

XXXIII

TECMUN

Office of the United
Nations High
Commissioner for Human
Rights

Delegados, jueces, embajadores, ministros, fiscales y compañeros:

Son diversas las acciones que nos llevan a corromper la paz y obstaculizar el crecimiento; sin embargo, hay dos actitudes que considero las más perjudiciales para nuestro progreso: la ignorancia y la indiferencia. A mi parecer, una más grave que la otra. La primera se resume en la falta de información y conocimientos sobre conceptos, que sin importar el nivel de dificultad, son vitales para el desarrollo del ser humano, así como la negligencia de las personas de adquirir estos conocimientos inclusive cuando tienen un deber moral o legal. La segunda, y la más grave, se basa en el comportamiento indistinto ante las situaciones que nos afectan tanto individualmente como colectivamente, sin importar el conocimiento adquirido acerca de éstas. Se puede tener la información, pero predomina la inactividad. Ambas representan el mayor peligro para nuestro futuro y lamentablemente están cada vez más presentes, en todos los sectores y en todas las edades.

Todos somos un engrane, que sin importar el tamaño, es fundamental para el funcionamiento de un reloj. En este caso, de una sociedad. Si un engrane falla, el sistema completo cae. Las acciones que decidas llevar a cabo, o la falta de éstas, van a dictar tu porvenir y el de tus alrededores. No se trata de esperar a que alguien tome riendas en el asunto con la convicción de que la decisión que tome, sea la más apta para un futuro del cual eres protagonista. No se trata de estar a la espera de tiempos mejores con la ilusión de que en algún momento llegarán. Se trata de crear y trabajar por un futuro en el que el diálogo y el intercambio de ideas está presente en todos los sectores y en todas las edades; en el que la gente quiera estar informada para poder ser partícipe en la toma de decisiones.

Debemos dejar de ser espectadores del cambio si realmente queremos ver un progreso y empezar a ser intérpretes de nuestro propio futuro. Aprovecha la oportunidad que se te presenta el día de hoy y las herramientas que te brinda TECMUN para trabajar por un futuro en el que la participación ciudadana y la responsabilidad social son los actores principales que van a dictaminar las decisiones que va a llevar a esta sociedad, a este gran reloj, a trabajar de la manera más efectiva posible.

Gisela Anahí Lima Castillo
Subsecretaria General de la Asamblea General
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Dear delegate,

I can't find the right words to convey all my thoughts, I can simply refer to you in a way that I would have liked them to do with me. My experience may not be considered vast, but experience doesn't make us any more wise or less lost; the carrying out of a decision, yes. That's why I can tell you that the years have taught me countless life lessons; one of them is to persevere in the search for one's own beliefs, even when that implies imposing oneself.

Being part of TECMUN has not taught me anything more important than being afraid is all right and you can turn it into a super power if you wish, because fear not only brings cruelty and cowardice, it can make you smarter, stronger and braver; taking you to face things you never imagined. Therefore, I believe that the best advice I could give you is to not be afraid to feel fear and to use its power to face the things you fear.

This is an established challenge so that you can improve the solutions of the current scenarios in the real world, I know it is difficult to make the ideas, proposals and thoughts come together, however, there is something that I'm sure of and is that in this forum there are people with the same desire and ideal to change the world.

In current days, people like you, with the desire to change their environment are in danger of extinction, so I would like to ask you to give your best, all your energy, all your motivation and not only seek a prize, but look for something more, a change in yourself from the depths of your being, because to be able to transcend in life we all need to have conviction, passion for what we do, and so, the rest will only come.

Today you have decided to be part of a change, which will be reflected tomorrow.

Arantxa Carrillo Ibarra
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
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Outline of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (hereinafter referred to as OHCHR) was established on 1993 by the United Nations General Assembly. It officially recognises forty seven countries as members of the committee, noting that Sweden, Netherlands, United States of America and Norway represent the largest donors to said committee. The main objectives to which the OHCHR strive to, are those intended to develop and oversee the proper application and promotion of human rights, ensuring that both governments and added organisms support a cooperative action towards common goals.

