

**Forum:** The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

**Issue:** Effective measures to protect the rights of smuggled migrants

**Student Officer:** Aimen Mirza

**Position:** President

---

## Introduction

It is human nature for people to help people, regardless of gender, race, religion, or status. This social, caring nature is prevalent in almost all individuals, and it is the individual's choice as to whether or not they will act on their urge to help. Illegally smuggling migrants across borders could be attributed to this complex and unwavering impulse, however unfortunately - in most cases - it is not. There are usually far more sinister motivations behind the action of smuggling migrants.

Before we continue, it should be noted that there is a big difference between human trafficking and migrant smuggling that can be hard to see. Migrant smuggling involves consent from the migrants, human trafficking does not involve consent from the humans being transported. The fact that the migrants have given the smugglers consent to illegally relocate them highly complicates the situation. If the migrants are bringing the mal-treatment upon themselves, should we enforce laws to protect their rights in those situations?

Migrant smuggling is defined by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) as enabling the illegal entry of an individual into a member state that the individual is not a national or permanent resident of, for personal gain. Personal gain comes in the form of direct or indirect financial benefit, or other material benefits. At this moment, one would most likely ask themselves: how exactly can a smuggled migrant provide financial or material benefit to a smuggler? The answer is: in more ways than one would think. And while smugglers are enjoying their personal gain, it is virtually impossible to forget the toils that the migrants undeniably go through.

One thing to note is that the UN has drafted a resolution titled: Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea, and Air. In this resolution, one perambulatory clause states that there is need to give migrants full rights, such as the right to humane treatment. This resolution was drafted in 2000, and it can show delegates that the UN has been considering the rights of smuggled migrants since then.

50 million irregular or illegal international migrants resided on the Earth in 2009, according to the Migration Data Portal. While this data also looked at legal residents who overstayed their residency, it is still a good estimate as to how many people in the world fall into the category of an illegal migrant.

Almost every single country must deal with the issue of smuggled migrants at varying levels, so it can be considered a worldwide issue. To continue, almost all cases of smuggled migrants involve the migrants being put in highly vulnerable positions. This may be due to the conditions in which they are transported across borders. The migrants are essentially treated as objects, or luggage; the only objective for smugglers is to benefit from the transport of migrants, so why would they waste time caring about the migrants? Moreover, the migrants are allowing themselves to be put into these situations, so why exactly should we be trying to protect their rights?

The answer is because - in almost all cases of migrant smuggling - the migrants have no choice but to escape their home country through any means available. War and poverty – among other push factors - in LEDCs are forcing residents to migrate to other nations, and migrant smuggling is a cheap and easily accessible service for them to use to get to safety. It is common for a resident of a war torn LEDC to be faced with the choice of either remaining in their home country and following the law while putting themselves and their family in danger, or disobeying the law and escaping through the only available method of transport: migrant smuggling. The main question for member states is: how exactly are they going to help these families get to a safer nation without the aid of criminals?

## Definition of Key Terms

### **Migrant Smuggling**

This is defined by the UNODC as: procurement, in order to directly or indirectly obtain a certain material or financial benefit from the illegal movement of a person into a state of which the person is not a permanent resident or national of.

### **Migration**

The movement across an administrative or political boundary by a person or a group of people. Migration is either forced or voluntary, and can be permanent or temporary. With this in mind, migration is concerned with this movement in general, as opposed to immigration or emigration, which focus on the direction of travel of the migrant as either into a country or leaving a country respectively.

## **Migrant Smuggler**

This is defined as a profit seeking criminal who assists in moving a migrant from one country to another by illegal means. Migrant Smugglers often choose this crime as a career path due to it's high profit and low detection rate, and due to the high demand for their services in certain countries.

## **Corruption**

When an individual in a position of power misuses their influence or power for personal gain, or for the promise of personal gain. An example of corruption would be bribery.

## **Irregular Migrants**

A migrant who has either entered the host country by illegal or irregular means, or a migrant who is not a national of the host country and has overstayed their given time in that host country.

## **Borders**

An artificial or real line that separates two countries, states, counties, provinces, towns, or cities. It is also a political boundary that encloses the land that a country essentially owns. Crossing borders requires official documentation.

## **Push and Pull Factors**

Factors of a country that will either push or pull people from or to their country. An example of a push factor would be poverty, and an example of a pull factor would be a high employment rate.

