

PacificMUN

Dare to Speak



UNICEF-Topic A
Backgrounder Guide



Proliferation of Child Smugglers in Southeastern Asia - UNICEF

Topic A

PacificMUN



Letter from the Director

Welcome to the Pacific Model United Nations 2019!

I am Ellen Li, a grade 10 student at Crofton House School. I am incredibly honoured to serve as your Director. I believe that that Model United Nations is not simply a passion and addicting hobby – but an investment in both your future and the world's. The requirements for not only research and preparation, but also the standards for communication give you experiences you cannot receive anywhere else. The interactions that happen at these conferences allows each delegate to explore an entirely new set of worldviews, and pushes one to grow not only as a person, but as a citizen of the global community. MUN debates expand your horizons, goals, and abilities. I hope that at this iteration of PacificMUN, your passion for debate and diplomacy grows exponentially. Furthermore, I truly aspire for this conference to deepen your understanding of the intricacies of African politics and governmental organization – may the debate be productive, well-researched, and overall, long-lasting.

Over the course of this weekend, we will address the problems of the Proliferation of Child Smugglers and Reformation of Educational Curriculums to Reduce Student Absenteeism. Both topics are extensively covered in the UNICEF's mandate. This backgrounder will provide you with a convenient overview of each topic and supply some direction for your research. Note that to be eligible for an award, delegates must submit a position paper..

Furthermore, I truly aspire for this conference to deepen your understanding of the semantics involved with the marginalized group we call youth. Whether or not the issues span human rights abuses or generational empowerment, may this debate be well-researched, productive, and overall unforgettable. Godspeed.



Ultimately, we as the dais wish you good luck on your Moden United Nations journey! Feel free to email us at unicef@pacificmun.ca if you have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

Ellen Li
Director of UNICEF
PacificMUN 2019

Committee Overview

The United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund was established on December 11th, 1946, by the United Nations. It’s original goal was to establish a grounded global effort to provide emergency aid for the children in post-war Europe and China. Now, UNICEF invests itself in long lasting positive impacts made upon the global community of youth. These endeavors include, but are not limited to, immunizations, educational programs, and emergency relief efforts.

UNICEF commonly monitors the global situations of children in crises, and is guided by the Convention of the Rights of the Child to establish ethical principles. The code of conduct outlines a specific forward-thinking criteria that combats social issues – spanning institutionalized health issues facing women and children, to battling malaria and AIDS crisis. UNICEF has the power to work both privately and publicly – with donors from all sectors. For example, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation donated a portion of their \$24.2 billion dollar funds to UNICEF. An example of an innovative health initiative that this organization supported is RapidSMS mobile technology to deliver diagnosis results for infants. This enables a far more efficient form of testing that enables quick-time responses in order to combat HIV. Nine out of ten staff members work with local and federal governments to achieve missions statements, and cooperate with international partners.

UNICEF has many goals, which include Basic Education and Gender Equality, Advocacy and Partnerships for Children’s Rights, and the general realization of the vision of peace and social progress – that represents the Charter of the United Nations. In terms of UNICEF actions, famine was declared in parts of South Sudan as of 2017. UNICEF provided treatment to more than 600,000 malnourished children in their various habilitation centres. In regions that commonly suffer terrorist attacks and warfare, UNICEF provides tablets and internet access for education. During the Syrian crisis, UNICEF provided more than 1.5 million people with a hygiene kit, got almost 1 million children enrolled in formal education, and had more than 21 million children under 5 vaccinated against polio. Some critics argue that UNICEF is incompetent in terms of legislating and monitoring government policy.



