

Child Trafficking & Slavery

Strategic Discussion

KATE KENNEDY, VIA ADVISORY

History of Discussion

Today's purpose:

- Learn more about child slavery typology and prevalence
- Discuss terms child slavery and trafficking
- Review some of work happening in Alliance
- Look at possible future programs
- Alignment to SDG's & Inspire Strategies
- Identify next steps / agreed actions for future/ preparedness for strategic plan



Typology of child slavery

Child labour: Child labour is not slavery, but nevertheless 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 within it or is not able to leave, that child is in 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 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.

Child slavery and child trafficking

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.

Modern slavery is an umbrella term that started being used around 2012 and is now widely used by DFID, US State Department and DFAT. Often it is used in conjunction with child trafficking.

Child trafficking. Trafficking involves 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.

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

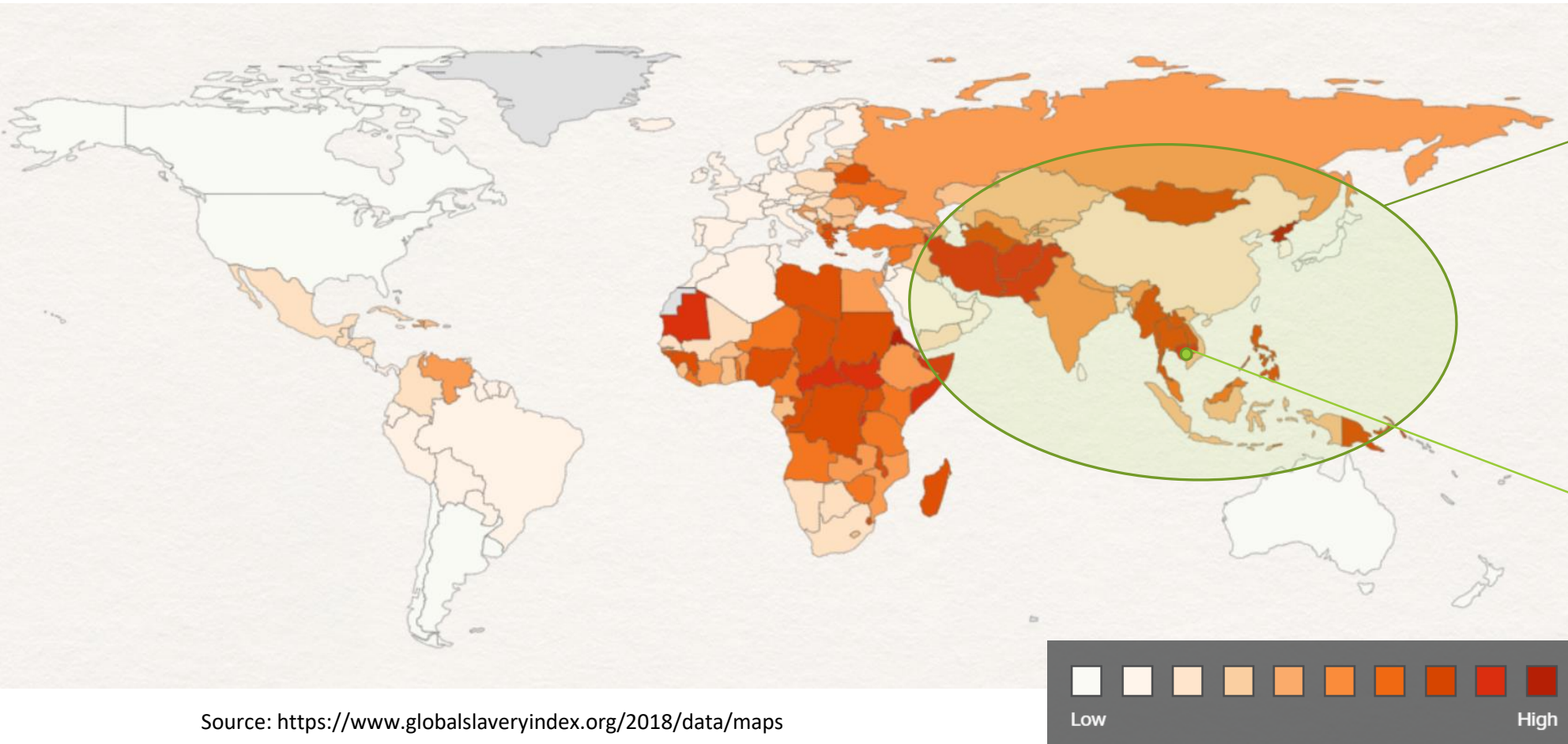
(UNICEF, 2016)

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

(ILO, 2013)

- Anti-slavery 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 slavery.

