



Internal Assessment Resource

Geography Level 2

|  |
| --- |
| This resource supports assessment against:Achievement Standard 91246 version 2Explain aspects of a geographic topic at a global scale |
| Resource title: Human trafficking |
| 3 credits |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Date version published by Ministry of Education | February 2015 Version 2To support internal assessment from 2015 |
| Quality assurance status | These materials have been quality assured by NZQA.NZQA Approved number: A-A-02-2015-91246-02-5525 |
|  |  |

**Internal Assessment Resource**

Achievement Standard Geography 91246: Explain aspects of a geographic topic at a global scale

Resource reference: Geography 2.7 v2

Resource title: Human trafficking

Credits: 3

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Achievement | Achievement with Merit | Achievement with Excellence |
| Explain aspects of a geographic topic at a global scale. | Explain, in-depth, aspects of a geographic topic at a global scale. | Explain, comprehensively, aspects of a geographic topic at a global scale. |

Student instructions

Introduction

This assessment activity requires you to identify and describe the global spatial arrangement (pattern) of human trafficking. You will comprehensively explain the causes of human trafficking and its effects on people’s lives in different parts of the world. To support your explanation, refer to information from the CIA World Factbook and other relevant, reputable websites.

These may include:-

The United Nations - <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/global-report-on-trafficking-in-persons.html>

https://www.unglobalcompact.org/docs/issues\_doc/labour/Forced\_labour/HUMAN\_TRAFFICKING\_-\_THE\_FACTS\_-\_final.pdf

The U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation - <https://www.fbi.gov/about-us/investigate/civilrights/human_trafficking>

Ark of Hope - http://arkofhopeforchildren.org/child-trafficking/child-trafficking-statistics

Tasks

1. Locate countries

On a political outline map of the world, locate and name the countries in which human trafficking is happening (Refer to Resource 1).

(Note: Some countries may be too small to locate on your map.)

1. Collect data
2. Go to the CIA World Factbook (<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/>) and click on the small world icon (bottom left corner of the world map) to get data for the whole world.

 Click on *Transnational Issues*, and scroll down to the heading *Trafficking In*

 *Persons.*

 Click on the tab to go to the field listings. These will give you information

 about the countries you have mapped.

1. Go back to your map. Label the countries that are primarily source countries and those that are primarily destination countries.
2. In one or two paragraphs, comprehensively explain the spatial arrangement of the pattern you see from your map. i.e. explain where people are trafficked from and to in terms of the countries or regions economic development and political status.

Use correct geographic terms and concepts in your answer. Support your explanation with specific evidence and references to regions or nations across different continents or hemispheres.

1. Explain the causes

In several paragraphs, comprehensively define what human trafficking is and explain the causes of the pattern you have identified. Support your explanation with specific references to regions or nations across different continents or hemispheres.

1. Explain the effects

In several paragraphs, comprehensively explain the effects of global human trafficking and how this problem affects people around the world. Support your explanation with specific references to regions or nations across different continents or hemispheres.

**Resource 1: Trafficking in persons**

Trafficking in persons is modern-day slavery, involving victims who are forced, defrauded, or coerced into labour or sexual exploitation.

Approximately 800,000 people, mostly women and children, are trafficked annually across national borders, not including millions trafficked within their own countries. At least 80% of the victims are female and up to 50% are minors; 75% of all victims are trafficked into commercial sexual exploitation; and almost two-thirds of the global victims are trafficked intra-regionally within East Asia and the Pacific (260,000 to 280,000 people) and Europe and Eurasia (170,000 to 210,000 people).

Representatives of the United Stated Government write a report every year which assesses the government response in some 150 countries with a significant number of victims trafficked across their borders. Countries in the annual report are rated in three tiers, based on government efforts to combat trafficking. Tiers 2 and 3 are defined as:

***Tier 2 Watch List countries*** *do not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking but are making significant efforts to do so, and meet one of the following criteria:*

1. they display high or significantly increasing number of victims
2. they have failed to provide evidence of increasing efforts to combat trafficking in persons, or
3. they have committed to take action over the next year.

Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belize, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Federated States of Micronesia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Iraq, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Mali, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of the Congo, Russia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Yemen.

***Tier 3* countries** neither satisfy the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking nor demonstrate a significant effort to do so. Countries in this tier are subject to potential non-humanitarian and non-trade sanctions.

Burma, Chad, Cuba, Eritrea, Fiji, Iran, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritania, Niger, North Korea, Papua New Guinea, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Zimbabwe (2009).