## **Background Information**

With such a complex issue, it is crucial that before looking for solutions, we assess the hard facts, so that we can approach the issue in a sensible and logical manner.

### **Reasons for migrant smuggling**

#### ***Violence***

As of 2002, according to the *US National Library of Medicine*, 80% of the world's poorest nations experience violence on a large scale. Death rates sky rocket in developing countries affected by ongoing wars, as the economic and social impacts of war are undeniably devastating to life. An example of infant deaths due to war can be seen in the war in Cambodia,. 3% of the population of the country in 1990 were estimated to be extra infant deaths. With unbelievably

harsh conditions in these LEDCs, it would be virtually impossible to continue to live there. In an attempt to protect themselves and their families, it would make sense for people to leave their country in whatever way possible, even if it means by migrant smuggling.

### **Natural disasters**

Climate change has been undoubtedly increasing the strength and frequency of natural disasters. This claim is supported by numerous sources, such as the *Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*, and is telling of the increase in severity of natural disasters to all nations. While natural disasters and migration trends have been proven to have no direct relationship, we can find an indirect relationship between the two. According to *The IZA World of Labor*, natural disasters lead to a negative impact in the agricultural source of food for countries, thus meaning that hunger will increase, so people will be more inclined to migrate to another country. Despite this, there aren't enough solid links between natural disasters and migration to definitively say that natural disasters impact migration.

### **Lifestyle migration**

This term is defined as being when individuals migrate to search for lower living costs, a better sense of community, and lower crime rates. These are a few examples of the several different forms of lifestyle migration, however movement is essentially due to better career paths and communities. In the context of lifestyle migration, migrant smuggling is an option, however individuals who consider lifestyle migration usually have other ways of moving to other countries, such as acquiring a visa. Due to this, migrant smuggling in the event of lifestyle migration is a choice.

### **Corruption**

Corruption is evidently present in most migrant smuggling communities. Corruption of this kind can be on the lines of exploiting migrants for a profit, however the link between migrant smuggling and corruption can often become highly complex.

According to the UNODC's issue paper on *The Role of Corruption in the Smuggling of Migrants*, Corruption often has a relationship with the number of smuggled migrants from a country, in that a higher level of corruption will often lead to a larger number of smuggled migrants. An explanation for this may be the fact that corruption is a push factor, or an undesirable characteristic of an origin country, that may encourage an individual to want to leave.

### **Poverty**

According to *UNESCO*, poverty is defined as when a family's income begins to fail to reach a federally established limit that changes for different countries. Essentially, it means when people do not have enough money to afford basic human needs. Examples of countries where large portions of the population are plagued by poverty involve the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Niger. Consequently, Niger and the DPR of Congo also happen to be two of the major sources of smuggled migrants.

## **The business of migrant smuggling**

Migrant smugglers treat their job as a business. According to the UNODC, Mexicans wishing to be smuggled from Mexico to the USA must pay around \$3500 to the smugglers. They transport a certain number of migrants, and in turn, they make a profit. In virtually all cases, there are no emotions involved in the smuggling. The main motivation that drives migrant smugglers is greed. *The Global Study on Smuggling of Migrants* by the UNODC outlines migrant smuggling, and how it resembles a supply and demand system exquisitely, and is a booklet that will be referenced heavily in the next few sub sections.

### ***Demand for smuggling***

Migrants often struggle to find a legal, safe form of movement from their country to another while amidst conflict and persecution. A need to move provides the situation with a sense of desperate urgency, so migrants understandably resort to whatever they have available to them.

Numerous member states hold several strict, expensive, and complex mobility regulations and restrictions for people who enter or leave their borders. As they may be preoccupied with trying to survive the harsh conditions of poverty in their home country, they simply do not have the time or resources to look into the methods in which they can get to another country safely.

To continue, some countries have quite simple regulations when it comes to leaving the country, however – due to misinformation and marketing by the smugglers - the migrants are left to believe that their only option is migrant smuggling. Smugglers may advertise their services in areas where people are most likely in a situation where they need to leave the country, such as poverty struck neighborhoods, and refugee camps, which are notoriously information poor.

Community pressure can also play a role in the number of migrants who choose to be smuggled. If a family is seen being smuggled to another country, neighbors of that family may see the apparent ease and affordability of the service, and decide to not only do the same too, but to also spread the word to those around them.

