, consider the definition of trafficking in the Trafficking in Persons Protocol and the constituent elements of the offense, as defined by relevant domestic legislation.



### **What is Migrant Smuggling?**

Procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefits, of the illegal entry of a person into a State Party of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident.

### **How Is Human Trafficking Different from Migrant Smuggling?**

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Simply put, there are four main differences between human trafficking and migrant smuggling,

- Consent - migrant smuggling, while often undertaken in dangerous or degrading conditions, involves consent. Trafficking victims, on the other hand, have either never consented or if they initially consented, that consent has been rendered meaningless by the coercive, deceptive or abusive action of the traffickers.
- Exploitation - migrant smuggling ends with the migrants' arrival at their destination, whereas trafficking involves the ongoing exploitation of the victim.
- Transnationality - smuggling is always transnational, whereas trafficking may not be. Trafficking can occur regardless of whether victims are taken to another state or moved within a state's borders.
- Source of profits - in smuggling cases profits are derived from the transportation or facilitation of the illegal entry or stay of a person in another country, while in trafficking cases profits are derived from exploitation.

## **7. Child Trafficking**

Child trafficking occurs when children are taken away from safety and exploited. Children who are trafficked are often forced into some form of work, used for sex or simply sold. Trafficking is any part of the process from finding and recruiting children, to transporting and receiving them. Men, women, and children all over the world are victims of trafficking, but children are particularly at risk. Children who are trafficked are exposed to many dangers such as working in hazardous environments. Many are also denied the chance to reach their full potential because they don't get an education or have the freedom to make their own choices.

**Some of the most obvious forms of coercion are :**

- rape and sexual abuse ;
- beatings or slaps ;

- threats of physical punishment ( including showing photographs of another child with injuries apparently inflicted as punishment );
- threats that the child's family will be informed about the child's activities in the case of those providing commercial sex );
- threats to relatives ;
- withholding food and starvation ;
- forced use of alcohol and drugs ;
- injections of sedatives ;
- verbal abuse ;
- prohibition on leaving a flat or house ( captivity or restrictions on the child's freedom of movement ) confiscation of passport or identity document (for safekeeping), sometimes with later threats that , if found in a foreign country without a passport , the child will be imprisoned.

## **8. How Many Children are Affected by Child Trafficking?**

While recent research has yielded information on the nature of child trafficking , little is known about its magnitude . The International Labor Organization's 2002 estimation of 1.2 million children being trafficked each year.<sup>6</sup> Also, The ILO estimates that 21 million people are trapped in forced labor or slavery. Of those, it says one in four is under the age of 18. The estimated number of children trafficked around the world is 5.5 million. They suffer violence , exploitation , and abuse - ending up in work , forced marriage , prostitution , begging and armed recruitment .

## **9. Where does Child Trafficking Happen?**

UNICEF's Emily Pasnak -Lapchick , a specialist in human trafficking , said the key to soliciting action against trafficking is to make people understand that it's happening " right here in our own backyard " because "most people don't know ," she said. Every country in the world is affected by human trafficking , whether as a victim's original country , somewhere they traveled through or the destination . According to the UN Office of Drugs and Crime's 2014 global report on trafficking , 62% of all people trafficked in Africa and the Middle East are children . Other regional figures are 36% in South Asia, East Asia and the Pacific, 31% in the Americas and 18% in Europe and Central Asia. Of all people trafficked in 2011, 21% were girls, 12% boys, 49 % women and 18% men.

## 10. Possible Reasons for Child Trafficking

- **Poverty:** Poor families sometimes have no choice but to abandon their children, leaving them in the hands of traffickers. Poverty also causes a large increase in the number of Street children and orphans. Vulnerable and fending for themselves, they become the ideal victims for traffickers who don't hesitate in their promise of better living and working conditions in another country.
- **Humanitarian Crises:** Child trafficking is particularly prominent in areas struck by natural disasters. Notably, such was the case after the earthquake in Haiti in 2010. Traffickers profited from the situation by kidnapping numerous children . It can be observed that child trafficking is more frequent in countries where human rights are being violated.
- **Lack of Education:** Illiteracy and the lack of education make families more vulnerable to traffickers
- **Absence Birth Registration:** The most threatened children are those whose births were never registered. Each year, 40 million children are born without being officially declared, which constitutes a violation of the Right to Identity

