

14-18 April 2019

Documentation of the Work of the General Assembly Third
Committee



Conference B

General Assembly Third Committee

Committee Staff

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Chair	Aemin Becker
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Agenda

- I. Combating Human Trafficking
- II. Strengthening Humanitarian and Disaster Relief Assistance
- III. Inclusive Development of Persons with Disabilities

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
1/1	Combating Human Trafficking	101 votes in favor, 19 votes against, 8 abstentions
1/2	Combating Human Trafficking	105 votes in favor, 9 votes against, 14 abstentions
1/3	Combating Human Trafficking	114 votes in favor, 4 votes against, 10 in favor
1/4	Combating Human Trafficking	94 votes in favor, 16 votes against, 18 abstentions
1/5	Combating Human Trafficking	87 votes in favor, 17 votes against, 24 abstentions
1/6	Combating Human Trafficking	90 votes in favor, 18 votes against, 20 abstentions
1/7	Combating Human Trafficking	62 votes in favor, 47 votes against, 19 abstentions
1/8	Combating Human Trafficking	101 votes in favor, 16 votes against, 11 abstentions
1/9	Combating Human Trafficking	104 votes in favor, 11 votes against, 13 abstentions
1/10	Combating Human Trafficking	88 votes in favor, 20 votes against, 20 abstentions
1/11	Combating Human Trafficking	100 votes in favor, 15 votes against, 13 abstentions
1/12	Combating Human Trafficking	101 votes in favor, 15 votes against, 12 abstentions
1/13	Combating Human Trafficking	91 votes in favor, 23 votes against, 13 abstentions

Summary Report for the General Assembly Third Committee

The General Assembly Third Committee held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Inclusive Development of Persons with Disabilities
- II. Combating Human Trafficking
- III. Strengthening Humanitarian and Disaster Relief Assistance

The session was attended by representatives of (127) Member States and (2) Observers;

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of II, III, I, beginning discussion on the topic of "Combating Human Trafficking." By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 22 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics such as the use of technology, data, and the Internet in preventing trafficking, education and awareness campaigns for law enforcement, governments, and civil society, rehabilitation and reintegration of survivors. Initially, delegates split into a plethora of working groups to discuss individual solutions but later collaborated and combined their work into comprehensive documents.

On Wednesday, 13 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, 3 of which had amendments. The committee adopted 13 resolutions following voting procedure. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including enhancing border security to stop human trafficking, judicial and legislative review, and collaborating with other UN bodies to create a cohesive response to the topic. The hard work and resilience of the whole body ensured that there would be collaboration and proved that there were many different issues that needed to be addressed. Prevention, protection, and rehabilitation were themes that were reiterated throughout the week, and the delegates had fruitful discussions on the topic.



Code: GA3/1/1

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: *Combating Human Trafficking*

- 1 *The General Assembly Third Committee,*
2
3 *Reaffirms* Security Council resolution 2331 (2016), which emphasizes that human trafficking is a
4 humanitarian crisis,
5
6 *Affirming* United Nations Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/27 (2006), which calls for
7 strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating trafficking in persons, and protecting
8 victims of such trafficking as well as cooperation of agencies and Member States will help to establish
9 preventative measures and combat trafficking effectively and efficiently,
10
11 *Realizes* the lack of effective judicial processes when prosecuting perpetrators of human trafficking as
12 outlined in the United Nations Support Mission in Libya which promotes cooperation between judges,
13 prosecutors, prison administrators and civil society, as well as, advocates for the rule of law and human
14 rights standards,
15
16 *Recognizing* the lack of judicial cooperation of courts which leads to the ineffective sentencing of violators
17 of human trafficking as stated in the 2010 Working Group on Trafficking in Persons, Non-punishment and
18 non-prosecution of victims of trafficking in persons: administrative and judicial approaches to offenses
19 committed in the process of such trafficking (CTOC/COP/WG.4/2010/4),
20
21 *Recalls* article 11 of the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons*, concerning the
22 creation of legislature to tighten transnational borders and limit human trafficking,
23
24 *Understands* the absence of necessary legislation and legal resources for survivors of human trafficking
25 to take action against their perpetrators outlined by the 2009 Human Rights Council resolution 11/3
26 *Trafficking in persons, especially women and children,*
27
28 *Highlighting* General Assembly resolution 55/25 (2000) on “*Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish*
29 *Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children*”,
30
31 1. *Recommends* that Member States actively discourage human trafficking by addressing shortcomings
32 in their judicial systems via:
33
34 a. Enforcing punishments that follow precedents set forth by the United Nations Office on Drugs
35 and Crimes to dissuade corruption and bribery;
36
37 b. Utilizing the Community Support Group system which recommends community involvement
38 in spreading awareness of tactics and activities associated with human trafficking;
39
40 2. *Trusting* that Member States will continue this cooperation through Economic and Social Council
41 (ECOSOC) to combat human trafficking and create an inclusive environment to promote behaviors
42 that actively discriminates against human traffickers by:
43
44 a. Advocating for the use of labor unions to ensure an ethical workforce through the
45 International Labour Organization;
46

- 47 b. Suggesting the collaboration of Member States with intergovernmental organizations to
48 obtain policies already established that specifically focus on advocating for survivors of
49 human trafficking;
50
- 51 3. *Encourages* the International Court of Justice and the International Criminal Court, to adopt a subset
52 court to address the individuals subject to, or the perpetrators of, Human Trafficking;
53
- 54 4. *Suggests* the use of bilateral agreements between governments to ensure border security and
55 discourage the perpetrators of human trafficking;
56
- 57 5. *Allow* the national judiciary to work intimately with survivors of human trafficking to effectively obtain
58 sensitive information of human trafficking hotspots which will allow for effective warrants to desist
59 perpetrators of human trafficking;
60
- 61 6. *Further encourages* Member States to adopt an Ad Hoc Committee on the Rights of the Trafficked
62 that will:
63
- 64 a. Focus on the effectiveness of prosecution of human trafficking violators;
65
- 66 b. Increase the amount of judges on a national level, specifically focusing on human trafficking
67 through the Ad Hoc Committee;
68
- 69 7. *Calls for* cooperation among national, regional, and local law enforcement authorities in combating
70 trafficking in persons and ensuring the security and control of travel or identity documents;
71
- 72 8. *Recommends* Member States to invest in pro-bono legal assistance for survivors of human trafficking
73 to encourage the prosecution of perpetrators and detain repeat offenders which will:
74
- 75 a. Use the UN Trust Fund for Victims of Human Trafficking and utilize state funded initiatives to
76 cover regional and local offenses;
77
- 78 b. Reduce human trafficking cases and violations of human rights on a national and
79 international level;
80
- 81 9. *Calls upon* the involvement of the International Law Commission in training procedures;
82
- 83 10. *Advocates* for sensitivity and harassment training of judges and law enforcement, as overseen by the
84 International Law Commission, to increase awareness of the negative psychological effects
85 experienced by survivors of human trafficking, similar to the "Helping Trafficked Persons," which will:
86
- 87 a. Offer training modules for industry specific needs such as training on labor trafficking, training
88 on human trafficking for law enforcement, training on human trafficking courses that will be
89 added to the curricula of graduate law degree universities, and training on human trafficking
90 for legal and paralegal professionals;
91
- 92 b. Certify judges and law enforcement officials on sensitivity training once they complete the
93 required trainings;
94
- 95 c. Offer free webinars that provide updated resources and advancements in the field of human
96 trafficking;
97
- 98 11. *Calls upon* the International Law Commission to codify these requests in order to systematize the
99 ideas brought forth and make the ideas understandable and prevalent for all Member States.



Code: GA3/1/2

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: *Combating Human Trafficking*

1 *The General Assembly Third Committee,*
2
3 *Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), the Charter of the United Nations (1945),*
4 *and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000),*
5
6 *Reiterating* General Assembly resolution 72/185 (2018), on “Globalization and its impact on the full
7 enjoyment of all human rights”, which emphasizes that human trafficking is one of the most critical
8 challenges that the international community currently faces,
9
10 *Reminding* that bilateral and multilateral cooperation is necessary when addressing migration to protect
11 and ensure the human rights of all migrants,
12
13 *Aware of* the importance of General Assembly resolution 55/25 (1998), on “United Nations Convention
14 against Transnational Organized Crime” which defines and condemns all forms of trafficking, smuggling,
15 and exploitation of persons,
16
17 *Emphasizing* the importance of implementing the United Nations Office of the Human Commissioner for
18 Human Rights’ recommended principles and guidelines on human rights and human trafficking,
19
20 *Reaffirming* Member States’ commitment to the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of
21 Trafficking in Persons of the Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons,
22
23 *Appreciating* previous international collaborations and conferences such as the Human Trafficking
24 Conference 2019, and the International Human Trafficking and Social Justice Conference 2019,
25
26 *Acknowledging* the vulnerability of certain demographics that are more susceptible to the threat of human
27 trafficking, such as women and children, who represent 75% of human trafficking victims according to the
28 Human Rights Watch,
29
30 *Understanding* that aid to end human trafficking must start by addressing vulnerable populations and
31 continue to follow these persons until breaching into stability,
32
33 *Recognizing* that, according to the International Organization of Migration (IOM) in 2008, victims are
34 susceptible to return to the socioeconomic circumstances that contributed to those being trafficked in the
35 first place,
36
37 *Reaffirming* a more coordinated approach and strategy among sectors of law enforcement, prosecutors,
38 victim service providers, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs),
39
40 *Taking into consideration* the importance of early education as noted by The World Programme of Action
41 for Youth on Education (WPAY) to raise awareness and therefore prevent trafficking in persons to meet
42 *Sustainable Development Goals 7 and 8,*
43
44 *Condemning* the act of human trafficking in its entirety, especially regarding the exploitation of the migrant
45 worker population revealed by the International Labor Organization (ILO) in 2018,
46
47 *Keeping in mind* that victims will need assistance in returning to normal life and reintegrating into society
48 and that lacking this assistance they may return to the conditions that previously made them vulnerable to
49 being victimized,
50

51 *Deeply conscious* of the psychological, emotional, and physical trauma that human trafficking and sexual
52 abuse cause to those affected and recognizing their need for assistance in returning to normal life, and
53 reintegrating into society according to the 1998 United Nations Secretary General Report,
54
55 *Acknowledging* that ILO annually reports that a large portion of human trafficking happens in the process
56 of crossing borders,
57
58 *Reminding* the international community of the exponential growth of human trafficking through
59 technological means and the facilitation of that through rapid technological advancement especially in
60 developed Member States,
61
62 *Expressing grave concern* for the travelers in danger crossing between Member States with ineffective
63 border infrastructure,
64
65 *Recalling the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and*
66 *Children*, supplementing the *United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime*, referring
67 in particular to article 6 n.3) and d), which has as purpose the moral and material protection of traffic in
68 human beings victims,
69
70 *Stressing* a more coordinated approach and strategy among sectors of law enforcement, prosecutors,
71 victim service providers, NGOs, and civil society organizations (CSOs),
72
73 *Fully aware* of how the movement of large amounts of monetary funds can be a potential human
74 trafficking indicator as stated by the International Monetary Fund (IMF),
75
76 *Guided by* the IOM Standards for assisting victims of Human Trafficking which a myriad of Member States
77 have committed to and successfully achieved,
78
79 *Reaffirming* INTERPOL's tools, I-24/7 and I-link, which allow for increased communication among
80 departments to improve the investigation of human trafficking cases,
81
82 *Having considered* the deep need of vulnerable populations to escape grave situations such as poverty,
83 violence and discrimination in hope of finding decent work and supporting themselves,
84
85 *Noting with great success* the efforts the United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees (UNHCR) has
86 at the ability to provide support for the reintegration of refugees into different Member States,
87
88 *Highlighting* the importance of the inclusion of youth in eliminating human trafficking by implementing
89 scholarship programs in schools to raise awareness in all Member States through establishing and
90 supporting foundations such as the Friendship Ambassadors Foundation,
91
92 1. *Encourages* all Member States to develop a statewide early childhood curriculum for human
93 trafficking that specifically educates high-risk girls and boys using video, illustrations, and song to
94 define what human trafficking is, identify risk factors, and draw links between intimate partner
95 violence and human trafficking;
96
97 2. *Encourages* Member States that possess high percentages of human trafficking to collaborate with
98 the UNHCR, and the United Nations Children's Fund on ensuring the safety of refugees and Internally
99 Displaced Persons who are vulnerable to falling victims of human trafficking by:
100
101 a. Providing a temporary safe-house that ensures refugees of at-risk populations to have a safe
102 location to live in with security measures to protect these refugees including women and
103 unaccompanied minors;
104

- 105 b. Conducting training programs for young women and children so that they can be better
106 assimilated in the community whether in the job market or emergency foster care through
107 projects and private public partnerships;
108
- 109 3. *Requests* ILO to assist interested Member States in increasing their government ministries' capacity
110 to ensure companies practices are well-known to migrant workers before they travel abroad by:
111
- 112 a. Establishing government standards for foreign employers rating their labor standards and
113 past treatment of migrants;
114
- 115 b. Increasing transparency and traceability along the industries supply chain, and ensuring that
116 potential migrant workers are aware of their rights and risks they may face;
117
- 118 c. Documentation and tracking of migrant workers in order to ensure that employment is safe
119 and poses no risks of being trafficked through consulates and embassies;
120
- 121 d. Considering the creation of a register accessible to all citizens through a cyberspace platform
122 to ease the diffusion of information through populations;
123
- 124 4. *Calls for* Member States to work bilaterally to create legal pathways for migrant workers to be safely
125 employed abroad through:
126
- 127 a. Strengthening of existing partnerships and programs within the international community to
128 further reduce the opportunity of human smuggling across borders;
129
- 130 b. Making use of existing regional partnerships to prioritize the safety of the migrant worker
131 population;
132
- 133 c. Simplifying and improving the visa process for migrant workers, further prioritizing the safety
134 of migrant populations;
135
- 136 5. *Suggests* the creation of social reintegration programs aimed at:
137
- 138 a. Ensuring access to legal counsel to aid victims in achieving closure, which can include the
139 prosecution of those who victimized them;
140
- 141 b. Providing legal and psychological advice;
142
- 143 c. Organizing practical training courses aimed not only at achieving economic independence
144 but, above all, at the meeting between people of different culture origin who can in turn
145 determine the demolition of a series of stereotypes resulting from a lack of knowledge of the
146 cultures different from one's own;
147
- 148 6. *Urges* Member States to utilize I-24/7 and I-link in order to establish a close partnership with
149 INTERPOL and to improve communication on an international and intranational level;
150
- 151 7. *Invites* the creation of a group of governmental experts in the context of ensuring the fulfillment of the
152 IOM Standards which will be:
153
- 154 a. Mandated to submit national reports to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
155 regarding Member States' status in respect to the IOM Standards;
156
- 157 b. Headquartered in West Africa;
158
- 159 c. Appointing 40 experts membership selected by the General Assembly;
160