### ***Smuggler services***

Firstly, the main service provided by migrant smugglers involves transportation and the escorting of migrants across a border through irregular means. This movement is usually done over land; however, routes can be changed in response to any alterations in the border control on land or sea in the respective borders that are being crossed. What this essentially means is that migrant smugglers will take the route that has the least risk of detection by government officials, and may be a riskier journey for the health and safety of smuggled migrants. Despite this, higher risk journeys often yield a greater profit for the smugglers.

Other services presented by migrant smugglers include the planning of the route, and the contacts on the route, along with the production of counterfeit travel documents, and the location and security of accommodation on the route. These services all add up to a final cost, which is the profit for the migrant smuggler. In an article written by *The Guardian*, costs for smuggling trips in Asia can range in price from hundreds to tens of thousands of dollars.

### Forms of exploitation of smuggled migrants

As an organized crime, we must consider that migrant smuggling is carried out with hefty amounts of thought and planning. With this in mind, it may be wise to delve into how exactly migrants are smuggled.

#### *Smuggler hubs*

Hubs are places that can be found when multiple different smuggler routes cross, and act as meeting places to organize arrangements between the migrants and the smugglers. An example of a smuggler hub would be the hub named Agadez. This hub – located in Niger – has been the birthplace of hundreds and thousands of plans for organized trips. According to the *Revue Européenne Des Migrations Internationales*, 65,000 migrants had left Agadez to reach the USA, as reported in 2003. From this statistic alone, it can be ascertained that the success of smuggler hubs have the potential to be huge.

#### *Organizing migrant smuggling*

Various methods are used to smuggle migrants. The four main forms of group organization – as pointed out by the *2018 Global Study on Smuggling of Migrants by the UNODC* - are: Hierarchical, Networks, Mixed, and Individuals.

In a hierarchical system, routes are planned out in a well-organized fashion. This system is usually implemented in the anticipation of a long journey, that may potentially involve multiple borders to cross. This system is advertised to migrants as a 'package' that will help them to move to a distant destination.

A system of networks of migrant smugglers can form, and in this system, occasional collaboration may take place. Without the restrictions of a hierarchy, the individuals involved in a network of smugglers are allowed to decide their own path. For example, they have more control over completing tasks like preparing boats for sea smuggling, or preparing counterfeit documents for border crossing.

Mixed systems involve a mixture of networks of smugglers and individual smugglers. This mixture of systems may have come about due to the unsubstantial profit of individual smuggling services.

Smugglers can also work individually. Individual smuggler services can range from distant and large route plans, to small truck rides across one border.

### **Planning routes**

A migrant smuggler's main job involves planning out the route that will be taken to reach the destination. The routes can be by water, or by land, or by both. Of all the migrant smuggling routes that we are aware of, we can see a pattern in that routes start at countries with push factors, and end at countries with pull factors. While the physical route travelled must be mapped out, smugglers must also produce counterfeit documents that they may need to cross certain borders. Corrupt practices may also aid the smugglers in travelling past borders. With sea routes, the point of departure is often a territory owned by an individual who either is a smuggler, or who works with smugglers, and the point of arrival simply depends on whether or not a migrant seeks to be detected. Overall, migrant smuggling can either be something as simple as driving past one lightly protected border, or it can be as complex as trying to cross numerous strict borders by land and sea. A more expensive and safer alternative is smuggling by air. The smuggling organization would need to be able to provide the migrants with false documents that may be needed to legally enter their destination, hence this method can be expensive.

### **Conditions of smuggled migrants**

Travelling across borders by land or sea can prove to be treacherous. Smuggled migrants may be subject to road accidents, drowning, homicides, harsh conditions or illness. On top of this, smugglers could potentially be dangerous individuals, who may steal from the smuggled migrants, rape them, kidnap them, or act violently towards them. This behavior is a criminal offence, and shows a complete disregard to the rights of the smuggled migrants.

### **Drowning**

Drowning accounted for 58% of smuggled migrant deaths in 2017, as stated by the *Global Study on Smuggling of Migrants*, and occurs on sea routes. This can be explained by the

precarious form of transport that smugglers choose to take when transporting migrants.

According to the *UN International Organization for Migration*, 120+ Somali and Ethiopian migrants were forced into the sea, and up to 50 of these migrants had drowned. Such an inhumane crime is quite common in sea route migrant smuggling. A simple google search on smuggled migrants drowning will show people just how many drowning incidents occur.