## 11. What does Third World Countries Mean?

The term "Third World countries" was first used during the Cold War. This term was used to describe countries that were not aligned with the Communist Bloc or NATO or that were neutral . This term was first used to categorize countries into three groups based on their politics and economics. During the Cold War , the United States , Canada , South Korea, Japan , and Western European nations and allies were categorized as First World countries . Second World countries included China , Cuba , the Soviet Union, and their allies . Third World countries typically had colonial pasts in Asia , Africa , Latin America , and Oceania .After the fall of the Soviet Union in the early 1990s , the terminology of the " three worlds " has changed somewhat . Today , the term Third World is used to describe a country that is not developed as much as other countries and faces economic , social , political , environmental and other issues . This has led to some confusion as to how the term was originally used. For example , there were several European countries that were not aligned with NATO or the Communist Bloc that are quite prosperous today . Going by the historical definition , nations including Finland , Sweden , Ireland , and Switzerland were Third World countries . Based on the definition that is used today , these would not be considered Third

World countries . Instead , what many now interpret " Third World " to mean encompasses economically poor and non industrialized countries , as well as newly industrialized countries.



Least developed countries in blue, as designated by the United Nations. Countries formerly considered least developed in green.

**i. Least Developed Countries :**

- Afghanistan ,Angola
- Cambodia , Central African Republic , Chad, Comoros
- The Democratic Republic of the Congo , Djibouti
- East Timor , Eritrea , Ethiopia
- Gambia , Guinea , Guinea -Bissau
- Haiti
- Kiribati
- Laos, Lesotho , Liberia
- Madagascar , Malawi, Mali, Mauritania , Mozambique , Myanmar
- Nepal, Niger
- Rwanda
- Sao Tome and Principe , Senegal , Sierra Leone , Solomon Islands , Somalia , South Sudan , Sudan
- Tanzania , Togo , Tuvalu
- Uganda
- Vanuatu
- Yemen
- Zambia

**ii. Developing Countries :**

- Afghanistan , Albania , Algeria , American Samoa , Angola , Argentina , Armenia , Azerbaijan
- Bangladesh , Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan , Bolivia , Bosnia and
- Herzegovina , Botswana , Brazil, Bulgaria , Burkina Faso, Burundi
- Cabo Verde , Cambodia , Cameroon , Central African Republic , Chad , China ( excluding Hong
- Kong and Taiwan ), Colombia , Comoros , Congo (Democratic Republic of), Congo (Republic of), Costa Rica , Cote d'Ivoire , Croatia , Cuba
- Djibouti, Dominican Republic
- Ecuador , Egypt , El Salvador , Equatorial Guinea , Eritrea , Ethiopia
- Fiji
- Gabon, Gambia , Georgia , Ghana, Grenada , Guatemala , Guinea , Guinea - Bissau, Guyana
- Haiti, Honduras
- India, Indonesia , Iran, Iraq
- Cambodia , Central African Republic , Chad, Comoros
- The Democratic Republic of the Congo , Djibouti
- East Timor , Eritrea , Ethiopia
- Gambia , Guinea , Guinea -Bissau
- Haiti
- Kiribati
- Laos, Lesotho , Liberia
- Madagascar , Malawi, Mali, Mauritania , Mozambique , Myanmar
- Nepal, Niger
- Rwanda
- Sao Tome and Principe , Senegal , Sierra Leone , Solomon Islands , Somalia , South Sudan, Sudan
- Tanzania , Togo , Tuvalu
- Uganda
- Vanuatu
- Yemen
- Zamb

## 12. Statistics of Child Trafficking

- Between 5,000 and 7,000 Nepali girls are trafficked every year across the border to India. Most of them end up as sex workers in brothels in Bombay and New Delhi. An estimated 200,000 Nepali women, most of them girls under 18, work in Indian cities (estimates by Maiti Nepal, Child Workers in Nepal and National Commission for Women in India).
- An estimated 10,000 women and girls from neighboring countries have been lured into commercial sex establishments in Thailand. Recent Thai Government policy to eradicate child prostitution means that fewer girls are being trafficked from northern Thailand and more girls and women are being brought from Myanmar, southern China, Laos and Cambodia (estimates by ECPAT [End Child Prostitution in Asian Tourism]).
- China's Public Security Bureau reported 6,000 cases of trafficking of children in 1997, with a steady increase in girls aged 14 and 15 (Oxfam).
- UNICEF estimates that 1,000 to 1,500 Guatemalan babies and children a year are trafficked for adoption by foreign couples in North America and Europe.
- Girls as young as 13 (mainly from Asia and Eastern Europe) are trafficked as "mail-order brides". In most cases these girls and women are powerless and isolated and at great risk of violence (quoted by La Strada, Ukraine and Sanlaap, India).
- Large numbers of children are being trafficked in West and Central Africa, mainly for domestic work but also for sexual exploitation, to work in shops or on farms, to be scavengers or street hawkers. Nearly 90 per cent of these trafficked domestic workers are girls.
- Children from Togo, Mali, Burkina Faso and Ghana are trafficked to Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Cameroon and Gabon. Children are trafficked both in and out of Benin and Nigeria. Some children are sent as far away as the Middle East and Europe.

