

Child Trafficking & Exploitation / Modern Slavery

Strategic Discussion

ALLIANCE PROGRAM COMMITTEE

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Modern Slavery and Child Trafficking

Modern slavery is an umbrella term that started being used around 2012. The UN definition is *“the recruitment, transportation, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of 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”*.

Child slavery: Child slavery is the enforced exploitation of a child for their labour for someone else’s gain. It does not necessarily involve transportation.

Child trafficking according to UNICEF is defined as *involving transporting, recruiting or harbouring people for the purpose of exploitation, using violence, threats or coercion*. When children are trafficked, no violence, deception or coercion needs to be involved, trafficking is merely the act of transporting or harbouring them for exploitative work. When away from their families, they are at the mercy of their employers.

Exploitation: Abuse of a child where some form of remuneration is involved or whereby the perpetrators benefit in some manner.

Types of Child Trafficking & Exploitation



Child labour: Child labour hinders children's education and development. Child labour tends to be undertaken when the child is in the care of their parents.

Child marriage: When a child didn't give their consent to a marriage, is exploited or not they are able to leave, that child is in modern slavery.

Children in armed conflict: Children forced to take part in armed conflicts, including soldiers, porters and girls taken as "wives" for militia.

Debt bonded labour: happens when people give themselves into modern slavery as security against a loan or when they inherit a debt from a relative.

Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children: a commercial transaction that involves the sexual exploitation of a child, such as the prostitution or pornography.

Forced begging: is a form of labour trafficking, where children are coerced through intimidation, threats, and punishments and forced to beg for money.

Children on the Move: While not all children on the move are trafficked, children on the move refers to children moving for a variety of reasons voluntarily or involuntarily within or between countries with or without their parents or other primary care givers and whose movement might place them at risk of economic or sexual exploitation, abuse, neglect and violence.



How Big is the Problem?

10 million children in slavery, trafficking, and other forms of forced labour worldwide.

(ILO, 2017)

151.6 million are estimated to be in child labour

(ILO, 2017)

300,000 children are estimated to serve as child soldiers, some even younger than 10 years old

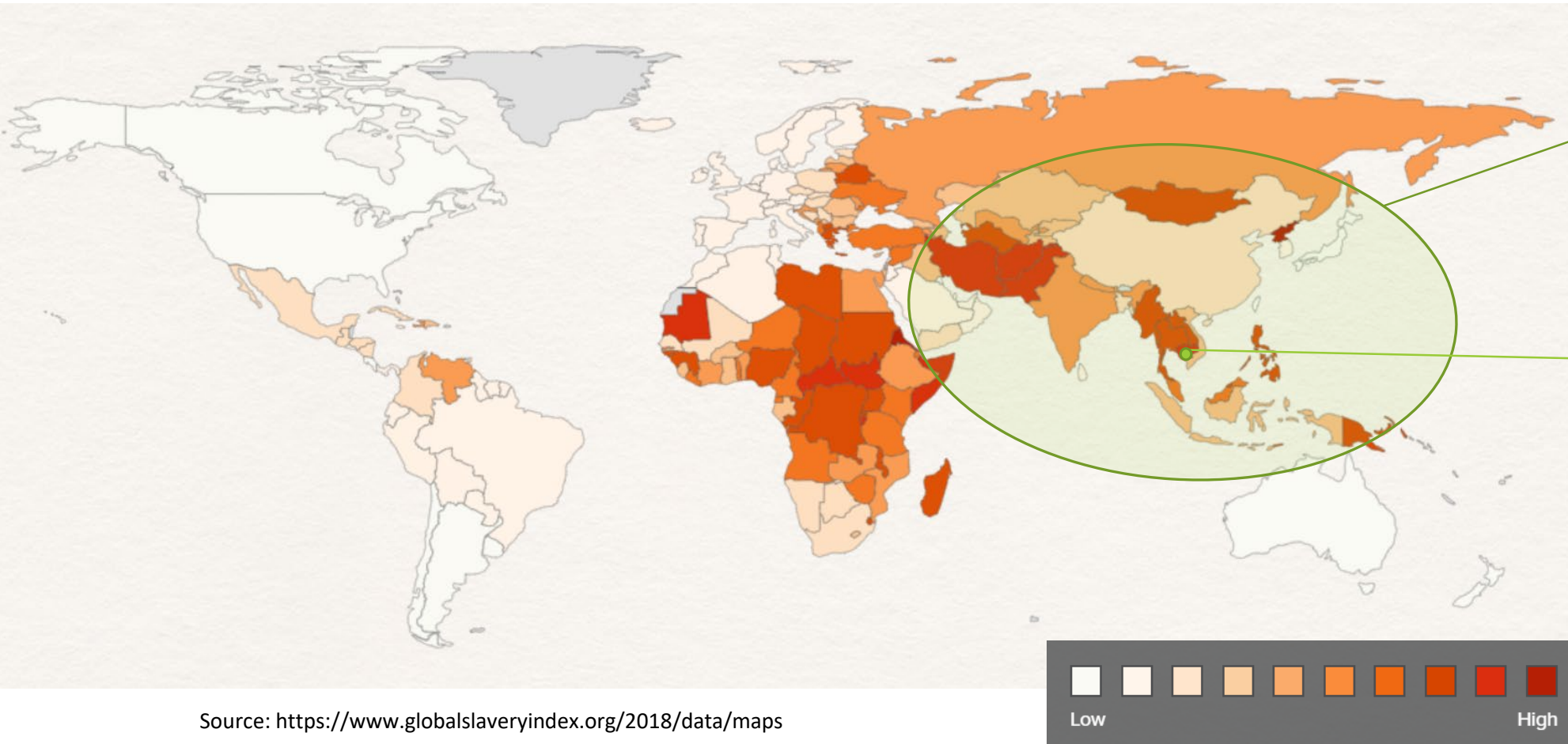
(UNICEF, 2016)