Topic A: Proliferation of Child Smugglers in Southeastern Asia

Introduction

Originated in the 1400s in Europe, child smuggling is depicted as the recruitment and transportation to be exploited, then forced to work.¹ This includes the acts of sexual exploitation, domestic servitude, forced labour in factories and forced criminal affiliation.² For example, children are sold to brothels to become sex workers, or to local factories that force them into intense underpaid labour. These horrors are lasting and often follow every child for life. A recent International Labour Organization (ILO) report shows that around 1.2 million children may be trafficked every year, and across more than 100 countries.³ No country is immune to child trafficking. In many cases, desperate migrants hire smugglers for passage into foreign nations or regions, but are tricked into sex trade or marriage. The reason behind child smuggling is quite basic; child trafficking generates billions of dollars for the perpetrators, at the cost of devastating lives around the world. In fact, human trafficking generates more profit than Google, Nike, and Starbucks combined.⁴ Demand for cheap labour, young brides, pedophilia, and adoption drives the trafficking of children. These qualities are further emphasized by the fact that children are easier to manipulate and control, and unlikely to seek authoritative or legal protection.

Occasionally, children are also taken for their size – camel jockeys in Gulf countries are commonly needed. When these children are stolen from their homes and misdirected into abusive labour, not only is this recognized as a serious crime with detrimental health implications, but also as a fundamental molestation of their basic human rights – in fact, many workers are only able to sleep two hours every day for need of constant servitude.

Southeast Asia has a flourishing economy, and has one of the world's fastest growing internet markets. Southeast Asian countries consists of the nations of Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam, Singapore, Malaysia, Philippines, Cambodia, Myanmar, Laos, Brunei, and Timor-Leste. Due to this region's booming growth, the proliferation of the internet and communicative technologies has provided optimal conditions for child smugglers to expand. The rapid increase in travel and tourism also exponentially broadens the construction of casinos and entertainment venues – brothels and bars are dangerous hubs for child smuggling and exploitation. In fact, Southeast Asia possess the worlds largest amount of victims trafficked annually – two thirds come from Asia. NGO officials often analyze the problem as local, child

¹www.eden.rutgers.edu/~yongpatr/425/final/timeline.htm

²<https://www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/child-abuse-and.../child-trafficking/>

³<https://www.unicef.ca/en/child-trafficking>

⁴tomorrows-hope.net/hope-130/human-trafficking/



smuggling generates entire economies from the brothels, to the police officers, to the beneficiaries. Child smuggling has been a horrendous and life changing crime that devastates the lives of the youth.

Timeline

1905 - Throughout all of America, the Suppression of “White Slavery” is solidified, aiming to prevent the exploitation of young and old white women in human trafficking. This is one of the earliest efforts to prevent human trafficking.⁵

1932 - Japan constructed a system spanning the entirety of Asia where women (often underage) were forced into sexual slavery. These were known as comfort stations and were controlled by local governments. The tiny cubicles were surrounded by barbed wire, and the inhabitants were often beaten and abused. Ultimately, thousands of youth perished from disease, malnutrition, abuse and suicide.

1989 - The Convention on the Rights of the Child was formulated, and outlines the cultural, political, civil, economic, health and social rights of the Child. This document prioritizes the government’s responsibility of protecting youth at all costs.

2000 - The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children is formed to end and strive for reform in child smuggling. It emphasizes the vulnerability of children and works with UNICEF to heighten the quality of life for children all around the world.

2001 - The Cambodia Project was launched in Southeast Asia in order to address the ingrained problems of child sex slavery and trafficking.

2007 - The UNICEF East Asia and Pacific Regional Office (EAPRO) conducted a code for its child protection programming, transitioning from issue-based interventions to building child protection systems. As a result, UNICEF has adopted a more long-term and strategic approach to addressing child trafficking in the region.

2009 - A huge trafficking ring in Taiwan was exposed – saving thousands of young girls from being forced to fake passports and be transported to the United States of America.

2014 - A study is conducted highlighting how in Sihanoukville, Cambodia, 26% of working boys *admitted* to engaging in sexual activities with adults in exchange for money or other benefits.