- 161 d. Renewable every two years provided that its reports are deemed accurate;
162
163 e. Refers to the General Assembly Fifth committee to determine the budget;
164
- 165 8. *Strongly encourages* improving systems within banks and other financial institutions with the help of
166 the Financial Action Task Force to combat the laundering of profit from perpetrators and to increase
167 border security in financial data collection;
168
- 169 9. *Strongly urges* all Member States to develop regional versions of the US Banks Alliance, which
170 partners financial institutions and the UN World Bank, with local border security, to flag traffickers
171 using suspicious financial transactions;
172
- 173 10. *Encourages* Member States to collaborate with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research
174 (UNITAR) to strengthen training programs dedicated to the identification and apprehension of human
175 traffickers crossing state borders regarding sea and air:
176
- 177 a. Enforcing a partnership among transit and destination Member States, through an
178 international coast guard organization;
179
- 180 b. Supplementing any policies enforced by the international coast guard are under Article 8 of
181 the Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea, and, Air;
182
- 183 11. *Requests* the creation of an open-ended working group focusing on monitoring technological
184 involvement in the human trafficking industry both positively and negatively and making appropriate
185 recommendations in addition to implementing technological systems helpful in combating human
186 trafficking by:
187
- 188 a. Expanding the use of GPS technology, social media networks, and smart phone access to
189 trace, identify and catch traffickers;
190
- 191 b. Improving data collection in developing Member States to follow certain patterns to ease the
192 identification of victims and perpetrators by creating a worldwide database and an
193 international trafficking hotline;
194
- 195 c. Training law enforcement and other relevant officials on how to identify the ways that the
196 Internet is being used to facilitate human trafficking and sexual exploitation by cooperating
197 with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU);
198
- 199 d. Opening a headquarters regionally as selected by the General Assembly;
200
- 201 e. Appointing 20 experts divided regionally in the committee through the General Assembly;
202
- 203 f. Renewing annually provided that its recommendations are deemed effective;
204
- 205 g. Referring to the General Assembly fifth committee to determine the budget;
206
- 207 12. *Designates* trafficking officers as a professional position throughout all willing Member States to
208 complete training programs established by UNITAR to prevent and protect against trafficking;
209
- 210 13. *Endorses* the strengthening of Trade Unions by collaborating with the ILO and NGOs and CSOs to
211 aid in improving working conditions for victims of forced labor, specifically by:
212
- 213 a. Ensuring their employment in the work force as soon as their recovery is completed;
214
- 215 b. Providing psychological and physical assistance to ensure their efficiency, effectiveness, and
216 satisfaction in their work place;

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- c. Following up with their progress and further helping them with reaching their full capacity;
 - 14. *Calls for* Member States to work bilaterally to create legal pathways for migrant workers to be safely employed abroad by:
 - a. Recommending the international community strengthen existing partnerships and programs to further reduce the opportunity of human smuggling across borders;
 - b. Suggesting Member States use existing regional partnerships to prioritize the safety of the migrant worker population;
 - c. Calling upon the body to simplify and improve the visa process for migrant workers, further prioritizing the safety of migrant populations;
 - 15. *Encourages* the creation of an international organization “Human Trafficking Global” with the purpose of raising awareness of the society about human rights violations and their consequences, the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings, and the phenomenon of abuse and sexual exploitations through:
 - a. Organizing through a capillary structure with additional agencies;
 - b. Establishing at regional level by each state, functionally connected;
 - c. Composing a group of experts in both the field of exploitation and trafficking in human beings and the psychological field to provide moral help to the victims;
 - 16. *Urges* all Member States to participate in voluntary funding of scholarship programs in public and private schools to award winners of campaign creation projects addressing human trafficking on an international basis;
 - 17. *Encourages* the World Health Organization to assist Member States in addressing psychological, emotional, and physical trauma of victims through providing:
 - a. Medical services, such as emergency clinics;
 - b. Mental health tools such as counseling;
 - c. First aid consisting of assisted accompaniment in health facilities;
 - 18. *Further invites* establishing information sharing protocols, formalized channels of consistent communication, and sharing of policies, practices, and procedures among federal, state, and local law enforcement, prosecutors, victim service providers, and NGOs to learn the boundaries of their work and areas of overlap;
 - 19. *Calls for* Member States to implement uniform training programs for law enforcement, prosecutors, victim service providers, where officers will be trained to:
 - a. Understand and learn how to distinguish trafficking victims from victims of crimes by taking into account these characteristics:
 - i. Severity of the repeated trauma (physical, sexual, and/or psychological);
 - ii. Lack of trust and fear of law enforcement;
 - iii. Language barriers and cultural diversity;

- 272 b. Collaborate with NGOs in efforts to provide assistance to victims (e.g. A21, Unlikely Heroes,
273 Bishop Outreach, Polaris etc.);
- 274 20. *Advises* the extension of the AU.COMMIT initiative, with a collaboration with GLO.ACT as a platform
275 bridging the expertise and knowledge between developed and developing Member States to:
276
- 277 a. Sustain the provision of resources, funding and data, to include all developing Member States
278 threatened by human trafficking;
279
- 280 b. Advocates for the creation of special committees aimed at providing psychological assistance
281 as well as temporary shelter for victims;
282
- 283 21. *Highly recommends* utilizing the Human Trafficking Data Collection Project to identify the signs within
284 communities that would lead to individuals being trafficked and propose preventive measures to
285 combat this issue which include:
286
- 287 a. Signs of poverty, domestic violence within relationships, not having access to education, and
288 substance abuse;
289
- 290 b. Making data collection agencies, records, and information accessible to all by improving
291 access and providing translations in various languages;
292
- 293 22. *Proposes* the domestication of prior UN guidelines and conferences relating to human trafficking for
294 Member States without existing capacity to:
295
- 296 a. Help governments to better structure their responses to human trafficking and overcome the
297 taboos surrounding sexual labor and exploitation;
298
- 299 b. Encourage the dissemination of best practices for local communities to combat human
300 trafficking by individual Member States standards;
301
- 302 23. *Suggests* the creation of anti-trafficking committees within Member States' governments as
303 extensions to profound international organizations such as UN-GIFT;
304
- 305 24. *Recommends* Member States to hold annual conferences whose purpose is to give the individuals
306 most vulnerable to human trafficking full knowledge of their rights as well as protection and respect,
307 with conferences that would:
308
- 309 a. Be based on UN guidelines made prior;
310
- 311 b. Aim help Member States' councils overcome the taboos surrounding sexual exploitation;
312
- 313 25. *Welcomes* the collaboration between Member States and the Office to Monitor and Combat
314 Trafficking in Persons to strengthen recovery systems for victims of human trafficking;
315
- 316 26. *Suggests* the utilization of various data collection programs and agencies like the Human Trafficking
317 Data Collection Project to identify populations that are susceptible to human trafficking;
318
- 319 27. *Encourages* the development of a list of international standards and guidelines that must be met in
320 order to satisfactorily attend to the needs and to bring full recovery of those affected by sexual
321 exploitation.



Code: GA3/1/3

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: *Combating Human Trafficking*

1 *The General Assembly Third Committee,*

2

3 *Acknowledging* that the preamble of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945) states the dignity and worth
4 of every person, and that human trafficking violates these foundational principles,

5

6 *Having adopted* the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948) which states that “no one shall be held
7 in slavery or servitude” specifically Articles 1, 3, 4, and 5, wherein all human beings are born free and
8 equal,

9

10 *Encouraging* Member States to invest and provide multispectral services for survivors, prevention
11 programs focused on more vulnerable groups such as women and children as outlined under Human
12 Rights Council resolution 32/3 (2016),

13

14 *Acknowledging* the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) report on Human
15 Trafficking and reaffirming its findings about victims of trafficking having short-term and long-term needs
16 for safe shelter,

17

18 *Stressing* the importance of fostering partnerships between governmental institutions and non-
19 governmental institutions (NGO), as well as agencies such as The United Nations Children’s Fund
20 (UNICEF), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and other NGOs to combat
21 human trafficking in a localized approach,

22

23 *Confident* that the most effective forms to combat and reduce human trafficking are implemented and
24 enforced also on the local level, according to the United Nations Institute of Training and Research
25 publication *Human Trafficking and the Role of Local Governments* (2016) and noting that community-
26 based education and awareness programs are critical to empowering citizens,

27

28 *Recalling* General Assembly Resolution 61/180 (2007) on “Improving the coordination of efforts against
29 trafficking in persons”, which reminds Member States of the benefits reaped by establishing rehabilitation
30 centers,

31

32 *Understanding* that impoverished communities who suffer from lack of infrastructure and development in
33 their communities may fall into malicious and/or fraudulent networks posing as legitimate employment or
34 housing opportunities, as mentioned in the *Global Plan of Action on Human Trafficking*,

35

36 *Reiterating* the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, Goal 8, promoting inclusive and sustainable
37 economic growth, employment, and decent work for all,

38

39 *Stressing* the objectives of the *United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime* or the
40 General Assembly resolution 55/25 (2003), encourages Member States to work with other nations to
41 combat human trafficking on a transnational level,

42

43 *Highlighting* the importance of raising awareness among youth, especially those in developing nations
44 and war-torn areas, on how to spot human trafficking and how to avoid being a victim of it, as supported
45 by UNODC and its document on awareness-raising measures about human trafficking,

46

47 *Fully aware* that human trafficking victims have different kinds of needs, specifically emergency shelters,
48 health screenings, and psychological counseling,

49

- 50 1. *Calls* on all Member States to uphold the *Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women*
51 (1993) by taking all appropriate and necessary measures to eradicate all forms of violence against
52 women through:
53
- 54 a. Implementing policies that protect women in public spaces;
 - 55
 - 56 b. Providing educational resources to the general population on the harm of sex trafficking on
57 women;
 - 58
 - 59 c. Prompting response to emergency calls for domestic violence, kidnapping, or trafficking;
 - 60
- 61 2. *Requests* Member States to maintain their commitment to the *Convention on the Rights of the Child*
62 *and Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography*;
- 63
- 64 3. *Suggests* the UNODC create an improved and updated *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*, with
65 a specific focus on African and Middle Eastern regions that were not covered in the 2018 report,
66 which may be utilized by local governments to improve detection of trafficking and focus preventative
67 action on regions with most trafficking activity;
- 68
- 69 4. *Encourages* Member States to work with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to
70 stimulate and promote economic and developmental policies for impoverished communities that
71 includes access to education and technology;
- 72
- 73 5. *Welcomes* the collaboration of regional organizations to provide assistance within areas of high-
74 volume vulnerable populations, like migrants and refugee camps to:
75
- 76 a. Promote vocational training by;
77
 - 78 i. Suggesting Member States implement the United Nations Educational, Scientific,
79 and Cultural Organizations Strategy for Technical and Vocational Education
80 Training programs (TVET);
 - 81 ii. Imploring regional funding for TVET between developing and developed nations,
82 as the advancement of people's careers in origination countries benefits
83 destination countries by providing fewer situations that can result in exploitation
84 and trafficking;
 - 85
 - 86 b. Provide enrichment programs for children with;
87
 - 88 i. Professionals specifically trained to work with and provide special care in an
89 academic setting for minors who are survivors of human trafficking;
 - 90 ii. Counseling programs within schools to promote mental health wellness in order
91 to ease and alleviate trauma with a commitment to societal integration;
 - 92 iii. Formal, accelerated education in accordance with national standards to allow for
93 full reintegration to society;
 - 94
 - 95 c. Encourage Member States to cooperate with NGOs such as the Red Cross to provide
96 thorough treatment in these vulnerable areas, including;
97
 - 98 i. Treatment specific to different areas of trafficking;
 - 99 ii. Comprehensive counseling and mental health assistance for victims of sex and
100 labor trafficking;
 - 101
- 102 6. *Endorses* the facilitation of community-based resource centers by local governments in urban and
103 rural trafficking hotspots designed to:
104

- 105 a. Operate under a framework of trauma-informed care, in which resource center workers are
106 cognizant of how individual traumas influence appropriate methods of care and safety is
107 considered paramount to care of persons who have been trafficked;
108
- 109 b. Engage in preventative measures for at-risk populations such as foster care, homeless youth,
110 migrants, and refugees through drop-in centers, street children protection centers, and
111 outreach initiatives;
112
- 113 c. Make referrals to services such as rehabilitation centers to further treatment, vocational
114 training programs, community-based residential care, comprehensive counseling, and
115 healthcare;
116
- 117 7. *Focusing* on the use of pre-existing institutions, such as schools and hospitals, to provide citizens
118 with the means of protecting themselves by;
119
- 120 a. Encouraging creation of curriculums, addressing trafficking, to be distributed to youth under
121 the auspices of public education systems by;
122
- 123 i. Including warning signs of traffickers and other individuals who may have been
124 trafficked, where local authorities who have witnessed the specific trafficking
125 threats of their area can contribute information;
126
- 127 ii. Reducing the stigma around human trafficking and victimization by clarifying
128 legislation regarding victim prosecution and underlying that cultural norms should
129 not prevent victims from seeking help;
130
- 131 iii. Requesting collaboration between school administrators and UNICEF staff for
132 more informed training;
133
- 134 b. Addressing vulnerable populations through community centers such as hospitals;
135
- 136 i. Recommending medical staff undergo existing Red Cross trainings regarding
137 trafficking in order to identify potentially trafficked victims;
138
- 139 ii. Assisting these victims by referring them to local counseling centers and other
140 resources;
141
- 142 iii. Urging the establishment of both rural and urban trafficking shelters for survivors
143 of urban and rural trafficking to allow survivors the possibility to rehabilitate in an
144 environment different from which they were trafficked;
- 145 c. Recommending that within these shelters, TVET programs are implemented to provide long-
146 term employment opportunities for recovering victims;
147
- 148 8. *Requests* the cooperation between members of the international community to inform the citizens and
149 support those who have fallen victim to different acts of human trafficking by creating support groups,
150 government operated victim advocacy programs and donations centers to accommodate all who want
151 to support the survivors;
152
- 153 9. *Stresses* the need for the international community to look towards the private sector and other non-
154 governmental organizations to allocate funds for halfway homes and other forms of aid for victims of
155 human trafficking and modern-day slavery;
156
- 157 10. *Calls upon* Member States to establish and see the importance of providing halfway homes in areas
158 with the highest records of human trafficking as recognized by the United Nations' World Day Against
159 Trafficking in Persons that will provide three kinds of necessities for survivors of human trafficking,
160 which can serve as a transitional space for survivors to slowly be reintegrated back to the society by:
- a. Providing medical assistance to survivors, which could be supported by a possible
partnership with the World Health Organization (WHO);