### ***Smuggled migrant treatment***

One huge issue with migrant smuggling is that some migrants are not treated in a humane manner. Looking back to the difference between human trafficking and migrant smuggling, it was at first thought that because migrants had given consent to their smugglers, but the trafficked humans had not given any consent, trafficked humans were given more attention than smuggled migrants in the protection of their rights. Moreover, member states and organizations who choose to tackle the issue of migrant smuggling tend to focus less on the individual being smuggled, and more on the nature of the smuggling, and the details of the smuggler. The crime in most people's eyes is less about the migrant, and more about the smuggler. Due to this, smuggled migrants have been somewhat neglected over the years, until now. Member states now work to fill the protection gap that once deemed migrants susceptible to almost the same charges as a smuggler upon detection. This is outlined in the *Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women's* report on Facilitating Migration and Fulfilling Rights – to Reduce Smuggling of Migrants and Prevent Trafficking in Persons.

## **Major Countries and Organizations Involved**

### **Libya**

Libya is a nation where the lines between human trafficking and migrant smuggling have become blurred. An estimate of more than half a million individuals have left Libya's shores and reached Italy by crossing the Mediterranean Sea on boat in January 2014, according to the *Global Initiatives* report dubbed: 'Responding to the Human Trafficking – Migrant Smuggling Nexus with a focus on the situation in Libya'. This is most likely due to the numerous push factors in Libya that include: falling oil prices, a degrading economy, and an unrelenting civil war that hold the country captive. With this in mind, it is important to recognize that the number of people who are irregularly migrating from Libya to Europe has shown no sign of decreasing. In 2015, the number of individuals who migrated had not changed. And all the while, the broken infrastructure of Libya has caused a breakdown of rule, encouraging smugglers to smuggle more migrants, with the peace of mind that they most likely will not be caught and prosecuted for their actions. Furthermore, the Mediterranean Sea had reached a point where it was the world's

deadliest sea to cross in 2015. By the end of November of 2017, nearly 155000 people had been saved from the sea before the beginning of December, and out of all of the irregular immigrants travelling through the sea, 2961 of them had died. It is clear to see that the irregular migration out of Libya is showing no sign of dwindling. As each year goes by, people are still being killed by the harsh conditions of sea-route migrant smuggling in Libya.

## Australia

Australia is an example of a country that may or may not have successfully reduced the number of irregular migrants entering their country. In a study conducted by *the University of Queensland* on the number of unauthorized boat arrivals since 1999, member states can witness a sudden increase begin in 2009 of the number of boats arriving. In 2014, however, the number of unauthorized boats reaching Australia decreases back to 1. This may have been due to stricter regulations, or it may have been due to migrant smugglers finding a way to reach Australia by water without being spotted. On another note, there was a case pointed out by *Andreas Schloenhardt* in her case study on Organised Crime and Migrant Smuggling: Australia and the Asia-Pacific that there were some boat people who had landed in Australia in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century as they were told by criminal groups that they would be able to work for the 2000 Olympic games in Sydney. This was plotted by a criminal group as a way to lure potential migrants who they could smuggle, and gain a profit from. Cases like these are most likely uncommon, however the success rate may be questionable. This case also illustrates the difficulty in tracking reliable data to investigate the rate of illegal migrant entering a country.

## Italy

Due to its geographical location, Italy receives several illegally smuggled migrants from Northern Africa. North African countries such as the aforementioned Libya are usually the source countries of these smuggled migrants, and the migrants are smuggled across the Mediterranean Sea. In fact, according to the report on Migrant smuggling in the European Union(EU) written by *EUROPOL*, Italy happens to be in second in the EU for the number of arrivals of irregular migrants into their country. According to the Issue Paper on Smuggling of Migrants by Sea by the *UNODC*, Italy was receiving most of the smuggled migrants who travelled through the Mediterranean Sea from Northern Africa to Europe. An agreement with Tunisia, along with new laws passed in Italy, meant that the figure of detected irregular migrants entering Italy fell by 74% between 2008 and 2009. Since then, no landing of irregular migrants on the small migrant hub island of Lampedusa in Italy have been detected. The migrant flow had at that point most likely been redirected to the east coast of Italy, and potentially to the coasts of Greece. To continue, the number of arrivals to Europe had dropped further after agreements between Italy and Libya, although no change was seen in the number of departures from Northern Africa countries, so no correlation can be seen between departures and arrivals.

