

Trafficking

Child trafficking affects children throughout the world, in both industrialized and developing countries. Trafficked children are subjected to prostitution, forced into marriage or illegally adopted; they provide cheap or unpaid labour, work as house servants or beggars, are recruited into armed groups and are used for sports. Trafficking exposes children to violence, sexual abuse and HIV infection and violates their rights to be protected, grow up in a family environment and have access to education.

A 'child victim of trafficking' is any person under 18 who is recruited, transported, transferred, harboured or received for the purpose of exploitation, either within or outside a country. The use of illicit means, including violence or fraud, is irrelevant. Ending trafficking will require international, regional and national cooperation. Root causes – poverty, discrimination, exclusion and violence – need to be addressed along with the demand side.

FACTS AND FIGURES

- The invisible and clandestine nature of trafficking and the lack of strong data collection make it difficult to know the global number of child victims. However, according to the latest estimates available, some 1.2 million children are trafficked worldwide every year.¹
- In East Asia and the Pacific, most trafficking is into child prostitution, though some children are also recruited for agricultural and industrial work. In South Asia, trafficking is often related to debt bondage.²
- In Europe, children are mainly trafficked from east to west, reflecting the demand for cheap labour and child prostitution.

BUILDING A PROTECTIVE ENVIRONMENT FOR CHILDREN

Government commitment and capacity

To protect child victims of trafficking, governments must ratify international legal standards that

HUMAN RIGHTS

The **Convention on the Rights of the Child** (1989) asks 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" (Article 35) and to "promote physical and psychological recovery and reintegration of a child victim" (Article 39).

Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (2002) on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography further defines these standards. The optional protocol to the **UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime** (2000), known as the Palermo Protocol, for the first time defines trafficking in human beings. **ILO Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour** (1999) includes child trafficking.

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.

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 centres that help exploited children re-enter society.

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Achieving MDG 1 – to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger – will eliminate the conditions that are a root cause of trafficking. Because this dangerous human rights violation prevents a child from going to school and can lead to infection with sexually transmitted diseases, protecting children from trafficking will support universal primary education (MDG 2) and help halt and reverse the spread of AIDS (MDG 6).

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.

EXAMPLES OF UNICEF IN 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 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 follow-up to this initiative, in 2006, UNICEF helped organize the first ever workshop on combating child trafficking in the **Arab world**. Nine countries were represented at the event: Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen.

Notes

¹ International Labour Organization, *A Future without Child Labour*, ILO, Geneva, 2002, p. 32.

² United Nations Children's Fund, *The State of the World's Children 2006: Excluded and invisible*, UNICEF, New York, 2005, p. 50.

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