⁵ <https://researchhumantrafficking.wordpress.com/>



2015 - Around 2000 illegal Rohingya migrants – many of whom were children, were rescued off the shore of Indonesia.

2015 - The Vietnamese government prosecuted 442 traffickers, an increase in government action than all previous years.

Historical Analysis

Southeast Asia has had a unilaterally incompetent history with combating child smuggling. With the combination of a booming population and speedily growing economy, Southeast Asian nations have a hard time keeping their cybercrime activities and general population in check. While human trafficking rings run rampant, corruption and bribery often destabilize any efforts to prevent the spread of child smuggling. Nations such as Thailand, Indonesia, and Malaysia are deemed Tier 3 for child smuggling, meaning that they do not effectively instigate anti-trafficking legislation or policies.⁶ Minimal efforts are truly made to try and stop the heinous activities of child traffickers.

Due to the deep involvement in tourism in Southeast Asian nations, tourists create a inflation in demand for child prostitution and thus perpetuate a demand for illegal brothels and other black market activities. In certain Southeast Asian countries, a “virgin” bride or sexual companion is widely sought after. Some cultures believe that intercourse with a virgin will cure HIV, and others that it offers numerous health benefits.⁷ Lack of education drive the poorer inhabitants of rural areas to crave a better income in the cities, and this dangerous path leads to easily coerced individuals (being children) to falsely be led into illegal activities.

A study by UNICEF indicates that the most vulnerable children to trafficking are found in situations of travel. The mediterranean migration passages seem to be the most notorious for human trafficking targets, and 77% of children travelling these routes have reported direct instances of abuse, exploitation, or other forms of trafficking.⁸ As early as the mid-1990s, UNICEF estimated that around 200,000 child laborers, 70 percent of them boys, had been lured into Thailand from Burma, Laos, Cambodia, and Southern China.⁹ Tens of thousands are trafficked within their own borders. UNICEF says as many as 35 percent of sex workers in the Mekong River nations are under the age of 17.

Another important aspect of the child exploitation sector is the common use of children in sweatshops and factories. In these scenarios, there are now many more reports of exploitation for labour, begging,

⁶ <https://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/countries/2014/2267h,mss70.htm>

⁷ <https://www.jstor.org/stable/30000771>

⁸ <https://www.unicef.ca/en/child-trafficking>

⁹ <https://www.voanews.com/a/a-13-child-trafficking-prevalent-throughout-southeast-asia-67390462/382777.html>



and domestic work, not just prostitution as it was before.¹⁰ Off the coast of the Philippines, 40-60 children are found and saved every week from child labour.

The United Nations set a universal quota for human rights through accession to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948. Numerous human rights treaties have been created to acknowledge the basic rights of all peoples. Children have specific rights, emphasized in the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child, due to their vulnerable dependence. Children's rights apply to all children at all times, without exception. The provision and protection of children's Convention rights is the main priority of governments at all levels, and these bodies recognize the purpose and potential of the Convention is an ongoing, progressive dedication. The Convention on the Rights of the Child sets out these rights in 54 articles and in a set of Optional Protocols. Child trafficking, quite saliently, contradicts almost every value on this charter.

Due to the high demand for child slaves, both male and female children in Southeast Asia are equally impacted.¹¹ Sons and daughters strive to find funds to try and support their families. One of the single largest instances of child trafficking happened during the Rohingya crisis, where child traffickers took advantage of the vulnerability and confusion that arose from mass urgent immigration.¹²

Current Situation

Human trafficking is the third most populous and widespread international crime. Countries fail to make the distinction between migrant smuggling and human trafficking. Legislation and approaches should be decided accordingly. Human trafficking is an offense regarding the exploitation of a person to pursue things such as factorial labor or sex acts through the use of force, fraud, or coercion. This definition is reflected in international law, specifically in the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime*.¹³

Migrant smuggling on the other hand, involves the consent of the migrant to be smuggled into a foreign land or area.¹⁴ There are a few major factors leading to the perpetuation of child trafficking. Other than economic incentive, the pure efficiency of coercing small, impressionable children accentuates the nature of exploitative smugglers.