## Malta

The Island of Malta has also faced difficulties with the arrival of detected or undetected irregular smuggled migrants into their country. Malta has consistently been receiving between one and two thousand irregular migrants per year by sea. There is an exception in this between 2010 and 2014, where Italy and Libya had made an agreement that reduced irregular migrant numbers significantly. At one point, in 2008, migrant arrivals began to exceed the birth rate of the island. This is why, according to a case study on the smuggling of migrants in Ethiopia, Libya, Malta, and Italy, Malta has been identified by the EU as the country with the most migrant arrival pressure in the EU. Despite this, the number of asylum seekers in Malta becomes less significant when delegates look at the GDP per capita for Malta. To elaborate, the gross domestic product per person in Malta was estimated to be \$27,250.41, according to the website *Statista*. This high value is attributed mainly to the low population in Malta, which is supplemented by migrants who do not only enter the country, but also begin to earn money through legal means. While sparse research has been conducted on migration to and from Malta, it is important to note that what people do know is that most of the time, migrant smuggling cases involving Malta and Europe involve the heavy use of false documents.

## China

China is a source of numerous irregular migrants showing up in Europe, and North America. In a report by the *UNODC* on Migrant Smuggling in Asia, it is told that around 280000 irregular Chinese nationals resided in the USA. Furthermore, the Canadian Border Services Agency confirmed recently that approximately 92% of the total Chinese irregular immigrants in Canada entered Canada with the help of migrant smugglers. From this, it is clear to see that China has an issue with migrant smuggling.

## United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

The UNODC has played an active and significant role in the protection of the rights of smuggled migrants, and in the efforts to end malicious migrant smuggling globally. Numerous sources used in this research report originate from the UNODC, as they have carried out extensive research on migrant smuggling in different continents in the world. They have mapped out 30 major migrant smuggling routes worldwide based on several detected cases of migrant smuggling. Their efforts to finding a resolution to migrant smuggling have also been reinforced by the SDGs – more specifically the 16<sup>th</sup> SDG, which is for peace, justice and strong institutions. Some of the targets relate to this issue, such as target 16.5, which is to reduce corruption and bribery in all forms, or target 16.9, which is to provide legal identity for all.

## The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

OHCHR has commented on the issue of the protection of the rights of smuggled migrants in numerous events, such as in 2017, where they essentially say that while migrant smuggling is not technically a human rights violation, a range of human rights risks are brought up in the event of migrant smuggling, as the migrant is highly vulnerable to the smuggler. This organization is relevant in that it focuses on the human rights aspect of the issue regarding migrant smuggling. They emphasize that when executing the migrant smuggling protocols, it is quintessential to protect the rights of the smuggled migrants simultaneously.

## Relevant UN Treaties and Events

- Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea, and Air, 15 November 2000 ([A/RES/55/25](#))
- International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 18 December 1990 ([A/RES/45/158](#))

## Previous Attempts to solve the Issue

Firstly, the EU Commission had published their action plan to end migrant smuggling in May 2015. The plan was set up to reduce the number of irregular migrations, however by doing this, member states will also be ensuring that less individuals are subject to the treatment of smugglers. They had set up a series of steps which would help to tackle the issue between 2015 and 2020. These steps can be grouped into 4 critical priorities: enhanced judicial and police response, improved gathering and sharing of information, enhanced smuggling prevention and aid to vulnerable migrants, and stronger cooperation with third world countries.

An enhanced judicial response would cause what was once a low risk to suddenly become high risk, and the smugglers could lose more if they are caught. Improved gathering and sharing of information would help member states to be more informed of the situation regarding migrant smuggling, and would help member states to understand the sheer magnitude of the issue, and how it affects almost all countries. By enhancing the aid to vulnerable migrants, we will be helping to reduce any physical or mental damage caused to smuggled migrants by smugglers. And stronger coordination with LEDCs that may be a source of irregular migrants would help by addressing the issue of irregular migration at its source, and stopping the issue from continuing. Efforts to reach these aims by 2020 are still in full force

by the EU, however, as seen in nations like Libya, some countries are not necessarily benefiting from the work of the EU.