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- b. Hiring mental health professionals to provide psychological support for women and children who have been trafficked, which will be funded and facilitated by voluntary contributions of Member States;
 - c. Wherein these halfway homes would be initially funded by voluntary contributions of willing Member States as in cases like;
 - i. The iFight campaign in the Philippines rescues human trafficking victims and provides aid for the survivors;
 - ii. Courage House in Tanzania has provided long-term residential programs for victims of sex trafficking;
 - iii. The Honduran Chamber of Tourism has created a Code of Conduct Campaign;
11. *Encouraging* additional involvement between local governments and the UNDP to rebuild communities affected by disasters to protect vulnerable communities and allow them to have safety and security from groups that would utilize their destabilized status to engage in human trafficking wherein:
- a. Security systems will be put in place linked with the governments of the areas in question;
 - b. Local military and police bases accommodating the communities by securing areas affected by possible disasters and protecting victims and survivors during their rehabilitation time;
12. *Expressing* a need to make shelters more inclusive for victims who are sick with terminal illnesses such as HIV/AIDS, hepatitis, or severe mental trauma, through a possible partnership with the World Health Organization.



Code: GA3/1/4

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: *Combating Human Trafficking*

1 *The General Assembly Third Committee,*
2
3 *Concerned* by the lack of consistent definition on what constitutes human trafficking throughout bodies of
4 the UN, and the obstacle this causes in terms of coordination, effectiveness, and efficiency as explained
5 by the United Nation Organisation for Drugs and Crimes' *Comprehensive Strategy to Combat Trafficking*
6 *in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants* (2012) by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes
7 (UNODC),
8
9 *Recognizing* the need for universal cooperation in preventing, investigating, and prosecuting human
10 traffickers through data analysis sharing and management,
11
12 *Cognizant* of the necessity to raise awareness of human trafficking across all borders and implement
13 innovative technology and education to combat modern-day slavery,
14
15 *Fully aware* of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) which protects the human rights of all
16 individuals, specifically the right to life, and security, in all countries, and at all times,
17
18 *Recalling* Statement by the President of the Security Council 2015/25, which highlights online terrorist
19 activity and Human Rights Council Report 32/41 on "Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and
20 Children", by the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council, which acknowledges that conflict and
21 destabilized regions are a major source for human trafficking victims,
22
23 *Draws attention* to the connection between terrorist organizations and use of the internet to engage in and
24 lure victims of human trafficking,
25
26 *Emphasizing* the importance of strong institutions as outlined in Goal 16 of the 2030 Agenda for
27 Sustainable Development and the lack of containment regarding border security, which results in the
28 growing trend of transnational human trafficking,
29
30 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 73/195 on "Global Impact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular
31 Migration" which calls for multilateral support from Member States in conjunction with the International
32 Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) to identify and target human trafficking zones,
33
34 *Noting* Article 38 of General Assembly resolution 64/293 on "United Nations Global Plan of Action to
35 Combat Trafficking in Persons" and the work of the UN Voluntary Trust Fund which outlines the
36 importance to protect, help to heal and reintegrate victims back into society to create a safe environment
37 where awareness is raised to the overall population to learn about the danger and effects of human
38 trafficking,
39
40 *Reaffirming* the use of the international database I-Link to track, detain, and desist offenders of human
41 trafficking which will combat and reduce potential recruits of terrorist groups,
42
43 *Realizing* the consequences of cybercrime in relation to human trafficking and taking into consideration
44 the cybercrime repository laws and lessons provided by the UNODC,
45
46 *Acknowledging* Security Council resolution 2388 on "Maintenance of international peace and security",
47 which references how terrorist groups are partially funded with revenue from human trafficking,

48

49 *Concerned* with statistics found by the Migration Data Portal and International Organization of Migrations
50 (IOM), that indicates an increase in human trafficking victims and exploitation in rural and impoverished
51 areas from their 2017 Global Estimate of Modern Slavery: Forced Labor and Forced Marriage report,

52

53 *Emphasizing* the statistics and hypothesis for future trafficking victims through calculations made by the
54 Multiple Systems Estimation through the Counter-Trafficking Collaborative (CTDC) data portal, which
55 compiles a vast amount of information from multiple actors to better correlate human trafficking with
56 multiple variables,

57

58 *Noting with regret* that the internet has proliferated the abilities of terrorist groups to engage in human
59 trafficking, utilizing propaganda to lure unsuspecting victims, as well as acquire new members,

60

61 *Bearing in mind* that victims of human trafficking end up living in the margin of society and suffer from
62 psychological effects related to their social situation such as post-traumatic stress syndrome, depression,
63 and isolation, according to the World Health Organization (WHO),

64

65 *Recognizing* the gendered nature of human trafficking, namely the fact that women and men are
66 trafficked for different purposes, as stated by WHO,

67

68 *Further noting* the Joint UN Commentary on the EU Directive – A Human Rights-Based Approach issued
69 by the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the UN High Commissioner for
70 Refugees, the UN International Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the UNODC, UN-Women, and the
71 International Labour Organization (ILO) which state that bans on female migration often lead women to
72 fall prey to migrant smuggling and human trafficking,

73

74 1. *Endorses* an adoption of a universal definition of human trafficking for all UN bodies that recognize
75 modern-day slavery as inherent in human trafficking, as outlined by OHCHR, to ensure coordinated
76 efforts of UN entities;

77

78 2. *Recommends* willing and able Member States to adopt an international standard for criminal reports
79 and prosecution through the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) to:

80

81 a. Collect human trafficking crime statistics and information from willing Member States through
82 the Fact-finding Commissions of Inquiry in the PCA that ensures the freedom to identify the
83 type of facts found;

84

85 b. Ensure that Member States affected by migration flows can contribute financial and medical
86 support to victims through the Financial Assistance Fund which takes voluntary contributions
87 by states, international organizations, national institutions, and legal persons;

88

89 c. Settle disputes of prosecution between Member States in regard to convicting perpetrators in
90 line with the general provisions of Section III of the *United Nations Commission on*
91 *International Trade Law* (UNCITRAL);

92

93 3. *Urges* spreading awareness of human trafficking on a global scale through education, as outlined in
94 the Palermo Protocol, in order to increase prevention and combating the issue by suggesting
95 cooperation between Member States and civil society organizations, such as Stop the Traffic to:

96

97 a. Implement social media campaigns focused on frequency, vulnerability, and magnitude;

98

99 b. Continue awareness programs to educate children, women, and men;

100

- 101 4. *Encourages* Member States to cooperate with the OHCHR in the endorsement of a platform that
102 ensures that the UDHR is being upheld in the workforce;
103
- 104 5. *Supports* the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and United Nations Global Initiative
105 to Fight Human Trafficking to work with Member States to:
106
- 107 a. Train government officials at borders including technical assistance to detect traffickers and
108 victims;
109
- 110 b. Train to sensitize government officials and law enforcement for specific indications of human
111 trafficking to further enhance the detections of victims and perpetrators;
112
- 113 6. *Emphasizes* international cooperation in combating the abilities of terrorist groups to engage in
114 human trafficking through internet-based propaganda, which targets vulnerable groups, in order to
115 create more awareness on how extremism can lure women and children into being victims of human
116 trafficking;
117
- 118 7. *Implores* the United Nations Development Programme to provide capacity building for willing Member
119 States to utilize information sharing databases such as INTERPOL's I-24/7 database regarding
120 border security in order to enhance monitoring, containment, and prevention of transnational human
121 trafficking;
122
- 123 8. *Recommends* cross continental investigations between INTERPOL and Member States regarding the
124 activities of international human trafficking rings within sovereign Member States by:
125
- 126 a. Collaborating with INTERPOL through an effort to counter the ambivalent nature of single
127 state investigations by ensuring more thorough communication;
128
- 129 b. Modeling programs after regional initiatives such as the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial
130 Initiative against Trafficking (COMMIT) to increase continental cooperation;
131
- 132 9. *Encourages* Member States to raise awareness internationally on July 30th, the World Day against
133 Trafficking in Persons, as declared by UN Secretary-General António Guterres, by hosting
134 conferences and interactive events open to the public with the help of survivors of human trafficking
135 to create firsthand learning experiences by utilizing broadcast media, especially in countries where
136 popular social media platforms are not prevalent;
137
- 138 10. *Invites* Member States to take preventative measures regarding the recruitment by terrorist
139 organizations and the reduction of human trafficking by further utilizing INTERPOL's existing "I-Link"
140 tracking system which will:
141
- 142 a. Encourage cooperation between tier two and tier three human trafficking Member States to
143 share data by utilizing the "I-Link" tracking system;
144
- 145 b. Facilitate the monitoring of vulnerable populations to and from Member States by their
146 respective border control agencies;
147
- 148 c. Foster cross-border cooperation and the exchange of information on possible perpetrators of
149 human trafficking linked to terrorist organizations;
150
- 151 d. Increase funding for deradicalization efforts in destabilized countries through the Central
152 Emergency Relief Fund (CERF);
153

- 154 11. *Suggests* the UNODC Global Programme on Cybercrime work with Member States to eliminate
155 internet-based distribution of illegal goods and services, or those that elude traditional law
156 enforcement tactics;
157
- 158 12. *Further* recommends Member States to take measures to limit funding of terrorist organizations by:
159
- 160 a. Increasing the security of arms and ammunitions to hinder the ability of terrorist groups to sell
161 armaments which allow them to engage in human trafficking;
162
 - 163 b. Combating other criminal activities such as drug trafficking, which often fund terrorist
164 organizations and allows them to spread their operations to new regions in which they further
165 destabilize new territories through human trafficking;
166
- 167 13. *Fully* supports an expansion of IOM's resource and data sharing to create a better understanding for
168 migration patterns created by human trafficking to include:
169
- 170 a. An expansion upon the current Migrant Application to include non-governmental
171 organizations (NGO) resources for survivors of human trafficking who are escaping
172 perpetrators;
173
 - 174 b. Government documents as a resource for legal migration when crossing state boundaries;
175
 - 176 c. An updated database of current Member States' laws that relate to human trafficking as well
177 as migration;
178
- 179 14. *Commends* the efforts made by the ILO and encourages an expansion of data sharing survey
180 information from the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC):
181
- 182 a. To compile reliable human trafficking reports and percentages;
183
 - 184 b. To create a better understanding of the strategies utilized by human trafficking rings and their
185 target areas;
186
 - 187 c. To accumulate a bank of knowledge through INTERPOL databases that can be accessed by
188 Member States in the pursuit of more complete archives of information;
189
- 190 15. *Stresses* the need for monitoring suspicious financial transactions and behaviors on the internet to
191 detect attempts of human trafficking using artificial intelligence and detection algorithms in
192 collaboration with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU);
193
- 194 16. *Suggests* UNICEF collaborate with regional blocks to develop region-specific gender programming
195 that:
196
- 197 a. Models guidelines such as UNICEF's Gender Toolkit Integrating Gender in Programming for
198 Every Child in South Asia, for the recuperation and empowerment of survivors in various
199 aspects of health including physical, psychological, and social means;
200
 - 201 b. Arranges workshops or programs to advance gender equality at all stages of responses to
202 human trafficking, focused on the inclusion of men, women, and children;
203
 - 204 c. Helps survivors to reintegrate into society by implementing more employment and training
205 centers on small areas;
206
 - 207 d. Provides survivors individual assistance and referrals with a specialized professional in
208 partnership with international organizations like UNICEF and UN-Women;
209

- 210 17. *Further* invites the UN Institute for Statistics to provide capacity building to Member States in
211 collecting data on the unique needs of victims of human trafficking that are disaggregated by gender,
212 in order to guide the development of effective response for individual victims of human trafficking;
213
- 214 18. *Proposes* Member States enact legislation to remove national bans on female migration to eliminate
215 the market for illegal smuggling, which can often lead to human trafficking.