¹⁰ <https://www.csmonitor.com/2001/1212/p7s2-woap.html>

¹¹ <http://www.lightifycreative.org/blog-content/2016/8/7/trafficking-in-southeast-asia>

¹² <https://asiafoundation.org/tag/trafficking/>

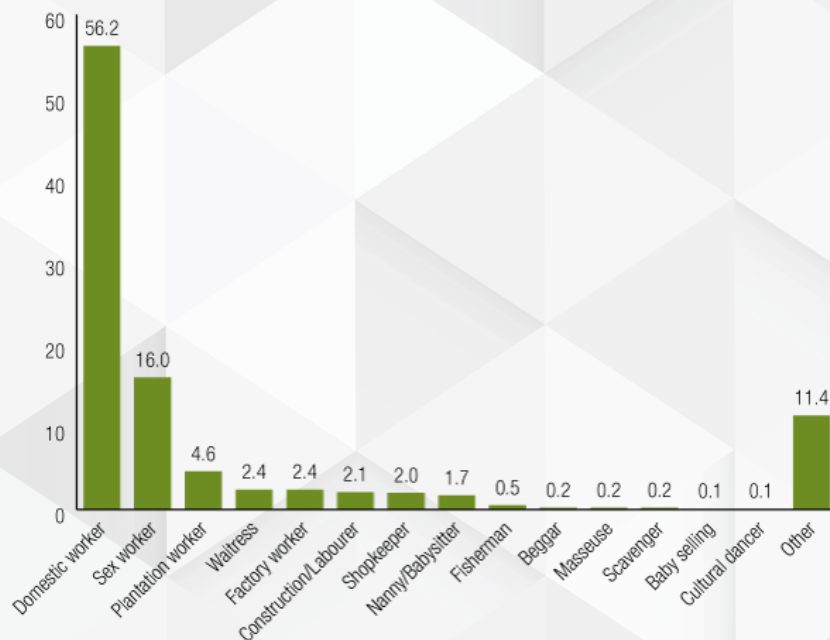
¹³ <https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/protocoltraffickinginpersons.aspx>

¹⁴ <https://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/fs/2017/272005.htm>



During recent periods, drug smuggling, (a once adult-centrist crime) has also been utilizing children as mules (a mule or courier is someone who personally smuggles contraband across a border as opposed to sending by mail, etc.). The organizers employ mules to reduce the risk of getting caught themselves.¹⁵ Cartels now specifically purchase trafficked children to further their reach on supply and demand – all while escaping the scrutiny of border patrol. Children are unique in the sense that they generally travel without suspicion and draw compassion from passerby people. On a related note, children are also used in this way as a part of the child urchin population. Child smugglers or purchasers will force children onto the street to beg for money all day, and snatch the funds away from them after they finish. Time and time again, children are abused and stolen and bought simply due to their innocence and innocuous manner, as well as their general physical size and weakness.

Ostensibly, child smuggling through the unilateral cooperation of Southeast Asian nations and their united taskforce should have a devastating impact to the child smuggling industry; however, corruption and bribery impede these metrics for success. In 2015, six Asian nations (China, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam) met up to discuss ways to combat child trafficking. While certain solutions were explored, corruption was never mentioned.¹⁶ The bribery and coercion wealthy smuggling businesses exert upon local or even provincial governments perpetuate the structural violence against susceptible youth. There are even judges and government officials who demand money for the escape of persecution.



