

Lesson handout – Defining the smuggling of migrants and related activity

Directions:

After viewing the video, review the definition of the smuggling of migrants in the glossary. Invite the students to compare parts of the definition in this handout with segments of the video. For example, ask the students to complete the illegal entry/stay section in this handout by identifying how the family was planning to migrate to the destination country.

Illegal entry/stay	Into a state	Financial gain	Smuggling of migrants and related activity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The procurement of (or obtaining of) an illegal entry of a person into a country of which the person is not a national •Enabling a person to remain in a country without complying with requirements for legally remaining 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Migrants are smuggled in a number of ways, such as by sea, air and land •Some people try to migrate without the help of smugglers, but end up using their services (despite the danger) due to the challenges of migration, such as unfamiliarity with the language of the destination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •To obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit •The purpose of the smuggling of migrants and related activity (such as obtaining fraudulent documents) is to facilitate the illegal entry of a person from one country into another country or their stay in that country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Article 6 of the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol requires States to criminalize producing, procuring, providing or possessing fraudulent travel or identity documents when such action is taken for the purpose of enabling the smuggling of migrants •Article 3 of the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol uses a broad approach to the concept of “migrant” that includes both voluntary and involuntary movement, and refugees. A refugee refers to a person who has been forced to leave their home and country as a result of violence, persecution or war