Topic A

Efforts to guarantee the integrity and improving of life quality for the Rohingya crisis in Bangladesh frontier

*By: Arantxa Carrillo Ibarra
Vanessa Castro de la Cruz*

Introduction

Myanmar (formerly known as Burma) is a country situated in Asia which has been involved in a civil crisis due to the crescent conflict between the buddhist population and the muslim minority. Since 1982, the deprivation of Burmese nationality has been reported to this community, this, in addition to presenting segregative attitudes by the Burmese government itself, denying them the access to legal properties and even treating them with severe violence. Because of the violation in their rights and integrity, the Rohingya have migrated to the border country aside of Burma, Bangladesh, where migrants have created a refugee camp with Rohingya population but because of the last violence wave against this group and the increase of populace, the life quality in this shelter camp is alarming due to the famine and shortage of basic rights such as nutrition, education and medical resources.

Due to this, the Rohingya refugee camp located on the border of Bangladesh lives in a critical situation, because of the marginalization by the government towards this community and that many of these being undocumented do not have basic rights such as: access to education, health services, among others, many of these are forced to work where they are exploited. Faced with this situation United Nations organizations such as Human Rights Watch (HRW), have worked and have shown their concern about this problem, but to this day, no solution has been reached. It is important to mention that the main concern currently is the high rate of mortality that exist in this community because of not having proper nutrition and health, children and newborns stay in deplorable conditions that limits their development, which is critical at that age. The lack of food and clean water also promote dangerous diseases caused by bacteria and parasites, it is key to help the community in the search of a better quality life by gaining health.

Beginning of the Conflict

The Rohingya are a muslim ethnic group (in their majority) who has lived for decades in Arakan, now known as Rakhine, Myanmar. This community speaks Rohingya and Ruaingga, a dialect that is not spoken in many regions of this country. It is important to mention that Myanmar has 135 official ethnic groups where the Rohingya are not members because they have been denied citizenship because of the according to a Anti-Muslim Law established by the regime in 1982. This law established three levels of citizenship in which, to obtain the most basic level (referring to naturalized citizenship), there must be strong evidence that the

individual's family lived in Myanmar before 1948, as well as that he/she had to be fluent in one of the national languages.

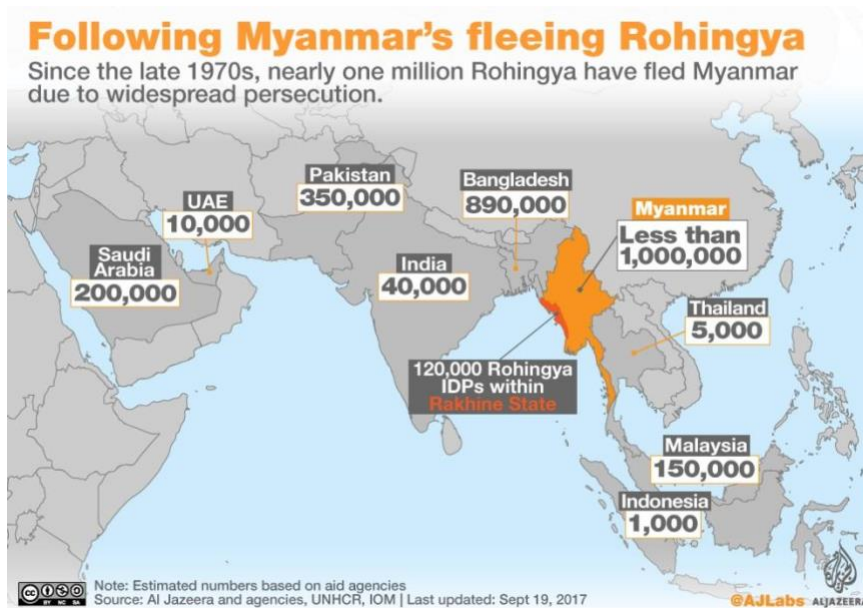
This situation was not always the case, because during the Second World War when the British army stayed at the territory, they promised the Rohingya to divide the Muslim state in gratitude for their loyalty during this period. Although of course, this action was not carried out and only those Rohingya that had collaborated with the British were appointed to official posts within the British-controlled colony. But everything changed until 1947, when the Rohingya group that was in power created an army to get closer to the then president of Pakistan, Jinnah, to reach an agreement to incorporate the north of Rakhine to a part of the country that then would form Bangladesh (it is believed that this was the action that caused problems between the Rohingya government and the Burmese, who considered the group untrustworthy).