*The occupation of smuggled children in Indonesia*¹⁷

¹⁵ <http://www.lockedup.co.za/what-is-a-drug-mule-and-why-do-people-do-this>

¹⁶ <https://news.vice.com/article/southeast-asia-has-a-plan-to-tackle-human-trafficking-but-theres-an-elephant-in-the-room>

¹⁷ <https://aic.gov.au/publications/tandi/tandi449>



When seeking refuge in another nation, refugee families and children are highly vulnerable to exploitation and trafficking. This situation is extenuated particularly when host countries fail to recognize their refugee (or asylum) status. Oftentimes, protracted refugee situations that span generations, or when repatriation, local integration and resettlement are not viable options trigger these types of situations. There have been some NGO reports of children from Myanmar being trafficked out of camps or camp vicinities in Thailand.

Thousands of refugees and migrants from Myanmar and Bangladesh attempt to seek refuge/escape into Thailand every single year, but a majority of these people end up in brutal jungle camps as the criminals try to extort money from relatives through ransoms and threats. Due to a lack in sufficient income, Southeast Asian children face many challenges in receiving proper education from early on, forcing them to begin working or sometimes willingly enter the human trafficking network from their early ages for financial support. “This is why it’s so difficult to eliminate trafficking,” Ahmed Sofian, a national coordinator of End Child Prostitution And Trafficking (ECPAT) Indonesia, tell us. It is an ingrained and vicious cycle that is almost impossible to be eradicated in specifically Southeast Asia.¹⁸

In 2003, the Philippines began the Anti Trafficking in Persons Act, and before that the Special Protection of Children Against Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act; the Act Providing for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour and Affording Stronger Protections for the Working Child; the Inter-Country Adoption Law; the Revised Penal Code; the Mail Order Bride Law; and the Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipino Act. All these legislations were implemented to try and ultimate achieve the standard of living without trafficking. The challenge now, as stated by UNICEF themselves, “is the extent to which these legal frameworks are harmonized and their implementation is in full conformity with international instruments and standards, in order to effectively prevent and respond to child trafficking and related abuse, exploitation and violence”.¹⁹

The proliferation of child smugglers in Southeast Asia is abundant – but they remain global leaders in efforts against child trafficking. The results of years and years of funding and discussion has produced results, even if at a high cost and mediocre efficiency, has linked to positive results. The main issue that UNICEF highlights is the faulty overall vision and comprehensive view that countries deploy. If more unison and cooperation were to be wielded in a unilateral effort to combat the trafficking of children, a more prevalent impact would be initiated.

The main issue with the battle against trafficking is not the lack of legislation, for numerous states have abundance of acts against the act of child trafficking; the true obstacle to impacting these effective frameworks simply seems to be the dedication to representing them. In theory, the numerous treaties

¹⁸ <https://munisc.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/Measures-to-Combat-Modern-Day-Human-Trafficking-in-Southeast-Asia.pdf>

¹⁹ https://www.unicef.org/protection/Unicef_EA_SEA_Trafficking_Report_Aug_2009_low_res.pdf



addressing child trafficking would be immensely devastating to the global crime organizations, but such issues like corruption, money laundering, lack of public pressure, and weak monitoring hinder such efforts from coming to fruition. The governments in Southeast Asia often fail to make such dedications a priority, instead turning to developmental and structural emphases. If and when children are freed from being child slaves, labourers and sex workers, long term repatriation and psychological assistance is needed – something nations have yet to focus on.

United Nations Involvement

The United Nations (UN) originally established UNICEF in order to maintain peace and begin an era of stability for children in emergencies around the entirety of post-World War 2 (WW2).²⁰ It was only in 1953 that UNICEF was truly recognized as an organ of the UN, and in 1959 the most renowned achievement of the organization was enacted: Declaration of the Rights of the Child. Originally, UNICEF was only commissioned by the United Nations to focus on children's health related emergencies, but in the 1960's they finally adopted the educational aspects of youth development.