Where does slavery happen?



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

Asia-Pacific
2/3 of the estimated 45.8 million people trapped in modern-day slavery are in the region

Cambodia
Source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children subjected to forced labor and sex trafficking

- Ranked 9th globally
- Est. 261,000 ppl living in slavery

Preconditions that lead to child slavery

Poverty

Corruption

Systemic
(not bad apples)

Weak legal system

Permissive
environment

Weak borders

Fragmented
coordination and
lack of focus

Marginalised groups

What is needed to end child slavery?

- Systemic interventions
- Active police, legal system to create (training, compliance, strong law)
- Empowered frontline CSO's and NGO's
- Increased co-ordination
- More data & research
- Funding

What
Intervention
models
are used to end
slavery

- **Prevention**
Swipe safe
- **Protective services**
Police, AFP, UNODC
- **Aftercare services**
Hagar Vietnam
- **Strategic litigation/legislation**
HTLC
- **Frontline capacity building**
Freedom Fund, Free the slaves, Anti Slavery international
- **Research/ data collection**
Cambodia inception report
- **Supply chain/ legislative change**
Verite, KTC

What existing ChildFund programming could be considered to end child slavery?

- Bolivia** Program supports a safe and gender-sensitive learning environment for the critical issue of '**commercial sexual violence**'.
- Burkina Faso** **Anti-trafficking prevention program for girls** 20 villages in Boucle de Mouhoun region. Inc. Peer to peer education, combatting social norms and parental programs.
- 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)
- Philippines** CF Philippines, through consortium with WV, **programming to combat child labour in sugarcane industry**, inc. 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.
- 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.
- Australia** Advocacy about **orphanage tourism** and MSA.
- Swipe safe** Prevention of **online abuse** in at-risk provinces providing safe knowledge.

Where could we do increased CS work

Based on annual State Department TIP report (<https://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/>). recommendations to Tier 2 and Tier 2 Watchlist countries the following additional focus areas could be considered:

West Africa: child trafficking across borders of the Gambia, Guinea, Sierra Leone, and Senegal. This includes forced child begging and international child trafficking to the Middle East.

India: Commercial sex trafficking and forced labor from West Bengal to Maharashtra and Kolkata, among other states.

Ethiopia: Trafficking for forced labor of girls from rural to urban areas as domestic servants.

Cambodia: Proposed Child anti Trafficking – inception report
Inception report

What more could CF do to support end of child slavery?

Interventions could build on current approaches to:

- strengthen community-based child protection systems
- Use strong relationships with governments to support reduction in child trafficking through improved prevention, identification, and response.
- Prevention through education with vulnerable families working with school/ community leaders to identify early trafficking signs ie.: Recruiters
- Support increased access to school and safe economic livelihood opportunities
- Establish early warning mechanisms with shopkeepers, hotels, bus depots, etc. to identify and immediately refer to services.
- Train police, border, and customs officials to identify victims and intervene safely.
- Strengthen capacity of social services to provide support to victims and follow up on at risk children.

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

Suitability: pros and cons

AREA

- 1. Geography
- 2. Capacity
- 3. Strategic alignment
- 4. Funding

COMMENT

1. CF already operational in many TIP high prevalence countries. Prevalence studies & peer activity needed so not to duplicate.
2. Regionally determined. Shared focus/ program development/activity/product would be beneficial for impact and organisation positioning.
3. Important to isolate targeted interventions that don't duplicate and respond strategically to need in countries.
4. Funding has steadily grown in area. U.N. data anti-slavery spending by the 35-member OECD surpassed \$400 million in 2013 and has grown steadily since. Private funding

Discussion: Some of the strategic questions

1. Shall we use the term slavery or trafficking?
2. Is child slavery a deviation from our existing work or are we already doing it under different categorisation? I.e ECAC or safe migration
3. How do we review / identify what unique contributions can we make into the global effort to end child slavery?
4. Should child slavery be key focus of the new strategy?
5. How would we fund it? Should funding dictate what we do?
6. What are the opportunities ? Why would we or why would we focus on child slavery?
7. What areas of child slavery are we not suited too?
8. What countries should we work in? Or not work in?

Discussion:
What are next
steps?

Decision making process

More formal report

Integrating into Strategic process?

Sector/ country gap analysis?

Options report (Are there scaleable transferable ideas?)

Pilot(s) (should we test something)

Funding options



THANK YOU!