Since 1948, and as a result of the independence of the Burmese territory, the Rohingya have been subjected to a large-scale ethnic cleansing (this, because the Burmese Buddhist inhabitants have never considered this community as part of Burma); where approximately 1.5 million Rohingyas have been in need of leaving their homeland to avoid this persecution.

Current Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis

Due to the ethnic cleansing that has taken place for decades, the Rohingya community is currently known as the most persecuted group, as this situation; as mentioned above, is the main cause of hundreds of Rohingya inhabitants being forced to leave their territory in search of a decent place to develop. The main stops of this group over the years are: Bangladesh, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia, but other communities can be found in the United States of America, Thailand and Malaysia. Reports carried out by the United Nations (UN) reveal that at least 800,000 Rohingyas live in Burma, while approximately 700,000 live in Bangladesh, 250,000 live in Pakistan and at least 350,000 live in Saudi Arabia. Further, it is believed that 100,000 Rohingya make up the population of the United States of America, Thailand and Malaysia.

The following image shows an approximation of the Rohingya inhabitants in neighboring countries:



Ethnic cleansing is not the only cause of this group's migration; human rights violations, such as genocide, military recruitment of children, and external violation have influenced these actions. But what has made the United Nations and the associations for the strengthening of human rights pay attention to this conflict was the intensification of outbreaks of violence in 2012 when 140,000 Rohingyas were forced into refugee camps by extremist Buddhist groups, achieving the emergence of attacks directed by Rohingya rebels, where there were more than 200 casualties and tens of thousands of homeless people. It is important to mention that before these attacks, the Rohingya were the most affected by the violence.

In response to these events, organizations such as Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International, with the help of the United Nations, established refugee centers on the border with Bangladesh, in order to support the Rohingya community. But having refugee camps on the border does not stop this problem because according to records there are 300,000 to 500,000 refugees, so the living conditions of these refugees are somewhat deplorable since resources such as: drinking water, food, health services and places to sleep are not enough for the overpopulation of refugees. All this, taking into account that United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (hereinafter referred as UNICEF) is helping newcomers with water and sanitation services and delivering hygiene kits for children, which make up the largest percentage of displaced people.

The scarcity of resources is not the most worrying for those in charge of these fields, but rather that if the camps are not equipped quickly with potable water and sanitary facilities, the risk of spreading diseases and infections will be very high, mainly diseases such as cholera.

Abuses of women and children

Almost 80% of Rohingya refugees are children and women, of which 60% have reported witnessing violent acts by Burmese forces during attacks on their villages, acts that violate their human rights; since cases have been presented where children and women have witnessed murders of parents, children and siblings. So a UNICEF Bangladesh Representative, Edouard Beigbeder, opined: “The appalling dangers that children here face are plain to see. Living in the open, with food, safe water and sanitation in desperately short supply, the risk of waterborne and other diseases is impossible to ignore.” (Edouard Beigbeder, 2017)

These actions have not only been presented in attacks on villages, but also, while they try to cross the border, as other dangers lurk in the disorderly camps as they are: traffickers and others seeking to exploit and abuse vulnerable children and youth.

The UNICEF Executive Director, Anthony Lake said: “This crisis is stealing their childhoods. We must not let it steal their futures at the same time.” (Anthony Lake, 2017)

Faced with this problem, Human Rights Watch, with the help of the UNICEF, has created shelters for the protection of children and women who are vulnerable to their environment; providing them a place where they can learn and live quietly. So far, there are only 97 of these spaces, which have approximately 450 people. But these spaces have not ceased this situation since many women and children are still in danger, as there is a lot of population of these.

This alarming situation can not be alleviated by Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs), because Bangladesh does not allow it (the Government of Dhaka only recognizes registered residents, who number 34,000 and were managed by UNHCR). Given this, the Dacca territory considers this community as Burmese immigrants, so it demands that their country take charge, while Naypyidaw expels them claiming that they are Bangladeshi immigrants. They are stateless persons denied by their country of origin and by their host country, and unassisted by the world.