Malaysia had developed a five-year plan that had lasted from 2010 – 2015. This plan was said to show the world of Malaysia's determination in combating the issue of migrant smuggling. The plan involved raising public awareness, internationally cooperating with other suffering countries, and strengthening law enforcement. Unfortunately, in May of 2015, 175 graves were discovered along the known and popular smuggling routes between Malaysia and Thailand, proving that their 5-year plan was far from successful. According to the Australian Institute of International Affairs, there were numerous reasons for their failure. They had detected around 1029 cases of migrant smuggling; however, it is believed that the actual number of migrant smuggling cases in Malaysia was just over triple of that. Furthermore, the 1951 convention relating to the status of refugees was never ratified, so refugees were being labelled as irregular migrants.

## Possible Solutions

CCPCJ Resolutions work differently in that, as opposed to voting on a resolution, member states must come to a consensus. One resolution is written for each issue, and the house goes through the resolution line-by-line. All delegates must agree on a clause before they move on. If there are delegates who disagree with the clause, it is debated upon, and changes on the clause are considered. At the end, a change is made to a clause so that all delegates agree, and then the next clause is debated upon. Even if only one delegate disagrees, debate will have to happen to form a new clause that all delegates, that delegate included, can agree with, or to simply remove that clause completely. We must keep this in mind as we move on to consider possible solutions, as different countries may have different views on which solution will work better.

It is no secret that migrant smuggling is caused by the lack of opportunity, and harsh conditions of LEDCs. People want the best for themselves and their family, and if they know that using smugglers to migrate to another country will improve living conditions, they will simply choose to go with the smuggler. This of course can lead to abuse, trauma, and death, if in the hands of a particularly malicious smuggler, and can also lead to serious or fatal injury if a dangerous route is taken. Due to this, one solution may be to focus on the LEDCs with poor living conditions, or numerous push factors such as poverty, war, or discrimination.

In terms of the protection of rights of smuggled migrants, member states must first understand that particular cases of migrant smuggling may occur due to the migrants having no choice but to leave with a smuggler. To these cases and – to a certain extent – to cases that involve choice, member states must determine a safe way to ensure that migrants' rights are protected at all costs. One solution may involve harsher repercussions for cases of smuggled migrants that show evidence of the smuggler

abusing the rights of the migrants. This way, migrant smugglers will be wary, and will feel less inclined to abuse the rights of the migrants, as heavy fees and other repercussions may be given to them in return. An issue with this would be that cases of migrant smuggling that are not caught by the police would not receive any repercussions for the violation of the migrants' human rights.

In truth, member states do not know enough about the frequency of cases of migrant smuggling that involve the violation of human rights to effectively combat the issue. Gathering this information has proven to be a challenge, however one radical solution would be to place willing UN representatives into an area of high migrant smuggling rates. This representative can act as a smuggler, and observe how other connected networks of smugglers treat their smuggled migrants. While this would gather some information, this solution has several flaws. We are putting the representative in great danger, and are not actively protecting the rights of the migrants.

Another potential solution to the issue of migrant smuggling, and the protection of the rights of smuggled migrants, would be to make it easier for individuals to leave their country. It has been established consistently throughout the research report that in almost all cases of migrant smuggling, the migrants involved are not given a choice. However, if member states can come up with an easier method for people to leave their country, migrants would feel less compelled to go with migrant smuggling, as they have more accessible options available to them. This in turn would reduce the opportunities that a smuggler would have to potentially violate the rights of a migrant, thus protecting the rights of the migrants.

## Bibliography

- Martin Margesin “United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.” *UNODC Smuggling of Migrants*, [www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/smuggling-of-migrants.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/smuggling-of-migrants.html).
- UNODC “Smuggling of migrants” *Migration data portal* <https://migrationdataportal.org/themes/smuggling-migrants#data-sources>
- “Smuggling of migrants: the harsh search for a better life” *UNODC* <https://www.unodc.org/toc/en/crimes/migrant-smuggling.html>
- Mr. Craig Mokhiber “Human rights perspective on the smuggling of migrants” *OHCHR*, 5 September 2017 [https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Migration/GlobalCompactMigration/CN\\_HumanRightsPerspectivesSmugglingofmigrants\\_ts5.pdf](https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Migration/GlobalCompactMigration/CN_HumanRightsPerspectivesSmugglingofmigrants_ts5.pdf)
- Guilford, Gwynn. “The Number of People Forced to Flee Their Homes in 2015 Could Fill New York, London and Jakarta Combined.” *Quartz*, 13 May 2016,