15.5 million children are in domestic work worldwide – the overwhelming majority of them are girls

(ILO, 2013)

- Anti-trafficking industry suffers from lack of data
- “Hard data” and statistics on trafficking, even if they are systematically collected, reliable, interoperable and fully comparable, are an **indication of the anti-trafficking response in a particular jurisdiction or region, not of prevalence of the trafficking phenomenon.**
- Difficult to determine what interventions are impacting trafficking.

Where Does Child Trafficking & Exploitation Happen?



Source: <https://www.globalslaveryindex.org/2018/data/maps>

10 top countries
(prevalence rates)

- 1. North Korea**
2. Eritrea
3. Burundi
4. Central African Republic
5. Afghanistan
6. Mauritania
- 7. South Sudan**
8. Pakistan
- 9. Cambodia**
10. Iran

Preconditions that Lead to Child Trafficking & Exploitation

Poverty

Corruption

Systemic
(not bad apples)

Weak legal system

Permissive
environment

Weak borders

Fragmented
coordination and
lack of focus

Marginalised groups

Alignment with SDGs

SDG 8.7

Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.

SDG 4.1

Ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

SDG 16

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

SDG 16.2

End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children

Alignment with Inspire Strategies

INSPIRE Strategy 1

Implementation & enforcement of laws

Supports villages in incorporating child labour and child rights issues into annual community development plans

INSPIRE Strategy 2

Norms and values

Mobilizes local volunteer groups to create community awareness on child labour

INSPIRE Strategy 5

Income and economic strengthening

Supports vulnerable families to diversify their income sources and improve their food security

INSPIRE Strategy 7

Education and life skills

The program provides education support to children at risk and vocational skills training to youth

Intervention Models Used to End Child Trafficking & Exploitation

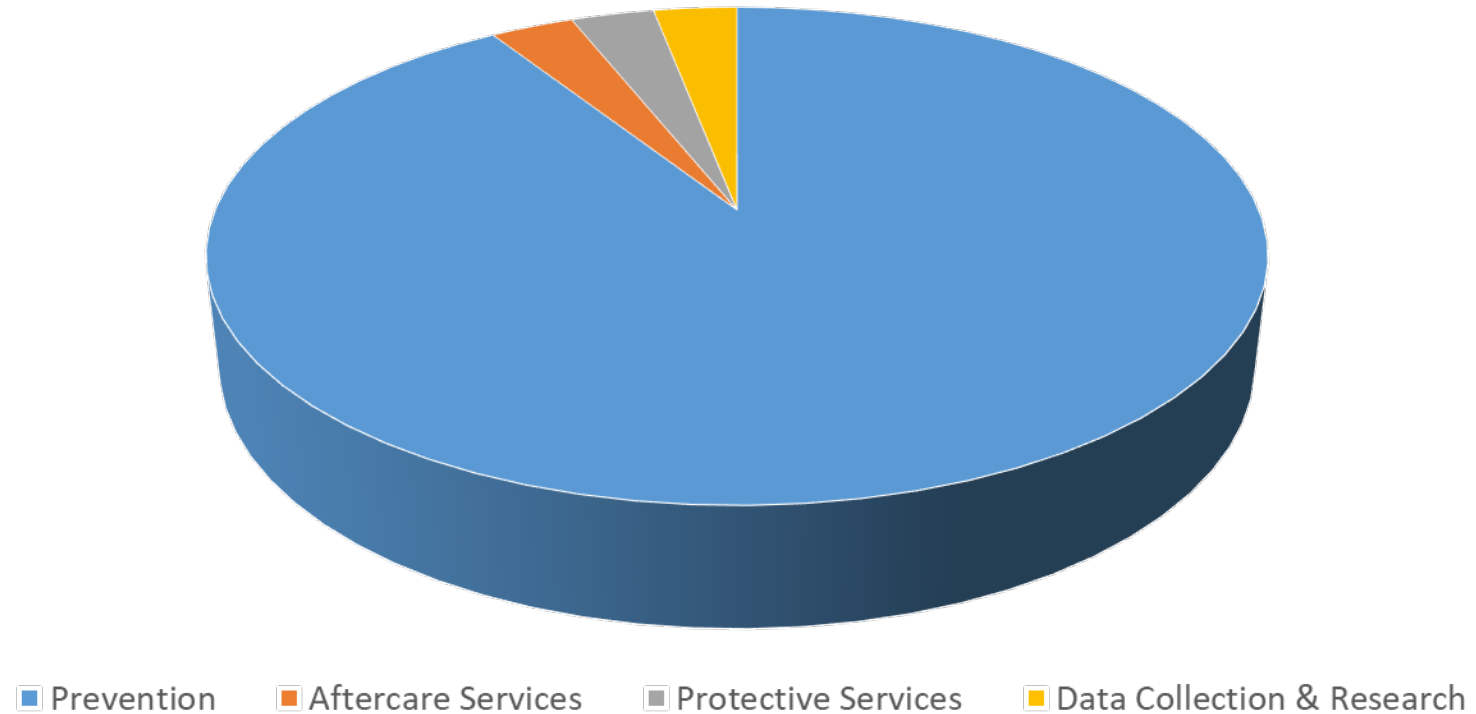
- **Prevention**
- **Protective services**
- **Aftercare services**
- **Strategic litigation/legislation**
- **Frontline capacity building**
- **Research/ data collection**
- **Supply chain/ legislative change**