The United Nations Children's Fund is one of several international agencies working to address child trafficking in Southeast Asia, supporting governments and even non-governmental organizations in instigating interventions in the region. Numerous interventions have been set into action at the federal level, which is built upon around a framework that promotes prevention, coordination and reintegration. Southeast Asia, in particular emphasis the Greater Mekong Subregion, is regarded as one of the leading regions in the world in terms of confronting the crime of human trafficking. Their achievements include a deepened and progressive understanding of the apoplexing issue, stronger bilateral and multilateral cooperation amongst numerous governments to prevent and respond to the smuggling of youth, improved protection of trafficked victims and holding the criminal perpetrators to justice.

Throughout Southeast Asia, various socio-economic and individual unquities often render children vulnerable to trafficking persist. Examples highlight poverty, family breakdown, the low status and role of children in their societies, lack of educational and viable employment opportunities, rapid economic growth and urbanization, gender inequality, discrimination, and the demand for illegal adoption, brides and sexual relations with children. The landmark Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC, 1989) brought to attention the horrendous impact of child trafficking, with a desperate call for "States Parties [to] take all appropriate, national bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent the abduction of, the sale of, or traffic in children for any purpose or in any form." Reintegrating these child victims requires victim identification, placing them in safe environments, granting them access to social services, health care, psychosocial support, and another introduction with family and community – only if it is proven to be in

²⁰ <https://www.jstor.org/stable/30018528>



their best interests. UNICEF attempts to solve these harrowing factors by supporting training of professionals working with children including social workers, health workers, governmental officials to effectively deal with the impact of trafficking.

Additionally, UNICEF checks governments in setting standards in dealing with child trafficking such as training responsible personnel on child friendly interviewing techniques.²¹

Seeking Resolution

In a direct statement from UNICEF, their approach to countering child trafficking is firmly rooted in a child rights framework and has been structured broadly around the following areas of intervention: prevention, protection, recovery and reintegration, and coordination and cooperation at the local, national, bilateral and regional levels. Some common strategies have been employed across the region, such as law reform; policy development, including NPAs; bilateral/ multilateral cooperation and joint action plans; strengthening of criminal justice systems; and institutional capacity building. With UNICEF's support, several countries have piloted and promoted a variety of innovative models for community-based prevention, recovery and reintegration services, social behaviour change, and child participation and empowerment.

Some common approaches have been established across the region, such as the promotion of legislative reform, development and implementation of National Plans of Action (NPAs), engagement in local and national level situational analysis research, and support for bilateral and regional Memoranda of Understanding (MoU).

In addition, several UNICEF country offices have piloted and promoted a variety of innovative models for community-based prevention, strengthening recovery and reintegration services, and empowering children and young people. Poor legal and regulatory frameworks, weak law enforcement, under-resourced social welfare services, limited capacity of service providers and the lack of recognition of or respect for children's fundamental rights have adversely impacted the lives of millions of children in the region. The means by which children are trafficked are likely to alter, with a veritable impact on child trafficking dynamics. One key reason for this is the growing use of new technologies. The interconnectedness of people across countries via social networking sites, chat rooms, Voice-Over Internet Protocol (VOIP), and e-mail will continue to thrive as the Internet becomes more accessible and communications technology becomes increasingly mobile. Cases of trafficking of Thai women and girls to Japan via contact over the Internet have been documented, and there are reports of Korean women being 'lured' to the US through advertisements and websites for the purposes of involuntary prostitution.

²¹ https://www.unicef.org/protection/57929_58005.html



NGOs

COSA, Destiny Rescue and Daughters of Cambodia are all examples of NGOs that combat child trafficking. Polaris, Hand of Hope, Agape International Missions, and Love146 can also be researched as potential pathways to take this motion. They all draw funds and volunteers to further the fight against child smuggling.²²