Code: GA3/1/5

Committee: The General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: *Combating Human Trafficking*

1 *The General Assembly Third Committee,*

2
3 *Determined* to address human trafficking in all its complexities through the pursuit of multi-thematic
4 approaches to better accommodate and assist all victims of human trafficking,

5
6 *Reaffirming* Article 23 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948), which recognizes the
7 fundamental rights of persons to work, and the choice to pursue employment in order to sustain their
8 basic living needs,

9
10 *Concerned* with the increased vulnerability of women and children to exploitation and the need to address
11 such predicament as stressed in the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against*
12 *Women* (1979),

13
14 *Mindful* of the importance of fostering cultural understanding among individuals subjected to immense
15 exploitation to better facilitate their societal integration in their new environments,

16
17 *Noting* with an appreciation for the passage of General Assembly resolution 55/25, the first legally binding
18 instrument to support an agreed definition on trafficking in person as “the recruitment, transportation,
19 transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion,
20 of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving
21 or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another
22 person, for the purpose of exploitation”,

23
24 *Conscious* of the Modern Slavery Strategy (2014) to combat all forms of human slavery through the
25 development of mechanisms founded on the four pillars of: pursuit, prevention, protection and
26 preparation,

- 27
28 1. *Declares* the thematic fields of transparency, collaborative efforts, capacity-building, socio-cultural,
29 economic integration, and awareness as key priorities among Member States in the effort to
30 effectively address the issue of human trafficking of all persons and all its implications;
- 31
32 2. *Invites* Member States to empower victims of human trafficking, currently residing within their borders,
33 towards reintegration and decent employment, through the state-sponsored allocation of:
- 34
35 a. Inclusive educational programs in partnership with educational institution and non-
36 governmental organizations (NGOs), meant to enhance the current techno-vocational and
37 professional competencies of victims in preparation for legal employment;
- 38
39 b. Integration Offices within local government agencies that can provide legal assistance in
40 acquiring legal documentation and career-placement services to trafficking victims;
- 41
42 c. Accessible and legitimate employment opportunities, in partnership with both the private and
43 public sectors, compliant with policies on safe and inclusive work environments;
- 44
45 3. *Encourages* all Member States to support efforts to capacitate all women, especially victims of
46 trafficking, on multi-thematic fields, in promotion of both their security and welfare through the use of
47 state-sponsored academic and informative platforms on self-defense, protective services and
48 hotlines, and situational awareness;
- 49

- 50 4. *Supports* the pursuit by both state and non-state actors to facilitate the socio-cultural integration of
51 persons trafficked, exploited and displaced, through the use of educational and immersive programs
52 on language proficiency, sensitivity, and cultural diffusion;
53
- 54 5. *Promotes* cooperative and uniform efforts among willing Member States in combating the
55 transnational organized crime of human trafficking by adopting a clear and definitive definition of
56 human trafficking to:
57
- 58 a. Further assist law enforcement agencies in recognizing and responding to cases qualifying
59 as a form of trafficking;
 - 60 b. Enable judiciary bodies to prosecute perpetrators of exploitation;
 - 61 c. Disseminate justice measures taken by law enforcement with regards to perpetrators to
62 discourage human trafficking;
- 63
- 64 6. *Recommends* the creation of an Ad Hoc committee which will be called HOPE (Humanity, Optimism,
65 Perseverance, and Empowerment) that will help increase coordinated efforts between different NGOs
66 and UN offices, which:
67
- 68 a. Facilitates collaborative efforts by the International Organization for the United Nations Global
69 Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN-GIFT), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality
70 and the Empowerment of Women (UN-WOMEN), and the United Nation Children’s Fund and
71 NGOs in addressing topics inter-connected with human trafficking;
 - 72 b. Innovates universal advertisements and awareness materials for voluntary state and non-
73 state actors to use in the campaign in raising awareness of human trafficking;
 - 74 c. Submits annual sessional reports to the General Assembly containing reviews,
75 recommendations and observations on the current situation surrounding Member States, in
76 combating human trafficking and its accompanying implications;
 - 77 d. Refers to the General Assembly Fifth Committee for funding purposes;
 - 78 e. Composes of representatives from participating NGOs and UN bodies;
 - 79 f. Will have headquarters in Europe, the location to be decided and set by the General
80 Assembly;
- 81
- 82 7. *Encourages* state observance or replication of the Modern Slavery Strategy’s “Four Ps” by:
83
- 84 a. Establishing an Anti-Trafficking Unit that specializes in conducting and pursuing trafficking
85 cases in collaboration with local government agencies;
 - 86 b. Capacitating law enforcement agencies and their personnel to identify and effectively assist
87 potential victims of exploitation using situational-based assessments through participation in
88 conventions such as the International Human Trafficking & Social Justice Conference;
 - 89 c. Maximizing the use of promotional platforms to propagate advisories directed towards raising
90 awareness and decreasing susceptibility of persons to being trafficked;
 - 91 d. Investing in critical infrastructure, safer migration paths, and accessible employment
92 opportunities in vulnerable economically-disadvantaged and distraught communities.
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Code: GA3/1/6

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: Combating Human Trafficking

1 *The General Assembly Third Committee,*
2
3 *Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations (1945) and the Universal Declaration of*
4 *Human Rights (UDHR) (1948) that prohibits servitude, slavery, and the slave trade in all its forms,*
5
6 *Emphasizing the United Nations Charter (1945) Chapter 1, Articles (1)-(5), which states the importance of*
7 *upholding each Member State's sovereignty, while addressing international issues,*
8
9 *Reaffirming the importance of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set forth in the*
10 *United Nations (UN) 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015),*
11
12 *Following the pre-ambulatory clause of the UDHR, which states that "recognition of the inherent dignity*
13 *and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom,*
14 *justice and peace in the world",*
15
16 *Recognizing the impact of civilian awareness in the fight to combat human trafficking and the process of*
17 *identification of human traffickers and their victims,*
18
19 *Stressing that the goal is not only to end human trafficking but to discover the motivations and sources,*
20 *so the institutions can be stopped,*
21
22 *Noting that the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) has a history of cooperation with*
23 *the UN, specifically with their liaison office with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC),*
24
25 *Recalling the definition of human trafficking as laid out in General Assembly resolution 55/25 (2000) with*
26 *the "Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children,"*
27 *and the "Palermo Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime", which are key judicial tools in the*
28 *fight against trafficking in persons,*
29
30 *Acknowledging Human Rights Council resolution 11/3 (2009) "Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women*
31 *and Children", which reminds Member States of their responsibility to uphold each and every individual*
32 *human right by preventing trafficking in persons,*
33
34 *Reaffirming the principles set forth in relevant declarations, including the "Convention on the Rights of the*
35 *Child" (1989) and the "Optional Protocol" (2000) thereto on the sale of children, child prostitution and child*
36 *pornography, and the "Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women"*
37 *(1979) and the "Optional Protocol" (1999) thereto,*
38
39 *Recognizing the importance of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) across the SDGs, while reducing the*
40 *costs of implementation, noting the instance of Lydec, a PPP in Casablanca that has reduced the cost of*
41 *basic necessities, such as water, sanitation, and electricity for citizens, while saving the citizens billions of*
42 *dollars in taxpayer funds and improving the reach of these basic services,*
43
44 *Taking into account the success of the Swedish Model as implemented by the Swedish national*
45 *government and Nordic Model Now in decreasing the stigma surrounding trafficking as well as improving*

46 relations among sex trafficking victims and law enforcement in countries such as Sweden, Norway,
47 Iceland, Ireland, Canada, France, and Israel,
48

49 *Noting* the success of the Trafficking in Persons Hackathon Technology Summit, hosted by the non-
50 governmental organization (NGO) Garage48, which invited more than 80 Member States to share
51 technological innovations in order to combat human trafficking and raise victim awareness,
52

53 *Applauding* the impact of the Global Action to Prevent and Address Trafficking in Persons and the
54 Smuggling of Migrants (GLO.ACT) in reducing human trafficking throughout the European Union (EU) as
55 well as the 13 strategic target countries it has already been implemented in, including Belarus, Brazil,
56 Colombia, Egypt, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Niger,
57 Pakistan, South Africa and Ukraine,
58

59 *Recognizing further* the ongoing success of the Alliance Against Human Trafficking for Labor Exploitation,
60 which has operated with 238 partners, in providing victims with information regarding human trafficking
61 along with access to mental health services,
62

63 *Appreciating* the General Assembly's development of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group Against
64 Trafficking in Persons (ICAT) to streamline communication between Member States, UN organizations,
65 NGOs and civil society organizations in the interest of facilitating a holistic and comprehensive approach
66 to preventing and combating trafficking in persons,
67

68 *Welcoming* the EU's creation of an Anti-Trafficking Coordinator (EU ATC) position, who is responsible for
69 improving coordination and coherence among EU institutions, EU agencies, Member States, and
70 international actors, and for developing existing and new EU policies to address trafficking in persons,
71

72 *Stressing* the importance of providing instruments to eradicate all forms of human trafficking through
73 stronger border security in order to reduce illegal activities that deprive human beings of their rights, as
74 stated within Security Council resolution 2331 (2016),
75

76 *Keeping in mind* the role of technologically based programs, such as the information security system
77 #Blockchain4Humanity, in developing capacities to fight human trafficking in developing Member States,
78

79 *Acknowledging* the essential role of providing asylum and generalized aid for victims of human trafficking
80 as stressed in General Assembly resolution 63/194, (2008) "Improving the coordination of efforts against
81 trafficking in persons" and its updates, General Assembly resolution 64/178 (2009), General Assembly
82 resolution 67/190 (2012), General Assembly resolution 70/179 (2015) and General Assembly resolution
83 72/195 (2017),
84

85 1. *Encourages* an expansion of the usage of UN-SPIDER to gather and analyze data from a human
86 trafficking perspective, to better identify rural, remote, and indigenous locations, high and low
87 trafficked routes, and gaps in border security in order to better allow Member States to cooperate with
88 the INTERPOL in order to strengthen and coordinate their border security to identify victims, and
89 detain human traffickers by:
90

91 a. Communicating when Member States do not have the capacity to adequately inspect highly
92 trafficked areas;
93

94 b. Determining and delegating border patrol and police personnel along borders and highly
95 trafficked areas and routes;
96

97 c. Ensuring that all Member States have control over their own data and which Member States
98 have access to that information;
99

100 2. *Recommends* the implementation of technological initiatives to further combat trafficking in persons
101 through the United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development by:

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- a. Adapting the *Trafficking of Humans Ad-Tracking Online* system to identify and trace human trafficking advertisements, online and in print, targeting individuals susceptible to human trafficking;
 - b. Adapting the *Safe-Box* cloud-based network to store back-up copies of identification documents accessible by law enforcement officials of the victim's origin state;
 - c. Building relationships between communities, regional developers, and the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) in order to foster global connectivity;
3. *Further encourages* the inclusion and promotion of migrant worker outreach, governed by the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), to help minority communities overcome human trafficking by:
- a. Promoting the support of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families by respecting the activities of human rights defenders and others working to rescue and provide assistance to migrants;
 - b. Implementing the *International Convention on the Protection of the Rights Of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families*, attended annually by Members of the General Assembly with the primary objective to foster respect for migrants' human rights;
4. *Recommends* the continued development of education initiatives addressing the signs of human trafficking to aid in the identification of victims, focusing specifically on fostering partnerships between Member States and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to inform migrants, humanitarian aid personnel, airport staff and specifically government officials of the signs of human trafficking by:
- a. Implementing required educational programs such as those created for government officials that would instruct them on proper investigative techniques and ways to identify victims;
 - b. Providing continuous training that would keep them updated on relevant legislation that pertains to human trafficking and information on perpetrators;
5. *Requests that* capable Member States across the globe delegate the responsibility of continued research and policy development on human trafficking to an Anti-Trafficking Coordinator who could be tasked with:
- a. Staying up-to-date on the latest technological developments in the field of human trafficking perhaps by attending summits and conferences about technology, or by engaging in best-practice sharing with other Member States in order to effectively advise their Member States;
 - b. Striving to obtain the resources needed for refugee camps to keep at-risk people protected from human trafficking such as identification documentation, education about human trafficking, and trade or vocational training;
 - c. Bringing attention to the recommendations offered in the 2018 *Trafficking in Persons Report* by engaging civilian populations, local and national governments, and international bodies;
 - d. Supporting the development of safe spaces, as well as education on human trafficking victimization, to those who have suffered, or are vulnerable to human trafficking;
6. *Recommends* that Member States refer to the Human Trafficking Knowledge Portal, overseen by the UNODC as a response system and collective database to facilitate the dissemination of information regarding missing persons, sex traffickers, and purchasers of trafficking victims by:

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- a. Assigning the aforementioned databases and service to be used by domestic law enforcement, border control, INTERPOL, and NGOs with the directive of stopping human trafficking by strictly prohibiting the access of this information to civilians so as to protect the identity and dignity of victims;
 - b. Integrating the use of the *Deutsche Detection Guidelines* as a basis for law enforcement to work with relevant agencies to immediately identify and respond to instances of human trafficking;
- 168 7. *Recommends* that Member States use communication channels, within the parameters of their
169 existing communication and media policies, in order to raise public awareness on human trafficking
170 through:
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- a. Increased collaboration of governments with numerous medias to create content that makes its audience aware of the protection and promotion of their human rights;
 - b. The use of social media and comparable national networks to increase awareness through advertisements and campaigns;
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175 8. *Invites* Member States to embark on capacity-building programs which focus on empowerment by:
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177
- a. Allowing the UNODC to implement and oversee a program modeled after the Inter-Agency Coordination Group Against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT) to support the implementation of international standards and instruments, and to support these parties in discussing new ways to combat trafficking by:
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 - i. Developing a working group to investigate the uses of cutting-edge technologies such as blockchain technology and mesh networking in the fight against trafficking in persons;
 - 186 ii. Making policy recommendations based on the data collected by the aforementioned group;
 - 187 iii. Fostering PPPs to ensure that Least Developed Countries (LDCs) have access to the newest technological resources, as well as the knowledge and training needed to use it effectively;
 - b. Establishing vocational training programs through UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITR), UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and other UN bodies;
 - c. Providing support for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise (SMEs);
 - d. Establishing government-regulated micro-financing opportunities to at-risk communities in order to incentivize alternate routes to human trafficking;
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- 202 9. *Further suggests* the adaptation of existing databases such as the Alliance Against Human Trafficking
203 for Labor Exploitation through:
204
- a. Partnering with UN Children’s fund (UNICEF), IOM and the International Labor Organization as well as global NGOs such as Amnesty International, the Global Alliance Against Trafficking in Women, and Human Rights Watch;
 - b. Further collaborating with local NGOs in Member States to provide victims with services to access help;
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- 212 10. *Further recommends* the creation of hotlines, safe homes and generalized healthcare for victims and
213 possible victims of human trafficking in order to:

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- a. Give victims and potential victims access to free assistance while remaining anonymous;
 - b. Give victims the ability to have access to housing, mental healthcare professionals, family planning, and training that would help them integrate into society, as well as programs that would allow them to continue their education through the funding obtained by NGOs such as the Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking (CAST);
 - c. Grant victims access to rape kits, testing for sexually transmitted infections, general health check-ups, and medicine, which would be funded through the UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons;
- 226 11. *Suggests* that the ITU host an adaptation of the Trafficking in Persons Hackathon Technology
227 Summit on a bi-annual basis in a different global region for the purpose of:
228
- a. Providing all Member States with access and training to technology that works to combat human trafficking;
 - b. Operationalizing objective two of the World Telecommunication Development Conference 2017 (WTDC-17) by supporting the development of telecommunication infrastructure and services in LDCs, working to bridge the digitization gap;
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- 236 12. *Encourages* the UNODC to extend the framework of the GLO. ACT, which coordinates funding for in-
237 need countries in each global region, until 2029, to promote recognition of the globalized nature of
238 human trafficking as being made up of an origin, transportation and destination for victims of human
239 trafficking;
240
- 241 13. *Proposes* the creation of information campaigns by the UNODC's United Nations Global Initiative to
242 Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT) about the implementation and benefits of the Swedish Model to:
243
- a. Suggest Member States criminalize the purchase of forced sex work rather than sex work itself, in order to focus on the traffickers, while supporting the adoption of legislation that provides impunity of forced sex workers by:
 - 244 i. Supporting the rights of forced sex workers who are victims of trafficking in their
245 process of coming forward with their stories;
 - 246 ii. Allowing victims of forced sex work access to legal protection against their abusers
247 and other known perpetrators;
 - b. Create sex trafficking awareness campaigns to destigmatize sex trafficking and encourage
248 victims to come forward through:
 - 249 i. Placing signs in public areas that emphasize the steps of action if a victim is
250 identified;
 - 251 ii. Reiterating definitions that generalize trafficking in a way that can help people
252 understand that trafficking includes sex work, forced labor, and organ harvesting;
 - 253 iii. Introducing human trafficking awareness programs, such as those created by the
254 NGO Youth Underground, to schools in order to inform students how to protect
255 themselves;
 - 256 iv. Advising the creation of free hotlines that provide the public with information about
257 human trafficking;
 - c. Introduce information on how to implement similar strategies within individual Member States
258 through global conferences and information campaigns on the Swedish Model;
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269 14. *Suggests* that all Member States take into consideration:

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- a. The *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children*, developed by the OHCHR, to further combat the underlying causes of human trafficking;
- b. The 138 Minimum Age Convention that sets the minimum legal working age at 15 years old in order to best guarantee the well-being of children to avoid exploitation.