Examples from ChildFund Programs

Country	Program	Inspire Strategy	Intervention Model
Bangladesh	Education for working children	Education and life skills	Prevention
Benin	Second chance schooling for working children in market places	Education and life skills	Prevention, Aftercare Services
Bolivia	Program supports a safe and gender-sensitive learning environment for the critical issue of ‘commercial sexual violence’.	Safe environments	Prevention
Burkina Faso	Anti-trafficking prevention program for girls 20 villages in Boucle de Mouhoun region including peer education, combatting social norms and parental programs.	Education and life skills; Parent and caregiver support; Norms and values	Prevention
Cambodia	Pilot project in 16 villages in partnership with CSO & National Council of Child Trafficking (NCCT). CT Prevention/protection (using CFC community based child protection mechanism). Strengthening formal structures (council, police) and informal groups (community, youth, children’s groups)	Parent and caregiver support	Prevention, Frontline Capacity Building, Research
Central America	Prevention of unsafe migration	Education and life skills;	Prevention
India	STOP Child Marriage NOW campaign; Combatting child trafficking through livelihoods	Education and life skills; Income and economic livelihoods	Prevention
Mali	Life skills and protection for girl domestic labourers	Education and life skills	Prevention
Nepal	Child marriage community awareness raising	Education and life skills	Prevention
Philippines	In consortium with WV, programming to combat child labour in sugarcane industry, including education to support at-risk children, assistance to families for alternate income, and advocacy/ collaboration with Filipino gov. & industry to integrate child labour prevention into policies, guidelines and training.	Education and life skills; Income and economic livelihoods	Prevention
Vietnam	Systems strengthening (Hagar two provinces) working directly with girls who are in the risk zone and involve their whole community – parents, authorities and schools; Prevention of online abuse in at-risk provinces equipping children and youth with skills, knowledge and tools to safely navigate the online world.	Education and life skills; Response and support services	Prevention; Aftercare Services

Current Programming Focus

Intervention Models



Alignment & Opportunities

	Intervention Models	Opportunities			
		Strategic Alignment	Capacity	Funding	Geography
Current Programming Focus	Prevention	+++	+++	+++	+
	Protective Services; and Aftercare Services	++	+	++	+
Current Programming Gaps	Strategic Litigation/Legislation; Frontline Capacity Building; Research/Data Collection; and Supply Chain/Legislative Change	+		+	+

+ = low
 ++ = medium
 +++ = high

Options for Future Programming on Child Trafficking & Exploitation

Interventions could build on current approaches to:

- Option 1: Continuing what we are doing but with improved documentation.
- **Option 2: Child trafficking is identified as a priority intervention area within a broader EVAC strategy.**
- Option 3: Trafficking is prioritized as a specific strategic priority for Alliance in a new strategic plan.

Discussion: Strategic Questions

1. Benefits and challenges of using the term *modern slavery* or *child trafficking & exploitation*?
2. How does our current work and technical capacity position us to expand in the child trafficking & exploitation space?
3. What areas of child trafficking & child exploitation are we not suited to or pose a risk?
4. Does the preferred APC option make sense?



THANK YOU!