[gz.com/681865/the-number-of-people-forced-to-flee-their-homes-in-2015-could-fill-new-york-london-and-jakarta-combined/](http://www.nytimes.com/2015/01/22/world/asia/681865/the-number-of-people-forced-to-flee-their-homes-in-2015-could-fill-new-york-london-and-jakarta-combined/)

- Stewart, Frances. "Root Causes of Violent Conflict in Developing Countries." *BMJ : British Medical Journal*, BMJ Group, 9 Feb. 2002, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1122271/>
- "Working Group II: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability." *IPCC - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*, [www.ipcc.ch/ipccreports/tar/wg2/index.php?idp=61#1434](http://www.ipcc.ch/ipccreports/tar/wg2/index.php?idp=61#1434)
- Linguère Mously Mbaye. "Climate change, natural disasters, and migration" *IZA World of Labor*, March 2017 <https://wol.iza.org/uploads/articles/346/pdfs/climate-change-natural-disasters-and-migration.pdf?v=1>
- Michaela Benson, and Karen O' Reilly. "Migration and the Search for a Better Way of Life: a Critical Exploration of Lifestyle Migration." *Loughborough University Institutional Repository*, 19 Oct. 2009, [dspace.lboro.ac.uk/dspace-jspui/bitstream/2134/5656/1/Lifestyle migration\\_FIN\\_.pdf](https://dspace.lboro.ac.uk/dspace-jspui/bitstream/2134/5656/1/Lifestyle_migration_FIN_.pdf)
- "GLOBAL STUDY ON SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS." *UNODC*, 13 June 2018, <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/unodc-global-study-smuggling-migrants-2018>. PDF linked in website
- Bensaâd, and Ali. "Agadez, Carrefour Migratoire Sahélo-Maghrébin." *Revue Européenne Des Migrations Internationales*, Université De Poitiers, 13 Oct. 2003, [journals.openedition.org/remi/336](http://journals.openedition.org/remi/336).
- "Corruption and the Smuggling of Migrants" *UNODC*, 14 Dec. 2012, [https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/2013/The\\_Role\\_Of\\_Corruption\\_in\\_the\\_Smuggling\\_of\\_Migrants\\_Issue\\_Paper\\_UNODC\\_2013.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/2013/The_Role_Of_Corruption_in_the_Smuggling_of_Migrants_Issue_Paper_UNODC_2013.pdf)
- @UNmigration. "Early This Morning, a Human Smuggler Forced 120 Somali & Ethiopian Migrants into the Sea off #Yemen." *Twitter*, 9 Aug. 2017, [twitter.com/UNmigration/status/895338540581609472](https://twitter.com/UNmigration/status/895338540581609472).
- Reitano McCormack. "Responding to the Human Trafficking– Migrant Smuggling Nexus with a focus on the situation in Libya." *The Global Initiative Against Transnational Organised Crime*, 16 July 2018, <http://globalinitiative.net/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/Reitano-McCormack-Trafficking-Smuggling-Nexus-in-Libya-July-2018.pdf>
- "EU Action Plan against Migrant Smuggling." *European Commission*, 27 May 2015, [https://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/sites/antitrafficking/files/eu\\_action\\_plan\\_against\\_migrant\\_smuggling\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/sites/antitrafficking/files/eu_action_plan_against_migrant_smuggling_en.pdf)
- eSchooltoday. "What Is Migration?" *What Does Migration Mean?* [eschooltoday.com/migration/what-is-migration.html](http://eschooltoday.com/migration/what-is-migration.html)
- "Statistics Relating to Migrant Smuggling in Australia." *TC Beirne School of Law*, 24 Mar. 2017, [law.uq.edu.au/research/our-research/migrant-smuggling-working-group/resources-menu/statistics-relating-migrant-smuggling-australia](http://law.uq.edu.au/research/our-research/migrant-smuggling-working-group/resources-menu/statistics-relating-migrant-smuggling-australia).
- "Issue Paper: Smuggling of Migrants by Sea." *UNODC*, 11 Nov. 2011, [http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Migrant-Smuggling/Issue-Papers/Issue\\_Paper\\_-\\_Smuggling\\_of\\_Migrants\\_by\\_Sea.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Migrant-Smuggling/Issue-Papers/Issue_Paper_-_Smuggling_of_Migrants_by_Sea.pdf)