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Code: GA3/1/7

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: Combating Human Trafficking

1 *The General Assembly Third Committee,*

2

3 *Taking note* of the use of global networks that foster education by the United Nations Global Initiative to
4 Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT),

5

6 *Acknowledging* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' (UNHCR) *2013 Mental Health and*
7 *Psychosocial Support for Persons of Concern Global Review* which outlines a list of best practices
8 Member States should follow with respects to treating the mental health of migrants,

9

10 *Acknowledging* the Global Forum on Migration and Development

11 as a place where "an open and transparent dialogue on migration and development, in an informal, non-
12 binding and state-led framework which promotes practical, evidence-base outcomes and cooperation
13 between governments as well as non-government stakeholders",

14

15 *Bearing in mind* that victims of human trafficking will need assistance in returning to normal life and
16 reintegrating into society that lacking this assistance they may return to the conditions that previously
17 made them vulnerable to being victimized to trafficking,

18

19 *Profoundly concerned* with illegal blockades imposed on developing states that prevents the ability to
20 combat human trafficking,

21

22 *Keeping in mind* that victims of human trafficking will need assistance in returning to normal life and
23 reintegrating into society and that lacking this assistance they may return to the conditions that previously
24 made them vulnerable to being victimized to trafficking,

25

26 *Emphasizing* the United Nations Article: "Stronger Support Needed for Human Trafficking Victims,
27 Secretary-General Tells High-Level General Assembly Meeting, Stressing Survivor-Centered Approach",

28

29 *Considering the fact* that in many countries, even having undertaken a rehabilitation process, trafficked
30 persons are not allowed to work or regularize their residence status,

31

32 *Bearing in mind* that rehabilitation of victims human trafficking is not only significant to uphold the value of
33 human rights but also imperative to realize the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals*,

34

35 *Recognizing* the efforts of the Mongolian Gender Equality Center and the Asia Foundation in defending
36 human rights and tackling human trafficking through the use of prevention programs, the provisional legal
37 aid to trafficking victims, and provisions of shelters and counseling services to victims,

38

39 *Acknowledging* the *Convention on the Rights of the Children* (1989), which aimed at providing basic
40 rights, especially in the field of forced labor and sexual exploitation,

41

42 1. *Calls upon* the UN.GIFT to work with local community leader to better organize the use of its public
43 networks to workshop and give seminars within those communities in an accessible and
44 understandable manner in order to eliminate the sociocultural norms that prevent survivors from
45 getting the help that they need;

46

- 47 2. *Emphasizes* the need for Member States to recognize the UNHCR's Mental Health and Psychosocial
48 Support document with respects to victims of human trafficking while recognizing that victims can
49 recover from the trauma they experienced and return to normal life by:
50
51 a. Providing mental health services and tools such as support groups and counseling;
52
53 b. Giving legal counsel to aid in the procession of those who were responsible for victimizing
54 them in the first place to provide a sense of closure for the victims that will aid in their ability
55 to return to their previous lives;
56
57 c. Building safe housing to ensure victims are cared for and have access to the previously
58 mentioned resources;
59
- 60 3. *Recommends* the creation of a mechanism under the Global Forum for Migration to be focused on
61 creating a list of best practices for Member States to follow with respect to reintegration, and victim
62 rehabilitation in societies by Implementing Sustainable Development Goal 16 which:
63
64 a. Works toward combating sexual violence;
65
66 b. Promotes inclusive societies;
67
68 c. Requires transparency through regulations in institutions around the world;
69
- 70 4. *Urges* the creation of stronger regional data sharing between Member States on all aspects of human
71 trafficking which allows:
72
73 a. The understanding of routes that perpetrator use to commit the crime;
74
75 b. Coordinating efforts by locating, capturing, and extraditing the perpetrators;
76
77 c. Basing such efforts on the Interpol model which acts as a facilitator while intervening in
78 Member States borders;
79
- 80 5. *Requests* a system that focuses on government involvement in assisting victims with reintegration
81 into society;
82
- 83 6. *Calls upon* Member States to end any illegal blockades imposed on developing states that would
84 prevent them to make progress against human trafficking;
85
- 86 7. *Commends* the work of the Renew Foundation and hopes that TRAFFIC can model the efforts of the
87 foundation which works toward combating human trafficking through means of:
88
89 a. Empowering victims;
90
91 b. Implementing education, advocacy, and networking to spread awareness;
92
93 c. Reintegration into society;
94
95 d. Creating prevention programs;
96
- 97 8. Commends the work of the Office for Victims of Crime who focuses on:
98
99 a. Educating victims on their rights;
100
101 b. Provides resources to capture and prosecute perpetrators;
102

- 103 c. Sends out leaders to train victims in the use of technology;
104
105 9. *Suggests* a network of services such as the Freedom Network which works toward:
106
107 a. Locating trafficked persons while providing various aspects of assistance;
108
109 b. Providing temporary housing, job opportunities and the medical and psychological support
110 during their rehabilitation process;
111
112 10. *Asks* for Member States to work toward collaboration with practices and initiatives that already have
113 functional systems;
114
115 11. *Suggests* the creation of tailored scholar programs for children who are victims of human trafficking
116 which:
117
118 a. Provides psychological assistance center for rehabilitation;
119
120 b. Provides educational programs to accompany the psychological and mental needs of the
121 children as victims of human trafficking;
122
123 c. Will be funded by the General Assembly Fifth Committee;
124
125 d. Will be monitored by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization.



Code: GA3/1/8

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: *Combating Human Trafficking*

1 *The General Assembly Third Committee,*
2
3 *Reaffirming* the commitment of Member States under Article 17 of the *Charter of the United Nations* to
4 pay their respective share towards peacekeeping,
5
6 *Acknowledging* the *Universal Declaration on Human Rights* (UDHR), (1948), outlined in Articles 1 and 5
7 declaring that all humans are born free and equal without being subject to any degrading treatment,
8
9 *Further recalling* UDHR, specifically, that no one shall be held in slavery or servitude, slavery and the
10 slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms,
11
12 *Recalling* the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015), especially Sustainable Development
13 Goal (SDG) target 5.2, to eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and
14 private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation,
15
16 *Stressing* General Assembly resolution 72/185 (2018) on “Globalization and its impact on the full
17 enjoyment of all human rights”, which outlines human trafficking as the most critical issue of that session
18 and requesting bilateral and multilateral cooperation,
19
20 *Reaffirming* the role of the *2003 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons,*
21 especially Women and Children, which is still the commitment to protect and assist victims of trafficking,
22
23 *Underlining* the *Refugee Convention (1951) and its Protocol (1967)* relating to the legal status of
24 refugees,
25
26 *Recalls* the content of the *Convention on the Right of the Child (CRC) (1989)* and the *Convention on the*
27 *Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (1979),*
28
29 *Reaffirming* the concern within General Assembly Resolution 72/195 on improving the coordination of
30 efforts against trafficking in persons by increasing cybersecurity measures against human trafficking,
31
32 *Reiterating its conviction* to the *UN Trafficking Protocol* Article 6, to the *Council for Opportunity in*
33 *Education (COE) Trafficking Convention* Articles 10, 12 and 28 and Article 20 of the CRC to provide
34 shelter, psychological, legal, educational, and material support to trafficked persons,
35
36 *Reaffirming* Article 12 and 35 of the *COE Trafficking Convention* and articles 3 and 20 of the CRC that
37 assistance is provided on a consensual and informed basis, taking due account of the special needs of
38 persons in a vulnerable position and the rights of children in terms of accommodation, education and
39 appropriate health care, and in cooperation with NGOs engaged in providing assistance to victims,
40
41 *Highlighting* the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), which focuses on providing
42 Member States with beneficial resources, including secure communication networks relevant to criminal
43 investigations and humanitarian efforts,
44
45 *Highly appreciating* the framework adopted by the United Nations Counter Terrorism Centre (UNCCT),
46 the Border Security Initiative (BSI), and their commitment to border security,
47
48 *Stressing* the work of the International Labor Organization (ILO) in eradicating poverty by finding
49 economic opportunities for women as not to resort to human trafficking,
50

51 *Recognizing* the work of International Organization for Migration (IOM) which plays a crucial role in
52 identifying the characteristics of human trafficking,
53
54 *In support of* the Blue Heart Campaign which through collaboration with NGOs, law enforcement, and
55 private organizations provides training to increase the detection of human traffickers as a means of
56 prevention,
57
58 *Bearing in mind* the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons' work with the Tier System for
59 categorizing Member States,
60
61 *Recognizing* the role for Information and Communications Technologies (ICTs) in combating human
62 trafficking using data analysis to recognize patterns which will ameliorate the negative effects of human
63 trafficking through international cooperation,
64
65 *Noting further* the necessity of full and effective integration or reintegration of victims of human trafficking
66 into society as exemplified by the study for High Risk Groups on Human Trafficking Final Report by the
67 European Commission, specifically pages 8-10,
68
69 *Desirous of* prevention strategies that require a better and more thorough understanding of the factors
70 that drive both the supply and demand side of trafficking,
71
72 *Deeply conscious* of the importance of monitoring and reporting regional and international levels of
73 human trafficking,
74
75 *Taking into consideration* the individual responsibility of each Member State to handle human trafficking
76 and the need for increased domestic information sharing,
77
78 *Recognizing* the importance of international collaboration to communicate with one another to account for
79 human trafficking victims through a national database,
80
81 *Calling attention to* the need of more local help on this issue because international support alone will not
82 resolve this by itself,
83
84 *Conscious of the fact* that some Member States contribute a larger part to the overall United Nations'
85 budget,
86
87 *Realizing* that not all countries require the same amount of support,
88
89 *Aware of* the International Monetary Fund (IMF) supporting developing countries by granting concessional
90 loans,
91
92 *Deeply concerned* that developing countries uses its granted loans not for sustainable developing, for
93 example education, but consumption,
94
95 *Acknowledging* that 57% of victims of forced labor women and children,
96
97 *Recognizing* that women and children are in the most need of protection,
98
99 *Further recognizing* that women and children are the most vulnerable groups in human trafficking crimes,
100 and are often exploited in the forced labor, and even commercial sex,
101
102 *Expresses its grave concern* of the economic situation for women who resort to modern slavery,
103
104 *Acknowledges* that refugee camps are often the target of human trafficking networks to abduct and recruit
105 children,
106

107 *Acknowledging* that the problems with human trafficking partially stem from the lack of education and
108 understanding with the issue,
109

110 *Expressing concern* for the lack of education for law enforcement regarding preventing human trafficking,
111

112 *Seriously concerned* about the lack of education for the most vulnerable in human trafficking,
113

114 *Emphasizing* the need to educate specifically mothers stressing once again that children need protection
115 therefore education on the issue of human trafficking should be a priority for them,
116

117 *Appalled* by the number of victims of human trafficking cross borders unnoticed every year,
118

119 *Recognizing* that recent technological developments like facial recognition programs and high-resolution
120 satellite imagery should be part of the solution to the problem of human trafficking,
121

122 *Acknowledging* that these technological advancements also increase the gap between Member States
123 along economic lines,
124

125 *Bearing in mind* the need for international cooperation in regards to the prevention of human trafficking,
126

127 1. *Welcomes* the Member States to recommit themselves to the UDHR (1948) and to uphold its
128 values by:

129 a. Creating a 2020-2030 charter titled the Decade of Realignment to the UDHR to;

130 b. Vow to protect vulnerable individuals wherever possible, especially women and children;

131 c. Recommends the creation of an international domestic code to hold perpetrators
132 accountable for engaging in these acts of criminality;
133

134 2. *Advises that* Member States coordinate with regional actors such as, but not limited to, the
135 Organization of American States (OAS), European Union (EU), the African Union (AU), and
136 Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to eradicate human trafficking by sharing
137 information and preventive techniques cooperatively;
138

139 3. *Encourages* Member States to create multilateral partnerships with non-governmental
140 organizations (NGOs) to:
141

142 a. Bestow a safe haven for victims of human trafficking through;

143 b. Partnerships with NGO's, such as the Coalition Against Trafficking in Women to provide
144 expertise knowledge and support to combat human trafficking;
145

146 c. Create bilateral agreements between the NGO's of the neighboring countries in order to
147 ensure a more effective system of communication and data exchange to stimulate
148 prosperity, promote human rights and protect the planet by setting international
149 development targets;
150

