



DOCUMENTARIES / FACTUAL

INFOTAINMENT

### Forgotten Children

Even though the world has advanced economically, there remains deep rooted and newfound issues in the world today. Forgotten Children casts its spotlight on issues such as street children, kids stranded in refugee camps, children addicted to drugs and sexually and physically abused children.

### 边缘儿童

根据联合国统计数据，全世界有3.8亿儿童生活在贫困当中，也就是说每3名孩童当中就有1名三餐不继。这当中1.5亿名孩童终日流落街头，靠乞食讨生活。此外，世界卫生组织资料也显示，每两名儿童中就有1名在过去一年里遭受不同程度和方式的暴力对待。因为战乱导致家离失所，全球有2千5百万名儿童住在难民营里。稚幼的孩童本该天真无邪，但是为何弱小的身躯和心灵却得终日饱受苦痛？得奖纪录片边缘系再次出发，把触角伸入小小世界，挖掘不同的儿童社会议题。

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### Episode 1

Hong Kong does not offer asylum to refugees, but has a policy which prevents refugees from being sent back if they face persecution upon return. But the paperwork is often tedious, children are born while refugees wait in limbo for over 10 years. While these stateless children dream of their future in this transient city, their hopes could be easily dashed as deportation may happen anytime to them...

### Episode 2

Since 2016, Philippines President Duterte has carried out a "War on Drugs" on all fronts, which also targets local drug dealers who use children as drug mules. Most of these children's parents had been jailed because of drugs. Yet, they willingly risked their lives to deliver drugs to earn fast cash. How will they escape from the clutches of drug traffickers and find other means of survival?

### Episode 3

A lack of job opportunities has seen millions of Cambodians migrate overseas to work, leaving their children in the care of their parents. But have the lives of these families truly improved? Unfortunately, without parental love and guidance, some children wind up with poor grades or drop out of school due to financial straits. Some kids even take on the burden of caring for their grandparents.

### Episode 4

The death of 16-month-old toddler Jung-In who was abused by her adoptive parents in South Korea has revealed the extent of the child abuse problem in the country. Why are there so many brutal child abuse cases in S. Korea? The snowballing public outrage has provoked people to take to the streets, denouncing the government's failure and demanding harsher punitive laws against child abuse.

### Episode 5

The suicide rates of Japanese students spike up annually. Studies have shown that school bullying is one of the key factors. Although Japan Ministry of Education has a clear definition of school bullying, most of the schools deny the occurrence of bullying to protect their reputation. These cover-ups enable the bullies who carry on with their behaviour and the victims continue to suffer.

### Episode 6

There are about 250,000 street children in the Philippines. Boyet, Poss and Pudong are three of the many street children who make a living by peddling, begging and scavenging on the streets of Metro Manila. With the raging of the Covid-19 pandemic, how will they get by in such unprecedented time?

### Episode 7

Being described as the most prosecuted minority in the world by the United Nations, the exodus of Rohingyas after 2010's genocides has led to a refugee crisis. Malaysia harbours over 100,000 Rohingya refugees without any legal framework to protect their rights. Vulnerable kids struggle to live in the new land without access to formal education, and some are compelled to battle with daily survival. Where could be their promised land when heading back a home is no longer an option?

### Episode 8

In 2021, India was caught in a deadly crisis. A second wave of COVID-19 infections broke out across the country and at its peak, thousands lost their lives everyday. In the wake of devastation, the lives of some survivors were also changed forever. These are the children who have lost their parents to the pandemic. They have become orphans in a world fraught with uncertainty.

### Episode 9

Beginning from the 1970s, an abnormally high number of children in Vietnam were born with serious birth defects and health conditions. They were soon traced to Agent Orange, an herbicide that was used extensively by the American forces during the Vietnam War. Today, almost 50 years since, the effects of this toxic chemical can still be felt in a third and even fourth generation of children.

