

BVBARRSMUN 2018



UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND



Letter from the Executive Board

Dear Delegates,

It is with immense pleasure that we welcome you to the UNICEF here at BVBARRS Model

United Nations 2018 . We are extremely delighted to be serving as the Executive Board members of this committee and hope to see you engage in heated debate,

deliberations and discussions. We shall be looking at your foreign policy and will be judging you through difficult, strict and important criteria. Don't let this intimidate you because this is essential, because the lives of people are at stake. This committee requires lot of thinking and the ability to take quick decisions .

This Study Guide will just help you understand what exactly the agenda is about .

Hope to see you in engaging debate soon !

Regards ,

Deepshika (Chairperson)

Kyathi (vice chair)

Sharan Veluri (Co-Vice chair)

What Is Child Trafficking?

Trafficking in children (persons under the age of 18 years) is defined in Article 3 of the Trafficking Protocol (UN 2000) as involving two elements—an action, in the form of recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, which is undertaken for the purpose of exploitation.

Trafficking in the Asia-Pacific

Children are vulnerable to many forms of abuse and exploitation and have long been victims of trafficking for the purpose labour exploitation. There has been some analysis of trafficking of children in Asia, where trafficking persists despite significant prevention efforts, however, comparatively little is known about trafficking in the Pacific. Given that over one-third of the population in the Pacific region is under 15 years of age, anecdotal reports of circumstances which may amount to trafficking raise concerns for the large youth population in the Pacific Islands. Further, although there have been no prosecutions for child trafficking in Australia, the risk experienced by children within the Asia-Pacific region is relevant to responses in Australia and in supporting the development of improved inter-country responses across the region.

Child Trafficking In Asia

Asia is known to be a region of origin, transit and destination for people trafficking. Southeast Asia in particular has long been recognised as a significant source of trafficked persons. Regional characteristics, such as high levels of intra-regional (and largely irregular) migration, extensive land borders and disparities in economic, employment and education opportunities enable the trafficking of people in Asia. Reported forms of child trafficking in the region include various forms of bonded and exploitative labour.

Child Trafficking In Arab States

One of the most predominant worst forms of child labour in the Arab States is child trafficking, and efforts to address the issue are underway in several countries. The Government of Yemen has signed trafficking agreements with neighbouring countries, provided training to security and border officials on how to recognize and care for trafficked children, raised awareness among

parents about the dangers of child trafficking, and established a reception and rehabilitation centre on the border with Saudi Arabia for returned child victims. The United Arab Emirates is trying to return children involved in camel racing, many of them victims of trafficking, back to their home countries. The draft Constitution of Iraq includes prohibitions on trafficking of children.

The role of demand

Demand for cheap labour and various other factors, drives the trafficking of children (UNICEF 2009). Demand for child labour is driven by the fact that children are cheaper to employ, easier to manipulate and control, and unlikely to seek protection through industrial processes. They can be made to undertake undesirable work, such as in the Thai fishing industry or making bricks in Vietnam (UNICEF 2009). Some forms of work are suited to children's smaller physical stature, for example, camel jockeys in the United Arab Emirates and other Gulf countries (UNICEF 2008).

The conclusion

While a greater amount of information regarding the trafficking of children in the Asia-Pacific region has become available through the activities of governments, non-government organisations and researchers in recent years, there remains a need to strengthen the evidence base on child trafficking, particularly in relation to achieving greater conceptual clarity and examining causes.

As demonstrated through the UNICEF survey of trafficking experts, interpretations of what constitutes trafficking vary markedly. Unclear definitions can lead to unclear or inadequate responses. This can be addressed through closer examination of the areas where opinions diverge regarding what is, and is not, child trafficking. However, narrowly defining child trafficking may result in the undermining of children's rights as enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNICEF 2009) and may act as a barrier to effective child protection systems.

The influence of Non-State Actors

On January 15, a video surfaced on the Internet that depicted a 10-year-old Kazakh boy using a gun to execute two Russian members of the Islamic State

of Iraq and al-Sham (ISIS) who had been accused of being spies. ISIS claimed ownership of the video, although it has not yet been authenticated. Only a few days earlier, twin suicide bombings rocked northern Nigeria, involving three girls, who appeared to have been only 10 years old, all wearing explosives that may have been remotely detonated by members of Boko Haram. A year before, a nine-year-old girl named Spozhmai, who is the sibling of an Afghan Taliban commander, was detained at a border checkpoint in Kandahar. Rather than go through with her mission, she confessed to the authorities that she had been forced to wear a suicide belt.

The exploitation of children by terrorist groups is not new, but groups such as ISIS, Boko Haram, and the Pakistani Taliban are increasingly using children to carry out their activities. The move is strategic as it is shocking. It provides heightened media attention and allows terrorist groups to groom more loyal members. Children are easier to indoctrinate and less likely to resist, since they do not yet fully understand their own mortality. Moreover, because children appear less suspicious, using them often leads to more successful missions. On the other hand, the use of children may also indicate that the group is having difficulty in recruiting adults—the fact that Boko Haram has kidnapped children to use them as suicide bombers may be an indication of the group's weakness, not its strength.

Other Reference links :-

<https://www.inc.com/encyclopedia/employment-of-minors.html>

<https://aic.gov.au/publications/tandi/tandi415>

<https://foreignpolicy.com/2014/06/12/child-labor-is-declining-worldwide-but-its-thriving-in-these-six-countries/>

<https://goodweave.org/the-issue/laws/>

<https://www.ilo.org/ipec/Regionsandcountries/Africa/lang--en/index.htm>

<https://www.ilo.org/asia/areas/child-labour/lang--en/index.htm>

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