- “Poverty.” *United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization*, 2001, <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/social-and-human-sciences/themes/international-migration/glossary/poverty/>.
- “Facilitating Migration and Fulfilling Rights - to Reduce Smuggling of Migrants and Prevent Trafficking in Persons.” *Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women*, 5 Sept. 2017, [https://refugeesmigrants.un.org/sites/default/files/ts5\\_gaatw.pdf](https://refugeesmigrants.un.org/sites/default/files/ts5_gaatw.pdf)
- “Migrant Smuggling in the EU.” *EUROPOL Public Information*, Feb. 2016, [https://www.europol.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/migrant\\_smuggling\\_europol\\_report\\_2016.pdf](https://www.europol.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/migrant_smuggling_europol_report_2016.pdf)
- UNODC. “Migrant Smuggling in Asia.” *United Nations*, Apr. 2015, [https://www.unodc.org/documents/southeastasiaandpacific/Publications/2015/som/Current\\_Trends\\_and\\_Related\\_Challenges\\_web.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/southeastasiaandpacific/Publications/2015/som/Current_Trends_and_Related_Challenges_web.pdf)
- Andreas Schloenhardt. “Organised Crime and Migrant Smuggling: Australia and the Asia-Pacific.” *Australian Institute of Criminology*, 2002, <https://aic.gov.au/publications/rpp/rpp44>
- Paola Monzini. “A Study on Smuggling of Migrants: Characteristics, Responses and Cooperation with Third Countries Case Study 2: Ethiopia–Libya–Malta/Italy.” *Research Gate*, Sept. 2016, [https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Paola\\_Monzini/publication/307992583\\_A\\_study\\_on\\_smuggling\\_of\\_migrants\\_Characteristics\\_responses\\_and\\_cooperation\\_with\\_third\\_countries\\_Case\\_Study\\_2\\_Ethiopia-Libya-MaltaItaly/links/57d6704c08ae0c0081e8d5df/A-study-on-smuggling-of-migrants-Characteristics-responses-and-cooperation-with-third-countries-Case-Study-2-Ethiopia-Libya-Malta-Italy.pdf](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Paola_Monzini/publication/307992583_A_study_on_smuggling_of_migrants_Characteristics_responses_and_cooperation_with_third_countries_Case_Study_2_Ethiopia-Libya-MaltaItaly/links/57d6704c08ae0c0081e8d5df/A-study-on-smuggling-of-migrants-Characteristics-responses-and-cooperation-with-third-countries-Case-Study-2-Ethiopia-Libya-Malta-Italy.pdf)
- Elisa Solomon, “Migrant Smuggling into Malaysia: Lessons from the Andaman Sea Crisis.” *Australian Institute of International Affairs*, 2 July 2017, <http://www.internationalaffairs.org.au/news-item/migrant-smuggling-into-malaysia-lessons-from-the-andaman-sea-crisis/>
- Dr. Rohani Abdul Rahim, et al. “Combatting Smuggling in Persons: A Malaysia Experience.” 2015, [https://www.shs-conferences.org/articles/shsconf/pdf/2015/05/shsconf\\_icolass2014\\_01004.pdf](https://www.shs-conferences.org/articles/shsconf/pdf/2015/05/shsconf_icolass2014_01004.pdf)
- Chonghaile, Clár Ní. “People smuggling: how it works, who benefits and how it can be stopped” *The Guardian*, 31 July 2015, [www.theguardian.com/global-development/2015/jul/31/people-smuggling-how-works-who-benefits-and-how-to-put-stop](http://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2015/jul/31/people-smuggling-how-works-who-benefits-and-how-to-put-stop)
- 

## Appendices

- I. <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/unodc-global-study-smuggling-migrants-2018>

This links to a highly detailed, extensive and recent report written by the UNODC, that outlines migrant smuggling in detail. It is highly recommended that member states read through this report as well as the research report to gain a clear understanding of what exactly migrant smuggling is.

II. [https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Migration/GlobalCompactMigration/CN\\_HumanRightsPerspectivesSmugglingofmigrants\\_ts5.pdf](https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Migration/GlobalCompactMigration/CN_HumanRightsPerspectivesSmugglingofmigrants_ts5.pdf)

This links to a brief description and commentary on the issue of human rights in smuggled migrants, which is highly relevant to the issue at hand. It is highly encouraged that delegates read this page to give themselves a brief understanding of the issue, and how the UN sees it.