### 第1集：无证难民儿童

在崇尚自由的香港，住了一群为自由流亡的人。但香港政府不曾签署“联合国难民公约”，无责任收留难民。而难民在这里申请合法难民认证的手续十分繁复，许多人一等就是十多年，当中不少在香港有了下一代。这群身份尴尬的异国小孩，在努力尝试融入香港的生活的同时，随时准备着他们的世界将因“难民资格”遭否决而彻底瓦解...

### 第2集：儿童毒驴

2016年菲律宾总统杜特尔特掀起“禁毒战争”，逮捕了许多毒贩和瘾君子。为了掩人耳目，当地毒贩便利用儿童运送毒品。当中不少儿童，因为父母贩毒吸毒被关进监狱，为了张罗三餐，不得不冒着生命危险，也运毒赚取佣金。生长在毒品泛滥的环境里，这些孩子要如何摆脱毒品，开启不一样的人生？

### 第3集：留守儿童

柬埔寨每年新增约27万人投入劳动市场。但是当地经济规模，无法提供理想的就业机会，造成超过百万人离乡背井到国外工作，许多孩子因此成了留守儿童。他们在成长过程中缺乏父母的爱与关怀，课业欠理想；有的因为贫穷，只能辍学打工，甚至还得照顾家中生病老人。父母的出走，为的是改善生活，但事实上真是如此吗？

### 第4集：受虐儿童

韩国16个月大女婴郑仁遭养父母虐待致死案震惊亚洲各地，揭发韩国每天平均上百宗虐童事件的严重现象。手段如同冷血杀人犯的施暴者，逾八成是亲生、继或养父母。韩国何以频频发生残暴的虐童案？郑仁案激怒民众上街示威，谴责政府失职、要求修订法律以暴制暴，人民的诉求成功了吗？死去的孩子冤屈有被洗刷、安息了吗？

### 第5集：校园霸凌

日本儿童自杀率逐年增加，研究发现校园霸凌为主要原因之一。即便掌管教育事务的日本文部科学省在2006年就对校园霸凌进行再定义，但是当霸凌事件一再发生时，校方往往为保住校誉而否认霸凌事件，草率了事，变相地包庇霸凌者，因而导致受害者无法得到该有的保护，更糟的是他们仍继续遭到霸凌.....

### 第6集：街童

菲律宾有约25万个沦落街头的孩子。Boyet、Poss和Pudong，三个在马尼拉大都会谋生的街童，每天各自以兜售、行乞和拾荒，赚得一餐温饱。如今，冠病肆虐，他们的生计受到了威胁。他们将怎么挨过疫情？

### 第7集：罗兴亚难民儿童

在马来西亚有超过十万名罗兴亚难民生活在看不见的角落里。始于缅甸若开邦的种族清洗运动使得他们投奔怒海、徒步千里，向邻近的国家逃亡，引发了难民危机，甚至被联合国定为世界上“最受迫害”的族群。但在异乡落地生根的孩童始终未能迎来否极泰来的安定生活。如果远走他乡是他们现时的宿命，哪里才是他们的应许之地？

### 第8集：疫情孤儿

2021年，印度陷入一场可怕的危机。冠病疫情在当地全面失控，每天有上千人丧命。即便逃过这一劫，得以存活，一些幸存者的人生也从此变调了。不少孩童因为在疫情中逝世，而不幸沦为孤儿。他们的亲戚也因为怕染上冠病，避而远之。举目无亲，孤立无援，这些孤儿该怎么办？

### 第9集：橙剂儿童

自70年代起，越南开始出现许多畸形婴儿，以及生来就患有重病的儿童，这些疾病似乎都来自同一个根源——“橙剂”。这是一种高效除草剂，在越战时，被美国军方大量喷洒在越南各地。如今，战争结束已将近50年，不过，这个毒性极强的化学品仍在影响着越南第三代、甚至第四代的孩童。