### 13. How to Stop Child Trafficking ?

- **Government commitment and capacity** : To protect child victims of trafficking , governments must ratify international legal standards that address all forms of exploitation , as well as develop bilateral agreements to facilitate cross -border cooperation . Poverty alleviation policies are critical to a comprehensive anti -trafficking strategy . And non -discrimination , the best interest of the child and equitable participation are the core principles for establishing durable solutions .
- **Legislation and enforcement** : Far too often , trafficked children are arrested and detained as illegal aliens , rather than recognized as the victims . The prosecution of criminals needs to be complemented with legislation that focuses on protecting child victims . Law enforcement needs to ensure that children in custody have access to their families and other support services.
- **Attitudes , customs , and practices** : Inequality between men and women , boys and girls contributes to child trafficking . Abuse will also flourish if it is socially acceptable for men to purchase sex with children , for families to use children as domestic servants , or if sending children away from their families becomes a survival strategy in response to conflict and other crises .
- **Open discussion** : The participation of media and civil society can inform and educate communities about the dangers of trafficking . But the rights of the victims need to be ensured at all times , and sensational reporting should be avoided as counterproductive .
- **Children's life skills , knowledge , and participation** : The concept of 'child agency ' defines children as thinking individuals and decision -makers who have the right to express opinions regarding choices that affect them . While adolescents need to learn how to recognize false ' employment ' offers , they also need respect for their aspirations towards legitimate and safe mobility .
- **The capacity of families and communities** : To protect and assist vulnerable children , parents, teachers , police , health , and social workers need skills , capacity , knowledge , authority , and motivation . But increases in trafficking are most often associated with the breakdown of families abilities to care for their children . Strengthening existing welfare systems and improving reliable access to these services are the core of successful interventions

- **Essential services , including prevention , recovery and reintegration :** Full access to child welfare services , health and education should be granted to children , regardless of their legal status . Specific services may range from the immediate appointment of a guardian for identified child victims to creating youth centers that help exploited children re - enter society
- **Monitoring , reporting and oversight activities :** States should create effective monitoring and oversight mechanisms to collect reliable data and information . These activities can be especially effective when community -based . Once accurate information has been collected , procedures should be in place for sharing and analysis at the international level.

#### **14. Key Lessons About Efforts to Prevent Children from being Trafficked**

A recent study of efforts to prevent children from being trafficked in four SEE countries noted that extra efforts were needed both by the governments of the countries concerned and the authorities of the numerous countries to which their children were being trafficked (countries in the EU, along with the Russian Federation and Turkey). The study ends with eight recommendations about the steps needed to make prevention more effective.

1. Improve the collection and analysis of data about children who have already been trafficked, so that prevention actions can take advantage of this data. The type of evidence needed about the reasons why a particular child was trafficked is different to the evidence routinely collected when assessing the needs an abused (trafficked) child or when investigating what crimes have been committed against the child.
2. Be ahead of traffickers -go where children are. This means that anti -trafficking organizations should try and work in parallel to traffickers in a strategic way, accepting no geographical limit on their area of operation (and therefore getting involved in initiatives in areas of both recruitment and exploitation and, if necessary, in between), working in a network with others ( just as traffickers work in networks), securing the trust of children's parents and demonstrating to them that there is a material benefit to cooperating with an anti-trafficking organization, rather than only with traffickers.
3. Ensure better strategic planning for information campaigns. Such campaigns should have a strategy which matches the situation in the country or area where they are being implemented, rather than being an off the shelf campaign designed for use anywhere.
4. Ensure life skills education is part of the mainstream school curriculum.
5. Develop child protection systems and the infrastructure necessary to protect children (both in their countries of origin and in the countries to which children are trafficked).
6. Provide clear information to the general public about what constitutes child abuse in general and child trafficking in particular and how to respond.
7. Target efforts to reduce demand more strategically.