Due to these conditions, many rohingya refugees need to fish in the garbage lakes, hoping not to be detected by the authorities; At the same time, they assist as cheap labor in rice

fields irrigated by unsafe water, where they are vulnerable to being exploited by the people of Bangladesh. The desperation has even led some Rohingya to work as mules for the traffickers of yaba (methamphetamine), a business that moves around 3,000 million dollars a year in Bangladesh. In addition, many of these have gone to the sale of organs, this, according to Bashir Ullah, head of the local NGO Legal Action against Trafficking in Women and Children; who affirms the following:

"We know of Rohingya cases that sell their organs, especially corneas and kidneys, to Bangladeshi traffickers, they pay them 20,000 taka (235 euros). Human trafficking is also very common. The girls are sold as prostitutes or maids, and the boys as cheap labor, although some end up kidnapped until their families raise money to buy their release. " (Blashir Ullah, 2017)

Human Rights Abuses

To this day, Muslim minorities in Burma (particularly the Rohingya ethnic group) continue to face human rights violation given the intensification of outbreaks of violence in the Maungdaw district north of Rakhine and the past attack on October 9 this year, at three border posts which resulted in nine police killings. Infringing that both the initial attack and the subsequent attacks were carried out by armed Rohingya militants, this is why the Burmese government initiated "demining operations", as well as denying access to humanitarian aid groups, independent media and monitors of rights, in order to locate the alleged culprits. These security operations brought with them hundreds of reports, which presented abuses by government security forces against Rohingya villagers, including casualties, rape, torture, ill-treatment, arbitrary arrests and burning of villages in this community. As well as, military personnel used armed helicopters during clashes presented on November 11 of the current year.

The United Nations has accepted that the Burmese security forces are committing crimes against humanity against the Rohingya population in Burma, due to an investigation by Human Rights Watch which has found crimes of deportation and forced transfer of population, murder and attempted murder, rape and other sexual assaults and persecution.

All these crimes against humanity have been defined in international law as acts:"Committed as part of a generalized or systematic attack directed against any civilian population, with knowledge of the attack". (Human Rights Watch, 2017)

Therefore, the European Union (EU) has requested that these crimes fall within the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court (ICC) in order to be prosecuted in tribunals foreign to Burma even if the victim and the perpetrator are not from the country where it is carried out. In response to this statement, the legal and policy director, James Ross, said:

"The worldwide recognition that crimes against humanity are being committed should prompt the United Nations and the governments concerned to take measures against the Burmese military to end to these crimes ". (James Ross, 2017)

Participation of the International Community in this conflict

The Rohingya is considered as a community without country and without allies. As it has been already mentioned its country has no interest in helping them, instead they refuse to give any strain of help or support. Other International Communities are not interested in coming in handy, due to the conception that there may be a batch of extremist people in their ethnic group. Furthermore, many countries got a profitable interest in Myanmar (taking into account that it is a rich place when talking about natural resources) and refuse to compromise that association by helping Rohingya people. As a repercussion of that there is Saudi Arabia and India that stopped hosting refugees after they closed an economical deal with the nation.

However, countries as Turkey, Iran and Pakistan had came together to pursue a solution to the Rohingya society and their terrible life circumstances. It was estimated by September of this year that Turkey had donated more than 60 million dollars and Malaysia had promised to give 2,25 millions to support the same cause. United States, China, United Kingdom, France, Australia, had also stated that they are willing to pitch in to any situation Bangladesh needs to make Rohingya's sojourn as comfortable as it may be.

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Glossary

A

Against: in opposition to.

Arisen: To result.

Attempt: To try.

Agreement: Harmony or accordance in opinion.

B

Border: A line separating two countries, administrative divisions, or other areas.

C

Concern: Interest.

Citizenship: The position or status of being a citizen of a particular country.

D

Deprivation: The damaging lack of material benefits considered to be basic necessities in a society.

Deplorable: Completely unacceptable.

E

Ethnical cleansing: The mass expulsion or killing of members of one ethnic or religious group in an area by those of another.

F

Formerly: In the past.

Famine: Extreme scarcity of food.

Fluent: Able to.

Fleeing: Run away from a place or situation of danger.

G

Genocide: Destroy the life of a large group of people, especially those of a particular nation or ethnic group.

L

Lack: Be without or deficient in.

M

Minority: A small group of people within a community or country.

N

Newcomer: A person who has recently arrived in a place.

P

Populace: The people living in a particular country or area.

R

Reach: Succeed.

Rate: Quantity.

Regime: A government, especially an authoritarian one.

S

Segregative: Separate or divide along racial, sexual, or religious lines.

Shelter: A place giving temporary protection

Strengthening: Make or become stronger.

Scarcity: In short supply.