151 4. *Invites* member states to increase funding for the education of law enforcement bodies in order to
152 spot and prevent signs of human trafficking;
153

154 5. *Recommends* the creation of school specific courses in compulsory education systems to teach
155 the dangers of human trafficking to potential victims will educate children about how to avoid
156 potentially dangerous situations by:
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- a. Developing age-appropriate courses designed for child students to allow them to understand the dangers of human trafficking and how to identify potentially dangerous situations early;
 - b. Educating legal guardians, on how to identify potential problems with their children and how to report issues to proper authorities;
 - c. Promoting government investment in schools to develop the high-quality human trafficking prevention courses, in terms of:
 - i. Updating the teaching equipment such as multimedia functions like projection equipment to provide a more inclusive and high-quality learning experience;
 - ii. Organizing seminars between education experts and human trafficking experts to develop a proper guideline on curricula;
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179
6. *Promotes* the voluntary creation of social structures that aim for inclusion within Member States of their citizens, so that they can access knowledge about the identification of human trafficking, including (but not limited to):
- a. Educational programs within schools, such as the new Educate Better Program, to make the distinction between theories and practice as well as raise awareness on and identify the source and details of the crime;
 - b. The creation of materials such as pamphlets, leaflets, or textbooks in collaboration with experts and various organizations to further educate on the dangers of human trafficking;
 - c. The organization of reviews, seminars, and sessions in order to update the relevant, aforementioned materials and programs on recognizing human trafficking as well as the most current statistics;
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7. Suggests Member States to promote the establishment of the educational center in the community level, overseen by local governments, and managed by state government, with the of UNICEF and UNFPA, to sensitize each and every citizen to rehabilitation by:
- a. Setting up a “dual system” where the victims would be assigned to a volunteer in order to:
 - i. Help the victims get over the psychological (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder) barriers to re-enter the society;
 - ii. Promote the vocational training to the survivors of human trafficking to help the them better reintegrate to the society;
 - iii. trained them and identified them by the local government;
 - b. Fostering group therapy local communities where the victims can share their experience and community can get to know their suffering and enhance their understanding to the victims;
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8. Promotes support by Member States for inclusive programs that aim to protect and provide accessible services to survivors of human trafficking, which may include;
- a. Vocational training and rehabilitation services to aid in societal reintegration of survivors;
 - b. Provision of necessary services such as food assistance, housing assistance, or social security assistance to promote smooth reintegration of survivors into society;
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- 216 c. Raising awareness through various campaigns and promoting knowledge on the
217 substantive workings of human trafficking in order to foster active communal participation
218 in eradicating human trafficking;
219
- 220 d. Provision of necessary services, including those mentioned above, to groups such as
221 refugees and people living outside of urban areas, who may need increased access to
222 those services and who may also be a more vulnerable group;
223
- 224 9. *Introduces* the idea of expanding the INTERPOL website so that it would host information provided
225 on a voluntary basis from NGOs, governments, and relevant UN bodies like the Inter-Agency
226 Coordination Group (ICAT) such as:
227
- 228 a. Known hotspots for trafficking;
229
- 230 b. Known groups, militias or people in the local area who have ties to trafficking;
231
- 232 c. Known scams or tricks traffickers have used in the region;
233
- 234 10. *Proposing* to Member States to develop an itinerary awareness campaign in order to make
235 accessible information about the rights, capacities and opportunities about women and children in
236 distant locations from the cities;
237
- 238 11. *Emphasizes* the advantages of smaller refugee camps close to armed conflicts to provide better
239 organization and furthermore preventing family separations;
240
- 241 12. *Intends* to integrate refugee camps directly into community and to use the social and infrastructure
242 promoting the integration with the help of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
243 (UNHCR) by:
244
- 245 a. Sharing the existing infrastructure of the community including water, roads, supplies, and
246 administration;
247
- 247 b. Using existing social structures including health care, supplies, religion, sport, and
248 education;
249
- 249 13. *Emphasizes* the importance of strengthening resilience against human trafficking through:
250
- 251 a. Education and vocational training programs;
252
- 252 b. Integration;
253
- 253 c. Awareness raising;
254
- 254 d. Income-generating activities;
255
- 255 14. *Invites all* Member States to provide information on the respective rights of women:
256
- 257 a. In rural areas by distributing infographics and comic strips in leaflets via weather balloons
258 to cover large areas in developing Member States;
259
- 260 b. In industrial Member States by using classical media such as TV and radio campaigns as
261 well as posters;
262
- 263 c. Sponsored by GOs and NGOs such as UN WOMEN, IOM, IMF etc.;
264
- 265 15. *Urges* the IMF to grant concessional loans if Member States commit themselves to use them for
266 educational purposes to developing Member States;

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16. *Suggests* the annual raising of 4.3 billion dollars for the UN general budget:
- a. For primary and secondary education of refugee children in their host countries;
 - b. Which will be allocated by country income status;
 - i. With low income countries receive 95% of required amount;
 - ii. Low and middle income countries 80% of required amount;
 - iii. Upper and middle income countries 49% of required amount;
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17. *Endorses* Member States that focus on the prevention of human trafficking domestically through changes in individual Member State's policy as well as adapting the Human Trafficking Knowledge Portal to be more effective domestically as a means of prevention;
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18. *Praises* increased cooperation and integration of INTERPOL resources with domestic authorities in the fight against human trafficking with an enhanced emphasis on cases that involve foreign tourists and visitors;
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19. *Emphasizes* the role of INTERPOL as an impartial and intermediate party in the safe and secure return of trafficked persons from the country they were located in to their home country for reunification and rehabilitation, if available;
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289
20. *Endorses* the implementation of an emergency response structure, such as the United Nations Person Alert (UNPA), with the technology provided by UNITED, that will:
- a. Provide educational programs geared towards combating exploitation among women, children and citizens where:
 - i. Awareness campaigns are strictly aimed to educate and increase universal recognition that women and children in commercial sex exploitation are trafficking victims;
 - ii. Education campaigns are organized and administered on the state's discretion with the assistance of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT);
 - iii. Campaigns will be partially funded and implemented through the assistance of the United Nations Entity of Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund;
 - b. Circulate information about missing persons due to trafficking through INTERPOL;
 - c. Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) by;
 - i. Tracking the flow of migration in states to locate trafficking offenders;
 - ii. Alerting citizens, government and law enforcement within Member States about trafficking offenders on the run from law enforcement through their names and pictures;
 - iii. Acting as an emergency response system where individuals can email, call and text to alert state authorities about missing citizens;
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21. *Calls for* increased coordination among the UN Member States and regional agencies, such as CARICOM Regional Security System (RSS), in order to develop uniform multilateral approaches to addressing trafficking in persons;
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22. *Recommends* Member States to implement specialized training programs for border control such as an adaptation of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centres (FLETC), facilitating the
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- 320 identification of victims, especially through visa applications of suspects, to aid in their return and
321 rehabilitation and traffickers to result in more prosecutions;
322
- 323 23. *Considers* the implementation of a form of the BSI to specifically target human traffickers by:
324
- 325 a. Facilitating a conference geared towards sharing individual Member States criminal
326 tracking methods;
 - 327
 - 328 b. Adapting the use of new technologies to bolster efforts and to protect the survivors of
329 human trafficking;
 - 330
- 331 24. *Approves* of increased border security for the purposes of combating human trafficking but,
332 denounces increased border security that disrupts free trade, and/or employs practices that harm
333 or traumatize survivors of human trafficking;
334
- 335 25. *Encourages* Member States to collaborate on strengthening the integrity of travel documents and
336 the related institutions in keeping with Article 12 of the Protocol and International Civil Aviation
337 Organization (ICAO) guidelines towards minimizing the use of false identities for persons being
338 trafficked;
339
- 340 26. *Approves* of any progress between Member States towards universality and reaching agreement
341 on the legal definitions of human trafficking, including any related crimes;
342
- 343 27. *Advises* the UNDP to allocate financial resources to develop technologies to combat human
344 trafficking including for technical education in developing countries;
345
- 346 28. *Stresses* the establishment of United Nations Internet and Technology for Equitable Development
347 Framework (UNITED) which will:
348
- 349 a. Establish global connectivity within developing states through fiber-optic cables;
 - 350 i. Welcome International Telecommunications Union (ITU), and private regional
351 developers within Member States to join in this mission with their existing cable
352 construction projects;
 - 353 ii. Ensure that developing states have the same access to internet technologies
354 as developed states;
 - 355
 - 356 b. Provide a limited amount of clean energy to the most disparate regions of the globe;
 - 357
- 358 29. *Calls upon* Member States to make existing technologies to combat human trafficking available to
359 other countries:
360
- 361 a. When adequate by developing open source rather than closed source technologies;
 - 362
 - 363 b. If security concerns prevent this by sharing existing closed source technologies;
 - 364
- 365 30. *Reminds* the international community that technologies to combat human trafficking must also be
366 accessible in open source operating systems rather than only in commercial operating systems,
367 since they are commonly used in developing countries;
368
- 369 31. *Stresses* the establishment of United Nations Internet and Technology for Equitable Development
370 Framework (UNITED) which will:
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- 372 a. Establish global connectivity within developing states through fiber-optic cables;
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410
- i. Welcome International Telecommunications Union (ITU), and private regional developers within Member States to join in this mission with their existing cable construction projects;
 - ii. Ensure that developing states have the same access to internet technologies as developed states;
 - b. Provide a limited amount of clean energy to the most disparate regions of the globe;
32. *Underscores* the opportunities offered by information and communication technology in preventing, combating, and prosecution of human traffickers;
33. *Recommends* the formation of a special committee focused on technology-based solutions to trafficking called the Anti-Trafficking Technology Committee (ATTEC):
- a. ATTEC would consider a two pronged approach dealing with technology in regards to border security and optimizing for the specific task of catching traffickers and securing victims as well as utilizing existing social networks to inform the populace of suspected trafficking scams in their area;
 - b. ATTEC would rely on the cooperation of member states in information sharing and on the job training;
 - c. The funding for this committee would come from donations from Member States, ATTEC will also allocate this money to countries in need of technology support based on their tier status;
34. Suggests to create a mobile app in order to provide a common platform, whereby people, especially from developed countries, can:
- a. Sign up and create an active and interactive community;
 - b. Easily get information on UN and NGO's that commit themselves to the eradication of human trafficking and have clearer idea of what they do, what they have done and how the users, as citizens, could help;
 - c. Make donations of any amount in any time to the organizations they want to help, in a few simple steps.



Code: GA3/1/9

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: Combating Human Trafficking

1 *The General Assembly Third Committee,*
2
3 *Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), which promotes individuals' freedom, human*
4 *identity, and the fundamentals of human life,*
5
6 *Emphasizing the importance of reducing recidivism in the crime of trafficking,*
7
8 *Dismayed by the disproportionate UN-Women statistic which states that seventy-one percent of all*
9 *trafficked individuals are women and girls and regretting the inadequate post-trafficking transitional*
10 *assistance for reintegrating females into the workforce,*
11
12 *Considering General Assembly resolution 61/180 (2006), which emphasizes the importance of increasing*
13 *actions against trafficking in persons, and the need for research in developing areas in order to allow*
14 *Member States to better implement prevention strategies,*
15
16 *Affirming the importance of local community participation in identifying and supporting victims of human*
17 *trafficking,*
18
19 *Fully aware of the need to engage with the sensitivities of culturally and lingually diverse populations in*
20 *community awareness initiatives,*
21
22 *Acknowledging that access to educational opportunities are limited, which prevents survivors from*
23 *seeking help as highlighted in Article 4a of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice of Crime and*
24 *Abuse of Power (1985),*
25
26 *Recognizing the urgent need to train professionals that are directly exposed to human trafficking cases to*
27 *ensure prompt reporting and proper investigation for universal consistency and accessibility in trafficking*
28 *awareness training, situations and persons with limited access to education,*
29
30 *Noting with appreciation the unity of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Need*
31 *Assessment Toolkit on the Crime Justice Response to Human Trafficking,*
32
33 *Realizing that there is a need for technological outreach to identify human trafficking situations as*
34 *emphasized in the United Nations Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Strategy article three*
35 *regarding technological advancement by increasing mobile solutions,*
36
37 *Heeding with concern the many Member States that are yet to ratify the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress*
38 *and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (2000), which attempts to adopt a*
39 *universal definition for trafficking,*
40
41 *Appreciating the work of the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)*
42 *Technical Vocational Education Training Programme (TVET) which works with rehabilitation and*
43 *reintegration of survivors in providing transferable life skills to persons in poverty/stricken areas crisis,*
44
45 *Taking into consideration the need for increased protection and representation for human trafficking*
46 *survivors as recognized by the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT)*
47 *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Person,*
48

49 *Highlighting* the efforts made by the international community through the Anti-Trafficking National Action
50 Plan and the establishment of an anti-trafficking committee aimed at providing resources for the
51 identification of victims and capture of perpetrators,
52

53 *Commending* the United Nations Developing Fund's (UNDP) Prison Assessment and Proposed
54 Rehabilitations and Reintegration of Offenders Plan,
55

56 *Recognizing* the work of UN-Women in establishing the Second Chance Education (SCE) programme,
57

58 *Cognizant* of the work United Nations for Training and Research (UNITAR) has done on capacity building
59 strategies through partnerships and ICT implementation for the purpose of countering the trafficking of
60 persons,
61