## 15. Worst Countries for Human Trafficking

**Equatorial Guinea** has been on the Tier 3 list from 2011 to 2018. Most women and young girls in Equatorial Guinea are vulnerable to sex trafficking . The country is also a destination for victims who may be vulnerable to forced labor. Most victims of trafficking are exploited in cities such as Bata , Malabo , and Mongomo , which are a bit advanced and attractive for migrants . Foreign and local women are exploited sexually while men are forced to work in oil mines .

**Iranian** citizens are vulnerable to trafficking within the country and other countries such as Afghanistan , Turkey , Iraq, Pakistan , and the United Arabs Emirates . There has been a reported increase in the number young Iranians in prostitution in the UAE , some of which are victims of trafficking whose passports have been confiscated . Most Iranian women are vulnerable to sex trafficking in Turkish cities close to the Iranian border.

**North Korea** is a source country for victims who are subjected to sex trafficking and forced labor. Within the country , forced labor is part of political repression and one of the pillars of the economic system . The citizens are subjected to forced labor through assigned work. Approximately 120,000 people are held in camps , with most of the prisoners charged with no crime . The government oppression has forced thousands to flee the country , making them vulnerable to trafficking .

Human trafficking in **Syria** continues to deteriorate due to the ongoing civil war in the country . More than half of the Syrian population has been displaced and thousands killed since the beginning of the protest . Syrians who are in refugee camps are extremely vulnerable to trafficking , especially children who have been forced to early marriage and forced labor . In December 2014 , the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS ) released public guidelines on how to seize , forcibly hold, and sexually abuse female slaves . ISIS soldiers routinely subject women and girls from minority groups to forced marriage , domestic servitude, systematic rape and sexual violence . ISIS requires Syrian girls to submit to virginity tests before selling them in " slave bazaars " and transferring them to various Syrian provinces and other countries for sexual slavery . Throughout 2016 , displaced Syrians continued to utilize smugglers to provide illegal passage to Europe via the Mediterranean Sea, putting the Syrians at risk of being trafficked .

Over 5 million migrants in **Russia** are working in conditions of slavery in factories and as public drivers. These workers are vulnerable to sex trafficking and forced labor . The entry of migrants into the country is facilitated by the Russian officials . Other officials are even bribed not to investigate or give a false report on human trafficking crimes . As a destination , source , and transit country for victims of trafficking , Russia has not done much to protect human trafficking.

Most human trafficking victims in the Central African Republic ( CAR ) are citizens exploited within the country . Young women in urban centers are at great risk of being entered in the commercial sex trade . Traffickers coerce girls into marriages and force them into domestic servitude , sexual slavery and international sex trafficking.

The International Office of Migration has developed a community awareness campaign for at-risk communities and individuals to improve awareness of human trafficking . This program especially targets internally displaced people (IDPs), returnees and host populations in the Central African Republic (CAR ).

## 16. Child Trafficking as a Violation of the Child's Rights

Child trafficking is a violation of the human rights of the child who is trafficked . It is also a crime. of distinct acts - recruiting a child However , trafficking involves a series - , moving the child from one place to another , exploiting the child – that is sometimes carried out in two or more countries , making it difficult for law enforcement officials to gather evidence . Even when the whole trafficking chain takes place in a single country , the constituent acts may occur hundreds of kilometers apart . In the course of being trafficked , children can experience many different violations of their rights and suffer both physically and psychologically . Getting child victims out of the control of traffickers , controllers , and exploiters is a priority as is enabling victims to recover and reintegrate into society . These are sometimes long and difficult processes .

Different types of harm are caused during different phases of trafficking i.e., recruitment and transportation , exploitation , withdrawal and recovery /reintegration . The trafficking phases are summarized in Figure 1 below :



## 17. UNICEF Action

UNICEF works with development partners , governments and non -governmental organizations on all aspects of anti -trafficking responses - prevention , protection and prosecution - and supports evidence based research to strengthen interventions .

To reduce vulnerabilities that make children susceptible to trafficking , UNICEF assists governments in strengthening laws , policies , and services including legislative review and reforms, establishing minimum labor standards , and supporting access to education . UNICEF also works with communities to change norms and practices that exacerbate children's vulnerabilities to trafficking .

Protecting trafficked children requires timely victim identification , placing them in a safe environment , providing them with social services , health care , psychosocial support , and reintegration with family and community if it is proven to be in their best interest . UNICEF assists by supporting the training of professionals working with children including social workers , health workers , police and border officials to effectively deal with trafficking . Additionally , UNICEF supports governments in setting standards in dealing with child trafficking such as developing and training responsible personnel on child – friendly interviewing techniques .