T

Toward: Expressing the relation between behaviour or an attitude and the person or thing at which it is directed or with which it is concerned.

U

Undocumented: Not having the appropriate legal document or licence.

Untrustworthy: Not able to be relied on as honest or truthful.

W

Widespread: Found or distributed over a large area or number of people.

Witnessing: A person giving sworn testimony to a court of law or the police.

Waterborne: (Of a disease) communicated or propagated by contaminated water.

Guiding Questions

1. What led to the current situation?
2. How have the Rohingya been treated?
3. How can the situation be improved for refugee Rohingya?

Topic B

Precepts to stop and prevent the modern child slavery in Asia, all its outlines and chain repercussions

*By: Arantxa Carillo Ibarra
Vanessa Castro de la Cruz*

Introduction

It has been more than a thousand years since slavery started. Even though that around 1863 and 1865 the abolition laws started being into effect in America, years and statistics had shown that slavery had not ceased completely. Today, it is mostly known as “modern slavery”, and it has been developed to be a behavior of exploiting and forcing an individual to do something against its will or at the expense of abuse and mistreatment. Africa, Asia and Europe have the high proportion of spotted places in which this issue is experienced. Thailand, China, Sudan, North Korea, Burundi, Ethiopia are examples of the above mentioned.

Nowadays, it has different targets and the most alarming for us would be child slavery. This could be divided into different types and areas, “child labour” which is defined by the International Labour Organization (ILO) as a work that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children; which deprives them to opportunities and require them to do excessively long and heavy work, is one of the biggest representation that bring us into concern. It could be also, “white slavery” and even the enforcement to beg for money in the streets. Around the world there are approximately 151.6 million children in child labor. (Global Estimates, 2017) Conjointly, this conundrum has not only been disclosed in undeveloped countries as Afghanistan or the Federal Republic of Somalia but also and with the major percentage in developed ones as North Korea and China. This means, that this situation is not a regard of low-incomes but instead it opens a considerable risk when it is talked as a country in a fragile situation. According to the ILO, Asia represents by far the largest number of child slavery with 18.8 percent of the 650 million 5-14-year-olds children in the region. Which picture a dreadful condition that must be ended as soon as possible.

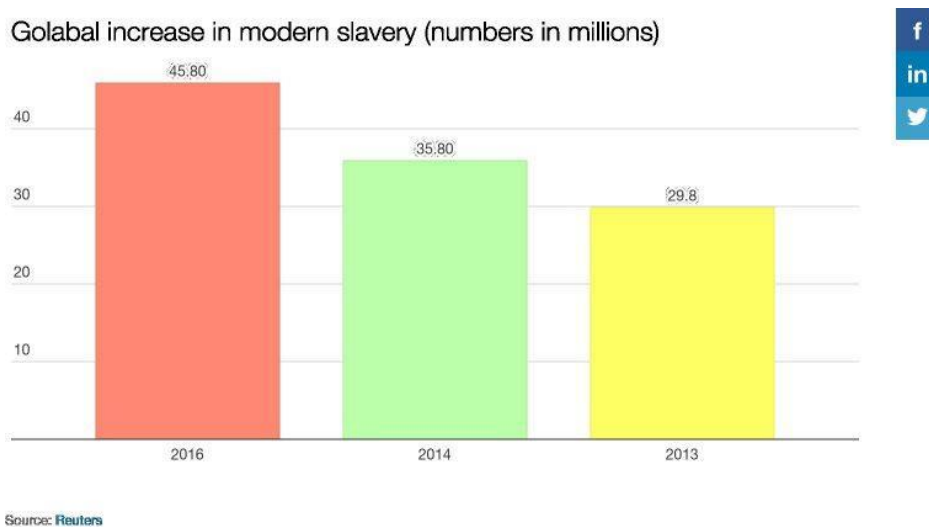
It was estimated at 2015 by United Nations (UN) members that by 2025 all types of child abuse will be ended, but if this issue is not disputed rightfully the meeting of a solution will be extended.

Particulars of modern child slavery

According to data from the UN, Asia is the most populated continent in the world. Where at least two thirds of the approximately 45.8 million people that make up this phenomenon known as "modern slavery" were identified in the Asia-Pacific region. In this percentage of population, all forms of modern slavery were identified, such as: forced labor in brick kilns, agriculture

and the clothing sector, child soldiers mainly in territories such as Afghanistan, India and Thailand, begging forced and commercial sexual exploitation. As well as, many men and women experienced forced labor in the manufacturing industry, agriculture, food production and construction. It is worth mentioning that, faced with this phenomenon, women are also vulnerable, since they are sexually exploited, forced to marry or used as domestic servitude.