- 62 1. *Urges* willing and able Member States to work with UNITAR to collaborate on technical and logistical
63 assistance such as the implementation of (ICTs) in the least areas which will aid in identification of
64 locations prone to human trafficking in order to allow Member States to better implement prevention
65 strategies;
66
- 67 2. *Advises* the UNDP to expand the Prison Assessment and Proposed Rehabilitation and Reintegration
68 of Offenders Plan to a trafficking specific model that is accessible for Member States to implement
69 domestically, to reduce recidivism rates which would include:
70
 - 71 a. Training to provide offenders with a second chance at education similar to the UN-Women
72 SCE program;
 - 73
 - 74 b. Psychological counseling;
 - 75
 - 76 c. Financial literacy and vocational training to show traffickers alternate occupations available to
77 them so they do not they do not return to trafficking after their release from prison;
78
- 79 3. *Request* UN.GIFT to collaborate with:
80
 - 81 a. The UNESCO to create workshops and seminars based on the rehabilitation strategies in
82 pre-established public-private-partnerships which would educate survivors on available
83 resources to assist with rehabilitation into society;
84
 - 85 b. The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-
86 Women) to collaborate within the local anti-human trafficking organization to help women
87 locate secure and reliable employment within the workforce to help survivors of human
88 trafficking find jobs that will help them gain economic autonomy and reintegrate into society;
89
 - 90 c. Willing and able Member States to establish anti-trafficking committees, as extensions to UN.
91 GIFT programmes, to provide efficient financial and technical assistance to developing
92 counties in order to better intensify survivors as well as perpetrators of human trafficking;
93
- 94 4. *Recommends* the expansion of the UNESCO TVET to:
95
 - 96 a. Work in collaboration with domestic governments and non-governmental organizations
97 (NGOs) in order to assist women, men, and youth that are susceptible to poverty and human
98 trafficking;
99
 - 100 b. Place a specific focus on providing transferable skills to survivors of human trafficking to aid
101 in the reintegration into society process;
102

- 103 c. Provide training to law enforcement and medical practitioners to recognize physical and
104 behavioral signs in trafficking survivors, such as poor physical health and submissiveness, at
105 border points of entry and vulnerable areas;
106
- 107 d. Support Member States to strengthen their efforts to provide adequate and systematic
108 training to children's rights of professional groups that work with children, with particular
109 attention to law enforcement officers and judicial officials;
110
- 111 e. Bring new impetus to ensure that indigenous peoples' are fully engaged in expressing their
112 priorities and concerns as victims of human trafficking as stated in the 2030 Agenda
113 commitment to 'Leave no one behind';
114
- 115 5. *Calls upon* Member States to ratify UN. GIFT *Protocol To Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking*
116 *in Persons*, supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in order to
117 combat human trafficking;
118
- 119 6. *Requests* willing and able Member States to actively deter labor and debt bondage domestically
120 through the promotion of competitive wages and economic security to ensure safer working
121 environments;
122
- 123 7. *Asks* willing and able Member States to provide citizens with birth registration through the
124 implementation of documentation policies in order to allow for better identification to prevent the
125 trafficking of persons and to better allow for repatriation strategies by:
126
- 127 a. Reiterating the need to implement policies that facilitate the registration and documentation of
128 newborns as those who did not have access to legal documentation before as it is crucial;
129
- 130 b. Encouraging the cooperation between public and private sectors to make this process
131 efficient and reliable;
132
- 133 c. Recommending the use of centralized ICTs in those Member States which lack access to
134 internet connection, particularly within remote and isolated regions, in order to complete the
135 proper documentation for individuals;
136
- 137 d. Inviting the Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Human Trafficking to aid in an annual census
138 in rural and developing areas where internet access is limited or non-existent further
139 hindering registration of newborns;
140
- 141 8. *Strongly encourages* willing and able Member States to work with the UNODC to collaborate with
142 local government within willing Member States to create and implement training and awareness
143 programmes in developing areas in order to create awareness and better equip possible victims of
144 human trafficking;
145
- 146 9. *Calls upon* UN.GIFT and United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
147 (UN-WOMEN) to collaborate within the local anti-human trafficking organizations to help women
148 located secure and reliable employment within the workforce in order to help survivors of human
149 trafficking find jobs that will help them gain economic autonomy and reintegrate into society;
150
- 151 10. *Encourages* Member States to partner with the International Telecommunications Union to expand
152 and utilize the Telecommunication Development Sector in order to spread verbal, audio, and visual
153 media communications to rural communities, especially in developing Member States, which may not
154 have access to these media sources so as to raise awareness about trafficking within communities
155 through methods which includes:
156

- 157 a. Community dialogue and awareness manuals in order to ensure accessibility of information
158 to lingually diverse populations in different regions to educate communities to identify,
159 address, and support victims of trafficking at a local level;
160
- 161 b. Promoting the training of community leaders to become catalysts in promoting action,
162 engagement and conversation, by identifying local NGOs to work with local communities in
163 cultivating a culture of human rights;
164
- 165 c. Also encourages collaboration between governments, private actors, and members of the
166 civil sector;
167
- 168 11. *Calls upon* Member States to ratify UN.GIFT *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in*
169 *Persons*, supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in order to
170 combat human trafficking;
171
- 172 12. *Expresses* its readiness to collaborate with the UNODC to create a task force which focuses on the
173 prosecution of the leaders of trafficking rings and corrupt government officials that dismiss these
174 operations to continue under the legal bodies;
175
- 176 13. *Further recommends* all willing and able Member States to adopt specific trafficking mitigation
177 mechanisms including:
178
- 179 a. Specialized legislation and regulations that explicitly prosecute traffickers and corrupt officials
180 that are involved in the trafficking of persons;
181
- 182 b. Adopting an expanded model of the UNODC Toolkit to train professionals in the private
183 sector such as hotels and travel hubs including bus stations, airports and maritime ports, for
184 frontline trafficking detection, incentivizing them with a UNODC compliance badge, in order to
185 identify the signs of human traffickers and humans trafficked, such as malnourishment, poor
186 hygiene, or injuries through practical and technological means;
187
- 188 c. Adequately supply necessary resources, such as tracking systems, financial assistance and
189 proper training to all legal officials identifying and prosecuting human traffickers as well as
190 that of border security officials in order to allow for prosecution to act more efficiently and
191 effectively;
192
- 193 14. *Proposes* willing and able Member States to implement the implementation of border monitoring with
194 the hopes of decreasing the number of persons being smuggled across borders for the purposes of
195 exploitation or slave labor;
196
- 197 15. *Further* requests the International Organization of Mitigation to preempt potential trafficking hotspots
198 prior to their manifestation by improving its response to crises and their subsequent migration flows;
199
- 200 16. *Endorses* partnerships between domestic governments and the International Monetary Fund to use
201 subsidies to enhance trafficking resilience within local communities in order to maintain the safety and
202 integration of their citizens;
203
- 204 17. *Further recommends* all willing Member States to adopt the definition of human trafficking provided by
205 the General Assembly which defines the trafficking of persons as the recruitment, transportation,
206 transfer, harboring or receipt of persons by the means of the threat or use of force or other forms of
207 coercion to help Member States create and enhance legislation on human trafficking that will
208 adequately prosecute perpetrators;
209
- 210 18. *Supports* willing and able Member States to work civil society organizations within local governments
211 to establish an entire system of innovative pedagogical practices and interactive technology educate
212 children on the dangers of human trafficking.



Code: GA3/1/10

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee (GA3)

Topic: *Combating Human Trafficking*

1 The General Assembly Third Committee,
2
3 *Directed by Chapter 3 Article 7 of Charter of the United Nations (1945), serving to address global issues*
4 *regarding human rights,*
5
6 *Emphasizing the initiatives toward prevention, accountability, and support within the 2015 Global Plan of*
7 *Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons with its focus on combating human trafficking at all levels,*
8
9 *Taking into account the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights and the*
10 *International Civil Aviation Organization training guidelines for air cabin crews and airport personnel to*
11 *prevent human trafficking through the implementation of training protocol among social and civil service*
12 *industries in order to effectively identify human trafficking survivors,*
13
14 *Recalling the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and*
15 *Children put forth by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the importance of*
16 *dismantling the stigmas and emotional, psychological, and social conditions which inhibit survivors from*
17 *seeking support and help,*
18
19 *Conscious of the UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking and the importance of recognizing*
20 *human trafficked individuals as survivors instead of victims and offenders,*
21
22 *Reaffirming and endorsing the agreed upon objectives of the Blue Heart Campaign which are increasing*
23 *the visibility of survivors of human traffic and harnessing political capital to highlight perpetrator activities*
24 *put forth by the UNODC in order to mainstream accountability of the perpetrators of human trafficking,*
25
26 *Reiterating its appreciation of the efforts made by the United Nations Global initiative to Fight Human*
27 *Trafficking to eradicate human trafficking,*
28
29 *Underlining the United Nations Transforming our World: 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*
30 *(2015) with a strong focus on Target 5.2 “eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the*
31 *public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation” and Target*
32 *16.2 “end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children,”*
33
34 *Alarmed and concerned with the results presented in the UNODC 2018 Global Report on Trafficking in*
35 *Persons where 70 percent of all trafficked persons are women and girls,*
36
37 *Bearing in mind Transforming our World: 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015), which*
38 *stresses the elimination of human trafficking to accomplish the Sustainable Development Goals,*
39
40 *Expressing appreciation for the four-year partnership between the European Union and the UNODC on*
41 *the Global Action to Prevent and Address Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants initiative*
42 *allocating €11 million to support and implement strategic*
43 *national counter-trafficking and counter smuggling efforts through a prevention, protection, and*
44 *prosecution,*
45
46 *Expressing its deep concern of illegal blockades, sanctions, and embargoes imposed on countries that*
47 *hinder the ability to combat human trafficking and administering punitive measures toward all affiliated*
48 *with executing human trafficking operations,*
49
50

- 51 1. *Encourages* the training of international based transportation employees, such as but not limited
52 border patrol officers and port officials, military, and law enforcement on the signs of victimization and
53 how to report to the correct establishment within each Member State:
54
- 55 a. Invites the principle of mandated reporting of all stakeholders;
56
 - 57 i. Endorses full reporting within military, law enforcement, governmental offices, and
58 other national stakeholders among each Member State to one predetermined office,
59 that the Member State designates to act as the primary authority on human trafficking
60 accusations;
 - 61 ii. Encourages cooperation and information sharing between Member States within the
62 Regional Hub, further explained in Clause 10 of this document;
 - 63 iii. Supports Regional Hubs to provide information and cooperation with other Hubs,
64 non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and UN bodies;
 - 65 b. Suggests the utilization of the Blue Heart Campaign for increased global awareness, as a
66 free social media awareness campaign that transcends borders, and Member states
67 developing their own awareness campaigns;
68
 - 69 c. Encourages the development and dissemination of uniform and cultural-sensitive guidelines
70 and protocols among neighboring states, instructing relevant personnel on humanitarian
71 approaches toward responding to survivors in need, in consideration of their cultural
72 background;
73
- 74
- 75 2. *Encourages* the UN.GIFT to assist civil society organization, such as religious institutions and
76 charities, and registered NGOs to hold workshops to help address the stigma of human trafficking
77 that prevents survivors from seeking assistance:
78
- 79 a. Suggests the establishment and respect of sanctuary status within religious buildings for
80 individuals seeking refuge from human trafficking;
81
 - 82 b. Supports continued and improved cooperation between NGOs and religious organizations to
83 provide support to survivors toward a healthy and safe transition;
84
- 85 3. *Strongly encourages* the creation of a network of safe houses facilitated by willing civil society
86 organizations, NGOs, or governments to shelter those whose complaints are being investigated;
87
- 88 a. Suggested utilization of such buildings to provide initial safety and temporary housing to
89 survivors;
90
 - 91 b. Recommending safe houses be registered with Member States, Regional Hubs, or United
92 Nations Human Rights Committee (UNHRC) and that the UNHRC collects this information to
93 ensure safe are held to the committee's standards;
94
- 95 4. *Further encourages* the sharing of international criminal cases databases, pertaining to human
96 trafficking and associated crimes, to all member states and regional hubs, through programs such as
97 INTERPOL:
98
- 99 a. Invites civil and social institutions to voluntarily provide intelligence and reports on a regular
100 basis;
101
 - 102 b. Suggests partnerships between NGOs proficient in information security and regional hubs to
103 establish confidential channels, to report potential and present cases of human trafficking;
104
- 105

- 106 5. *Invites* member states and regional hubs to utilize NGOs abilities to educate leaders, law
107 enforcement, and citizens of the numerous manifestations of human trafficking:
108
- 109 a. Congratulates and encourages the continuation of the UNODC, in cooperation with the
110 Department of Peace Operations, on the first-ever train-the -trainers workshop on human
111 trafficking and migrant smuggling for UN police personnel;
112
- 113 b. Further encourages the expansion of the workshops to include more detailed seminars for
114 leaders;
115
- 116 6. *Notes with approval* the utilization of all UN-specific definitions regarding the various forms of human
117 trafficking survivors and different forms of human trafficking, including organ trafficking, sex
118 trafficking, debt bondage, and forced labor as well as the presence of children held within the
119 bondage of human trafficking;
120
- 121 7. *Expresses* the renewal of funding for the European Union and the UNODC on the Global Action to
122 Prevent and Address Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants initiatives and further
123 suggest a subsequent expansion into different targeted countries to establish a greater global
124 perspective on human trafficking:
125
- 126 a. Recommends intensified efforts within the Middle East for addressing human trafficking due
127 to the present refugee crisis, increased warfare, and presence of terrorism;
128
- 129 b. Encourages expansion efforts to be prioritized to the Regional hubs allowing for expedient
130 access to data;
131
- 132 c. Suggest utilizing the monetary aid from voluntary Member State donations, NGOs, and
133 potentially the International Organization for Migration’s Development Fund;
134
- 135 d. Supports these initiatives to become a permanent addition to the UNODC until human
136 trafficking has been eliminated;
137
- 138 8. *Calls upon* Member States to ratify the UN.GIFT Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish
139 Trafficking in Persons if they haven’t done so already;
140
- 141 9. *Strongly suggests* regional Hubs to submit to the committee annual reports containing vital human
142 trafficking statistics including but not limited to the number of survivors, systematic activities of
143 traffickers, and limitations encountered;
144
- 145 10. *Strongly advises* the utilization of Regional Hubs for member states, local governments and NGOs to
146 communicate and facilitate:
147
- 148 a. Aid to survivors of human trafficking;
149
- 150 b. Identifying perpetrators and informing regional partners of their identities;
151
- 152 c. Comparable consequences among regional members for human traffickers;
153
- 154 d. Outposts near high traffic areas such as refugee camps and international borders;
155
- 156 e. Cooperation on border protection and enforcement to the discretion of the Regional Hub;
157
- 158 11. *Appeals* Member States to end any illegal blockades, sanctions, or embargoes imposed on
159 developing countries, as it limits their ability to make advancements against human trafficking, by a
160 Member State, agreed upon by both parties, facilitate peaceful cooperation between countries
161 currently subject to and placing blockades, sanctions, or embargoes;

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12. *Recommends* increased punitive measures against the traffickers themselves in order to deter human traffickers from exploiting persons:
 - a. Encourages parole supervision within the jurisdiction in order to deter human traffickers from exploiting persons;
 - b. Fully supports the Recommended Principles and Guideline on Human Rights and Human Trafficking established with the UNHRC;
13. *Emphasizes* multilateral cooperation with the UNODC and the Counter Terrorism Committee to gain technical assistance and improve capabilities to combat local and transnational human trafficking by admitting victims to pre-established rehabilitation programs.