The UNICEF strategy for addressing child trafficking focuses on four main areas :

- raising awareness about the problem ;
- providing economic support to families ;
- improving access to and quality of education ;
- advocating for the rights of the child .

### **a.Examples of UNICEF Action**

- UNICEF is part of the United Nations Inter -Agency Project on Human Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Subregion , established in June 2000 to facilitate a stronger and more coordinated response to human trafficking in Cambodia , China , Lao People's Democratic Republic , Myanmar , Thailand , and Viet Nam . The project aims to strengthen the regional response to human trafficking through improved knowledge , effective collaboration , and better - targeted action .
- In 2005, UNICEF and the United Arab Emirates signed an agreement to return children involved in camel racing , many of them are victims of trafficking , back to their countries . According to recent statistics , more than 1,000 child camel jockeys - mostly from Bangladesh , Mauritania , Pakistan , and Sudan - have been sent home and many have been reunited with their families . UNICEF provided technical assistance and expertise . As a follow -up to this initiative , in 2006 , UNICEF helped organize the first workshop ever on combating child trafficking in the Arabworld . Nine countries were represented at the event : Bahrain , Egypt , Jordan , Kuwait , Lebanon, Qatar , Saudi Arabia , United Arab Emirates , and Yemen.
- **UNICEF work in Indonesia : Building a protective environment for children**
  - Trafficking and sexual exploitation of children identified as one of the four priority areas in the
  - Bali Declaration at the 6th EAP Ministerial Consultation on Children (May 2003 ).
  - The Government of Indonesia has signed , but not ratified yet , the Optional protocol to the
  - Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children , Child Prostitution and Child
  - Pornography .
  - UNICEF works on the law enforcement side to ensure its compliance with the CRC , and with
  - the best interest of the child in mind.
  - With UNICEF's support , Indonesia has adopted a Child Protection Law no.23/2002 , which
  - provides a comprehensive legal framework to protect children from abuse , violence , exploitation and discrimination .
  - To better prevent children from falling victims of sexual exploitation and trafficking , UNICEF
  - supports legal reform such as the adoption and implementation of the National Plan of Action (NPA ) against CSEC and the NPA against trafficking in 2002 .
  - At provincial level , a Provincial Plan of Action against CSEC and Child Labour was adopted in East Java and drafted in West and Central Java .
  - A draft bill on Trafficking of Women and Children has been drafted .
- **Regional cooperation :**
  - Indonesia is part of the East Asia and Pacific countries who have adopted the EAP Regional Action Plan and Commitment against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in October 2001 .
  - However , there is a lack of legal cooperation between Indonesia and destination countries . Only limited MOUs have been signed between provinces (such as West Kalimantan and Sarawak province in Malaysia )

- **Capacity building :**
  - UNICEF supports training of law enforcers (police , judges , prosecutors ) on child protection . International technical expertise ( for eg. from New Zealand and France ) supports this capacity building effort .
- **Improving knowledge base :**
  - UNICEF supported an in -depth participatory research on CSEC in 2 districts (Indramayu and Surakarta )
- **Beside the promotion of education for girls , training and employment opportunities are being provided to children at risk of exploitation** in collaboration with the hotel industry . UNICEF works together with the government and private sector to promote a better access to education for vulnerable children and to provide alternative vocational training for children and young people at -risk of exploitation .
- **Supporting community -based child protection networks** in selected provinces ( West Java , Central Java , South Sulawesi , NTB, NTT, North Sumatra ). These networks advocate government and community organizations on child protection issues and monitor violations of child rights .
- **Piloting community -based initiatives to prevent CS EC and trafficking :**
  - At district level , UNICEF , in collaboration with its counterparts , is developing preventive programmes on CSEC in 2 districts ( Indramayu and Solo ). The objective of the project is to raise awareness and gain the commitment of communities on local actions to address the issue of children involved in the commercial sex trade . The first step was to conduct a qualitative assessment of commercial sexual exploitation of children to understand the extent of the problem , and the contributing factors . A local network has contributed towards the assessment and is responsible for disseminating its results to the local government , NGOs , media and the community . A community - supported monitoring system will be developed to track at risk children and groups and prevent children from becoming involved in the commercial sex trade . This will include working with children , parents and communities to raise awareness on the risks and to identify better alternatives.
- **Monitoring:**
  - In collaboration with the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and the police, UNICEF support the development of a monitoring system on CSEC and trafficking. This activity is linked to the monitoring of implementation of regional commitments against CSEC signed by Indonesia.



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the Developing Countries  
Under Secretary-General: Levent Şimşek

## 18. REFERENCES

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