

***CHILD TRAFFICKING:  
THE ROLE OF  
INTERNATIONAL  
COOPERATION***

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# **A PRESENTATION IN 2 PARTS**

- **Part 1 - What has been achieved since 2001?**
- **Lessons from children who have been trafficked**
- **Other key lessons since 2001**
- **Part 2 - The specific experience of South East Asia**
- **Key attributes of good collaboration**

# **NEW EVIDENCE**

- **Confusing interpretations of what constitutes 'child trafficking'**
- **No evidence whether numbers of children being trafficked have increased or decreased**
- **Vital to analyze cases of children who have been trafficked to identify factors which made them vulnerable (disproportionately more likely to be trafficked than other children)**

# LESSONS FROM CHILDREN

- **Information provided by trafficked children:**
- **Sheds light on factors that make children vulnerable, their reasons for leaving home, and their special needs regarding prevention, assistance and protection**
- **BUT...**

**“...these children and young people were seldom given the opportunity to participate in decisions affecting their lives. Decisions were often taken without their involvement or full understanding of what was at stake, and they were not always consulted in the development of their rehabilitation programmes nor in evaluating services established to support them”.**

# OTHER LESSONS

- **More can be done to prevent child trafficking than awareness raising**
- **Responses in the areas where children are recruited and exploited should be coordinated**
- **Initiatives to protect unaccompanied and separate children are helpful – not just initiatives mentioning 'trafficking' or 'sexual exploitation'**

# OTHER LESSONS

- **Lessons about prevention have not been shared widely enough (or fully understood by donors?)**
- **UNICEF's Guidelines are a basis for better protection and assistance**
- **Decisions about what happens to trafficked children should be tailored for each child**

# WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

- **Better coordination at all levels**
- **With donors using financial pressure to push separate organizations to coordinate and cooperate more closely**



# **EXAMPLE OF SOUTH EAST ASIA**

- **Role of UNIAP - UN Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region**
- **Role of COMMIT - Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking**
- **ARTIP - Asia Regional Initiative to Prevent People Trafficking**

# **SOUTH EAST ASIA: ASEAN**

- **ASEAN - Association of South East Asian Nations**
- ***ASEAN Guidelines for the Protection of the Rights of Child Victims of Trafficking in Southeast Asia (December 2007)***

# **COOPERATION WORKS WHEN...**

- **Organizations have complementary expertise**
- **E.g. Intergovernmental organization and NGO**
- **Organizations operating in different areas**

# UNIAP's 6 PRINCIPLES

- **Be collaborative at all levels**
- **All programmes to be evidence-based**
- **Ensure technical support available for high quality results**
- **Instil a sense of urgency**
- **Make actions relevant to the 'real world'**
- **Demonstrate measurable and sustainable impact (i.e., evaluate and assess impact)**

***THANK YOU FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION!***

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