NPA

National Plans of Action have been a regularly visited solution in the field of ending child trafficking. They often result in a structured and detailed plan, but aren't necessarily heavily enforced – if at all. National Plans of Action also lack the aforementioned global cooperation and overarching view that such sensitive issues demand.²³ The Philippines, Thailand, China, Indonesia and numerous other Asian nations all have such plans in 'action'. Another innovative idea UNICEF has brainstormed in accordance with nations such as China, the integration of self defense within common school curriculums. These mechanisms are emphasized for the female gender, and call upon professionals to aid the instruction of their journey on self sustained protection.²⁴

Fighting Corruption

Recently, human trafficking and corruption have both been criminal activities that many countries have devoted many resources to terminating. In fact, international legal instruments, treaties, resolutions, and organizations have been negotiated and ratified by over 140 countries to combat these issues. In addition, various programmes, technical cooperation projects, awareness-raising campaigns, research reports, and training handbooks have all been implemented to foster the initiation of international cooperation strategies and help nations address the two crimes effectively. However, efforts have concentrated mostly on the two occurrences as independent actors. Despite corruption being cited as a key player in the trafficking of persons, an exact strategy that first deconstructs corruption within governments to efficientize combating human trafficking has not yet been set into motion. Thus, the elimination of corruption to halt trafficking is a historically grounded, not yet pursued solution.

Reintegration

After children are rescued, there is still the issue of their entrance back into society. Oftentimes, children have a hard time trusting adults and such figures in their life again; their abuse has built a psychological shadow inhibiting them from being able to fully feel secure.

²² <http://investvine.com/modern-day-slavery-in-southeast-asia-thailand-and-cambodia/>

²³ https://commons.allard.ubc.ca/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1246&context=fac_pubs

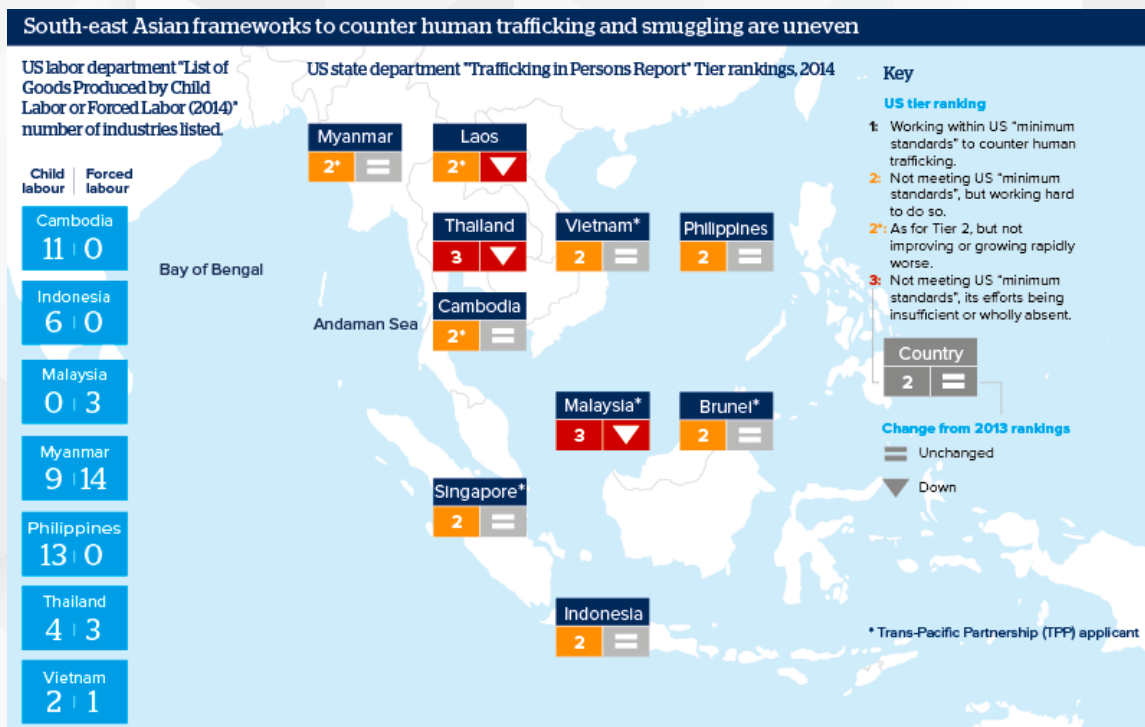
²⁴ https://www.unicef.org/protection/Unicef_EA_SEA_Trafficking_Report_Aug_2009_Low_res.pdf