The following image shows how from 2013 to 2016 these types of practices have been increasing worldwide, starting with 29.80 victims to the current figure of 45.80 million victims:



(6)

Most Affected Regions

According to the Global Slavery Index, made in 2016 by the Australia-based Walk Free Foundation, the Asia-Pacific region carries with an estimated figure of 45.8 million people trapped in modern-day slavery. According to the Child Labour Organization Asia is home of more working children than any other in the world with closely 122 million children compelled to work for their survival.

Asia is the most concerning case of modern slavery counting with almost half of the percentage of the people cornered in servitude, present analyses. India with the most alarming number of 18.35 million people, followed by China, Bangladesh and Uzbekistan. Burma is also a red spot when talking about sexual trafficking, in concert with Thailand which has an estimated of 27,400 and 44,900 underage and illegal prostitutes. South Asia and Bangladeshi children are often found in Nepal, India, Pakistan or Malaysia forced to do bonded labor, marriage, camel jockeying and even sale of organs. In Vietnam and Philippines are cases of fourteen year old girls that are taken to Japan to work as entertainers. In Indonesia, children are carried to Singapore, Malaysia and Taiwan for domestic, farm and little industry work.

A reason of this last mentioned fact is that Asia its a populous region that has an elevated attainment into the global supply cicle. Agriculture, garment and even industry sectors are willing to provide goods and services, and in some cases this deluge in combination of infant hopelessness of finding a better future spawn in more exploitation and facility of being exploited. Conjointly, according to a report by the DW news; young immigrants and refugees are vulnerable to exploitation and consequently countries as Turkey, Myanmar, Afghanistan, Iran and Iraq are insincere regions with a big fragility.

Faced with this situation, International Human Rights Law recognizes that certain groups, currently require additional or special protection.

Socio Cultural Stereotypes Envolved

As it was mentioned before, modern child slavery its an scourge that remains and an influential motive of its tarrying remains in the mistradition that has been taught from generation to generation of a non appropriate conviction about freedom, self-determination and “people trading”. Poverty, perverted manners, lack of knowledge and undeniable tenets that proceed to cut off the eager and ambition of the children.

There is a type of exploitation named “bonded child labor” which is referred to a guaranteed job (it could be from domestic work like gem polishing and brick making to sexual favors and other manufacturing tasks) in which exists an earning to the parents, it can be either with the tutor consent or for them. It is an implication of a socio-cultural belief, “children work like slaves in the process, never knowing when their debt will finally be considered paid.”

(Edelweiss. F, checked in 2017) Nowadays, there are three different cultures (*dalits, kamaiyas, peshgis*) that subsist in places like India, Nepal and Pakistan, and in conjunction three different cultures with the system prevails with an slavery issue.

Equally important, child domestic work is usually practiced by middle and upper class families in Asia including a large number of poor families which are basically constrained. This type of labour include hazardous work and long non stop seminars, obviating the inability of assisting to school.

In a like manner, the undertaking of children to the army. In places as Burma, Sri Lanka, India, Indonesia, Philippines, and Nepal children are “ not only sent to the front lines, they are also used as spies, porters, helpers in camps, and are often subjected to abusive treatment.” (Edelweiss. F, checked in 2017) All the above mentioned as an outcome of the internal armed conflicts that had not been solved.

Gender susceptibility to transgression

The Bangladesh National Child Labor Survey indicated that 3.4 million of males and 1.3 million females aged 5-14 years old have the necessity of working. Talking about the rates growth, there is higher for women than for men. On the contrary, likelihood of men to work and make unsafe jobs is bigger by 77 per cent relative to 53 per cent to women.

Currently, many organizations and governments around the world are mainly focused on improving the quality of life of women and girls. According to reports made by the International Labor Organization (ILO), currently at least 11.4 million women and girls are victims of forced labor, this clear, carried out in different ways, including debt bondage, trafficking and forced prostitution. Faced with this situation, world leaders seek to improve the situation of these women and girls, focusing on reducing exploitation of them in any type of slavery.

Human Rights Abuses

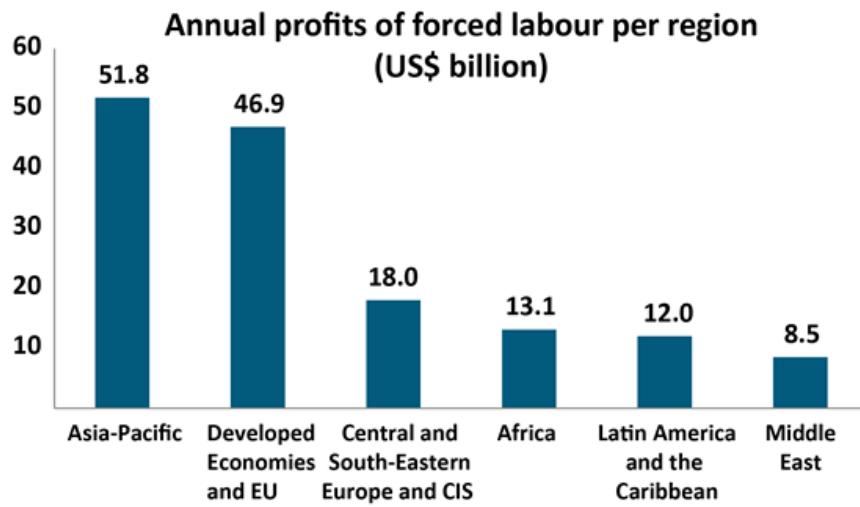
Human rights, are inherent in human beings, this, regardless of their place of origin, sex, etc; which means that every individual has these and can not be excluded from them. Although every individual has these rights, they can not be developed in the same way around the world, since many governments ignore human rights and abuse other human beings.

As mentioned above, this type of practice: slavery, forced labor and human trafficking are currently clearly prohibited by international laws that govern human rights, since these acts deprive human beings of their inherent rights. A clear example of this is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, where it refers specifically to slavery, mainly Article 4, which refers to: "No one will be subjected to slavery or servitude, slavery and trafficking. of slaves shall be prohibited in all its forms." (Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 4, 1948)

Unfortunately, countries such as India, China, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Uzbekistan are the main countries to set aside these rights; since the NGO Walk Free revealed that in these countries it is where the largest population forced to work is concentrated, mainly in jobs such as: mining, manufacturing, prostitution (the former are mainly carried out by infants) and servitude. As well as, there have been cases in which the government of the respective country recruits these individuals to be part of its armed forces. This is not the only problem, but also, many governments know this situation, but do not take action because they consider that these practices have a benefit in their territory; since these crimes increase the economy of the country where they are carried out.

The following image shows the annual profits of forced labour per region:

Forced labour generates annual profits of US\$ 150 billion



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Glossary

A

Abolition: The action of abolishing a system, practice, or institution.

Attainment: The action or fact of achieving a goal towards which one has worked.

B

Beg: Permission to do something.

Brick kiln: A furnace or oven for burning, baking, or drying.

Bonded labor: Obligated to work for a particular employer, typically in a condition close to slavery.

C

Cease: Come or bring to an end.

Concern: Interest.

Conjointly: Combining all or both people or things involved.

Conundrum: A confusing and difficult problem or question.

Compelled: Force or oblige (someone) to do something.

Cornered: Forced into a place or situation from which it is hard to escape.

Constrained: Compel or force (someone) to follow a particular course of action.

D

Deprive: Prevent (a person or place) from having or using something.

Dreadful: Causing or involving great suffering, fear, or unhappiness; extremely bad or serious.

Dispute: A disagreement or argument.

E

Enforcement: The act of compelling observance of or compliance with a law, rule, or obligation.

H

Hazardous: Risky; dangerous.

I

Insincere: Not expressing genuine feelings.

L

Likelihood: The state or fact of something's being likely; probability.

M

Mistreatment: Treat (a person or animal) badly, cruelly, or unfairly.

Manner: A way in which a thing is done or happens.

P

Proportion: A part, share, or number considered in comparative relation to a whole.

R

Regard: Consider or think of in a specified way.

S

Scourge: A whip used as an instrument of punishment.

Guiding Questions

1. What is being done to combat child slavery?
2. What measures can be taken to prevent child trafficking?
3. How is child trafficking and labour exploitation linked?