Ultimately, the proliferation of child smuggling is not just an “issue” or a “crime”. It is a real world, current devastating impact upon millions of families, mothers, fathers, siblings and relatives. Child smuggling creates havoc and pain, and should be treated as a delicate subject with humane approaches.

Bloc Positions

In Southeast Asia, nations generally understand the broad issue of child smuggling. Within this region, there lies a multitude of tiers that which countries are rated – tier 1 indicates successful exemplary willingness to combat the proliferation of child smugglers, tier 2 indicates progress, and tier 3 represents a lack in action and motivation to battle against the trafficking of children. Certain countries have more children smuggled out, and certain countries receive more of these victims. While essentially all southeastern nations have joined an NPA in the stand against trafficking, these countries have adapted to the legislations and guidelines in different ways.



The United States Analysis on the Tiers of Each Southeast Asian Nation²⁵

Thailand

Within the most populous smuggling-related areas, Thailand is the most wealthy country in the region, with its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) accounting for 91 per cent of the combined GDP of the four Mekong countries (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Thailand). This makes it a desirable destination for those searching for better economic opportunities and a society of stability. Thailand is now

²⁵ <https://aic.gov.au/publications/tandi/tandi449>



moving up the tier towards the highest level, and has joined hands with UNICEF in trying to combat child trafficking.

Myanmar

In Myanmar, recent activities have indicated that people have actually been mobilizing child soldiers. Reports of the trafficking and forced recruitment of children for active combat, support roles such as mine clearance and spying, as well as for the purposes of sexual exploitation by adult combatants have been documented. Myanmar is recognized as a tier 3 nation.

Cambodia

The child sex industry is one of the most outstanding evils within Cambodia. Children are either local or shipped in to feed the growing tourist (or even local) pedophilia. In fact, United States officials have even been found to have travelled for this very purpose to Cambodia. In commonplace markets, children work daily as child labourers. Quite clearly, Cambodia is a tier 3 country.

Malaysia

As a tier 2 country, Malaysia does have numerous enacted efforts to combat child trafficking. Malaysia has a repeating issue with considerable numbers of refugees, including ones from the Aceh province in Indonesia, as well as Muslim Rohingya refugees from Myanmar. Internally displaced children also face the problems of poverty, discrimination and inadequate protections. Both groups of children will likely migrate through numerous irregular smuggling channels, thus exponentially increasing their risks of additional or other exploitation and trafficking.

Westernized Countries

As in the Status Quo, many western states send donations in order to aid the fight against child smuggling. Many international agencies are headed/overseen by western liberal democracies, and oftentimes need their systems of organization and overview.

Discussion Questions

1. What is the general relation of child smugglers to your country? Is it a target for acquiring children, or a centre for the sales? Or perhaps a simple trafficking route?
2. How can you stop the unique relative problem of child smuggling in your country?
3. What is the estimated amount of children smuggled each year in your nation?
4. What are the current legislations in place in your country? Are there possibly any in the workings?



5. What other countries are currently the leading example of preventing child smuggling?
6. What is the reason child smugglers exist? (profit, easy targets, etcetera)
7. What are the local, federal, and global scales of prevention?
8. How does corruption in countries affect child smuggling?

Further Reading

<https://www.unicef.ca/en/child-trafficking>

https://www.unicef.org/protection/Unicef_EA_SEA_Trafficking_Report_Aug_2009_low_res.pdf

https://www.fairobserver.com/region/north_america/combating-sex-trafficking-history/

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