Code: GA3/1/11

Committee: The General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: *Combating Human Trafficking*

1 *The General Assembly Third Committee,*

2
3 *Guided* by the conviction and principles of *Charter of the United Nations* (UN Charter), mainly as they
4 apply within the parameters of Article one which is grounded by the innate rights of humans, and abiding
5 by the beliefs in the dignity and worth of the human body as stated in the Preamble of, and reaffirming as
6 such the Articles one and four of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR), and therefore that it
7 is essential to protect and secure fundamental human rights,
8

9 *Recognizing* the importance of empowering victims of human trafficking by Member States towards
10 sustainable reintegration into society emphasized through Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 5, 8,
11 and 15,
12

13 *Noting with deep concern* that according to the 2014 study, *Sexual Exploitation and Prostitution and Its*
14 *Impact on Gender Equality*, conducted by the European Parliament, that poverty, misogyny, and the lack
15 of opportunities in developing countries contributes to the increase in numbers of human trafficking, and
16 contribute to the promotion of the objectification and exploitation of female bodies in the sex trafficking
17 industry,
18

19 *Emphasizing* that human trafficking is a multi-faceted process that disproportionately affects citizens
20 across transnational regions, leaving in its tracks victims stranded at different steps of the human-
21 trafficking cycle according to the *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons of 2018* by the United Nations
22 Office and *Drugs and Crime* (UNODC),
23

24 *Noting* that The United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees Perspective entitled *Human Trafficking*
25 *and Refugee Protection: UNHCR's Perspective* (4.1) that acknowledges lack of protection experienced by
26 refugees that have made them susceptible to human traffickers and the lack of access to government
27 incentives such as healthcare, education, and employment due to lack of identification,
28

29 *Observing* the General Assembly's *Summit on Refugees and Migrants* (2016) and Member States'
30 pledges to it, which addressed the vulnerabilities such as human trafficking refugees and migrants are
31 exposed to,
32

33 *Recognizing* the *Organization for Security and Co-Operation in Europe Action Plan to Combat Trafficking*
34 *in Human Beings* (2003), that victims are unaware of their status when interacting with state-entities that
35 could otherwise intercept them,
36

37 *Recalling* the quintessential fact that human trafficking comes in many forms, all of which are illegal under
38 General Assembly resolution 55/25 on *United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized*
39 *Crime* and General Assembly resolution 64/293 on *United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat*
40 *Trafficking in Persons*,
41

42 *Keeping in mind*, Article 6 of the European Parliaments *Directive 2011/36/EU*, in ensuring the importance
43 of a transnational network utilized for resource sharing of human trafficking routes, networks, and actors,
44 reaffirming the need to prosecute and penalize perpetrators of human traffickers,
45

46 *Stressing* General Assembly resolution 72/185 on "Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all
47 human rights" (2017) as having specific relevance to the issue of human trafficking, particularly
48 concerning migration,
49

50 *Cognizant of General Assembly resolution 71/167 (2016) which focuses on “Trafficking in Women and*
51 *Girls” stressing the importance of financial assistance to promote the prevention of human trafficking and*
52 *protection of its victims,*

- 53
- 54 1. *Calls upon* the international community to build on the precedent set by the Organization for Security
55 and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (2003) by:
- 56
- 57 a. Incorporating Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and transnational corporations (TNCs)
58 through multilateral operations with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) by establishing
59 measures to prevent human trafficking and to bring justice for perpetrators;
- 60
- 61 b. Requesting governments to strengthen anti-trafficking programs through regional initiatives
62 and action plans;
- 63
- 64 c. Recommending Member States to criminalize all forms of trafficking and implement national
65 policies;
- 66
- 67 2. *Requests* that Member States spread awareness of human trafficking on a global scale through
68 education in order to increase prevention and to address the issue at hand, primarily by:
- 69
- 70 a. Raising victim awareness among the general public through the voluntary state and
71 organizational use of social media platforms, further complemented with the advocacy of
72 celebrity UN ambassadors;
- 73
- 74 b. Encouraging Member States to implement workshop programs to educate children, women,
75 men, and law enforcement on this issue;
- 76
- 77 c. Inviting Member States and regional partners to develop through the UN to train and equip
78 the rising generation to individually combat human trafficking on a grassroots level;
- 79
- 80 d. Increasing partnerships with the private sector through communications and workshop
81 engagement to maximize awareness of human trafficking and actions they can take to
82 combat trafficking in persons;
- 83
- 84 3. *Further requests* Member States provide programs in high-risk areas for the empowerment of victims
85 of human trafficking through funding provided by the Central Emergency Relief Fund:
- 86
- 87 a. Recommends that member states supervise these programs by NGOs such as: International
88 Organization for Migration (IOM), and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the
89 Empowerment of Women (UN-Women);
- 90
- 91 b. Creation of Integration Offices that offer assistance on both acquiring legal documentation
92 and career-placement services;
- 93
- 94 c. Create safe employment assistance programs which include vocational training for victims
95 who have come forward, which may consist of language training, labor training, readiness
96 preparation, and job placement assistance;
- 97
- 98 d. Weekly or monthly training sessions within schools, especially for girls;
- 99
- 100 e. Programs that ensure protection of victims who have come forward, especially those that
101 provide amnesty for victims;
- 102
- 103 4. *Welcomes* Member States to continue assisting developing countries to attain long-term debt
104 sustainability as a means of resolving economic disparities and therefore discouraging subjugation
105 and exploitation by using coordinated policies that foster debt relief and debt restructuring to address

106 the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce distress, and encourage the use of the
107 UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons;
108
109 5. *Further recommends* Member States keep with the report of the Secretary-General 72/751 of 2018, to
110 continue to work towards adopting a zero-tolerance policy towards sexual exploitation by:
111
112 a. Accurately report all known cases of sexual exploitation and abuse to the appropriate entities,
113 depending on the specific characteristics of each reported case;
114
115 b. Capacity building and knowledge sharing to strengthen institutions responsible for providing
116 justice for victims;
117
118 6. *Further invites* the UNHCR to examine socioeconomic disparities through the scope of The Global
119 Strategy for Livelihoods in Member States with large migrant populations in order to:
120
121 a. Encourage the development and strengthening of partnerships with national institutions in the
122 public and private sector for information gathering, while ensuring its safety and privacy;
123
124 b. Set collaborative multi-year local and national strategies to empower and protect migrant
125 citizens;
126
127 c. Ensure local law enforcement surrounding refugee camps to be aware of the higher
128 possibility of human trafficking and be trained to recognize the signs of human trafficking
129 quickly;
130
131 7. *Suggests* replicating the frameworks of the European Union's partnership with UNODC between the
132 UNODC and the Member States of regional bodies within the African Union (AU), the Association of
133 Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), The Arab League, and The Union for South American Nations for
134 information and resource allocation specific to their region by:
135
136 a. Recommending action-plans focused on relevant developmental goals related to counter-
137 trafficking and counter-smuggling initiatives on a national scale;
138
139 b. Increasing the available information within the regional bodies relevant to accomplishing the
140 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda;
141
142 8. *Calls upon* the Global Action against Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants
143 (GLO.ACT) to ensure that Member States' medical and law enforcement agencies are adequately
144 trained to spot the signs of human-trafficking and respond according to national legislature, especially
145 by:
146
147 a. Encouraging ratification of the GLO.ACT by those Member States who have not yet done;
148
149 b. Increasing focus on migrants, refugees, and those most vulnerable to being trafficked in any
150 form through the IOM;
151
152 c. Acting accordingly to the mandate of the EU's General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR);
153
154 d. Developing universal guidelines for law enforcement personnel to easily identify and respond
155 to persons potentially threatened by human traffickers;
156
157 9. *Encourages* the prevention of all forms of trafficking, with an increased focus on organ trafficking,
158 through economic mobilization and the realization of vulnerable groups, with emphasis on:
159

- 160 a. Member States and local governments employing and training vulnerable group members,
161 such as refugees, migrants, and women, into sustainable and growing jobs respective of
162 demands in each State to ensure greater economic independence;
163
- 164 b. Identifying groups in poverty, who are migrants or refugees, who are more prone to be organ
165 traffickers or who are more prone to be selling their own organs for profit or personal
166 motivations and strengthening their resilience through education and vocational programs by
167 informing them of the possible outcomes of trafficking;
168
- 169 c. Identifying, providing, and managing funding as well as resources for those groups from
170 regional groups providing aid;
171
- 172 10. *Further recommends* Member States foster cooperation between police and border patrol task forces
173 to create a cohesive, multilateral, corruption-free and humanitarian approach to combat supranational
174 human trafficking by:
175
- 176 a. Setting up regional networks to facilitate the distribution of information on human trafficking
177 routes, networks, and actors with neighboring countries;
178
- 179 b. Promoting inter-agency cooperation among relevant law enforcement agencies and
180 organizations to implement coordinated preventive and responsive anti-trafficking strategies
181 in a humane manner;
182
- 183 c. Suggesting local government units enhance training for local security personnel to
184 permanently ensure safety in vulnerable areas, such as refugee camps;
185
- 186 d. Facilitating the exchange of best practices and strategies among neighboring Member States
187 on methods in preventing, and responding human trafficking, while maintaining consideration
188 of cultural sensitivity and customs;
189
- 190 e. Preparing the security controls along identified routes of migrations in order to identify the
191 precise paths for regular migration;
192
- 193 11. *Reiterates its request* to Member States to work on inclusive and integrative programs that promote
194 security from human trafficking, by:
195
- 196 a. Ensuring security of sovereign Member States and of the international community by
197 educating the public through campaigns against illegal human trafficking;
198
- 199 b. Integrating initiatives from the European Parliaments Directive 2011/36/EU on preventing and
200 combating human trafficking as applicable to each state through using penal sanctions by
201 local governments against all those who use human trafficking for business and profit and
202 supporting local communities that play a fundamental and pragmatic role, especially through
203 collaboration with organizations and police departments;
204
- 205 c. Enabling the pursuit of societal and cultural integration of victims in their newfound country of
206 residence through the allocation of accessible educational avenues such as language-based
207 courses, cultural sensitivity, diffusion and appreciation as well as courses on specific regional
208 regulations and laws;
209
- 210 12. *Requests* Member States educate children and teens on the importance of cultural inclusion, being
211 open-minded, civic education, and dissociation of the word “migrant” or “refugee” from the word
212 “criminal” by incorporating it into the school curriculum with community works, religious
213 establishments and curricular initiatives to recognize the potential of vulnerability to being victims of
214 human trafficking, decreasing the stigma and encouraging acclimation of migrants and refugees into
215 their countries of destination;

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13. *Invites* Member States to stimulate voluntary initiatives for new economic investments with respect to the prevention of human trafficking and the protection of those trafficked in order to:
- a. Create educational infrastructure, such as schools, conservatories, and academies, especially those with programs which help people understand the indicators of human trafficking by restoring existing infrastructures and allocating voluntary funds;
 - b. Health care infrastructure, such as hospitals and clinics;
 - c. Employment, such as institutes for job allocation and the prevention of unemployment;
 - d. Implementing infrastructures for concrete and inclusive job opportunities by outsourcing occidental industries, factories, and institutes to create jobs and Incorporating an overseeing committee;
 - e. Involvement in institutions.



Code: GA3/1/12

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: *Combating Human Trafficking*

1 The *General Assembly Third Committee*,

2

3 *Reaffirming* its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security with the

4 *Charter of the United Nations (1945)*,

5

6 *Recognizing* the commitment to the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015)* in our efforts to

7 combat human trafficking, specifically goals 5, 8, and 16, seeking to promote peaceful and inclusive

8 societies and providing access to justice for all while building accountable and inclusive institutions at all

9 levels,

10

11 *Further recalling* the work the United Nations (UN) has done such as the Blue Heart Campaign, in its

12 efforts to raise awareness of the problem of human trafficking and its societal impact, and the United

13 Nations Office of the High Commissioner (UNOHC) for Human Rights Fact sheet No. 36, which outlines

14 the relationship between human rights and human trafficking and the obligations of States, and

15 considering the work that NGOs have done thus far in regional areas to provide efficient and tailored

16 response to the unique issues each area presents,

17

18 *Fully aware* of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to combat human trafficking, in

19 which human trafficking is defined as the acquisition of people by improper means such as force, fraud, or

20 deception, with the aim of exploiting them support human trafficking victims through financial, legal, and

21 humanitarian aid,

22

23 *Commending* the critical work of the International Criminal Police Organization in the collection and

24 sharing of data on human trafficking in various forms; such as, centralized connections, storage, and

25 cross-connection of ballistics,

26

27 *Acknowledging* the remarks made by the collaboration of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the

28 Walk Free Foundation, and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), who have stated that no

29 single source provides reliable or suitable data for all forms of human trafficking,

30

31 *Echoing* with deep gratitude the work of the Global Action to Prevent and Address Trafficking in Persons

32 and the GLO.ACT, whereas human trafficking plans look to implement strategic national counter-

33 trafficking efforts through a prevention, protection, prosecution, and partnerships approach,

34

35 *Realizing* the International Organization on Migration (IOM) trainings and seminars, which have indicated

36 that many border security officials could benefit from increased trainings on human trafficking victim

37 identification,

38

39 *Highlighting* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime annual *Global Report on Trafficking in*

40 *Persons* that works to detect human tracking in all nations, with closer investigation in developing

41 countries, especially in the African and Asian blocks,

42

43 *Emphasizing* previous United Nations reports on human trafficking, such as the *Global Report on*

44 *Trafficking in Persons* conducted by the UNODC, which collected numerical data on victims of trafficking

45 in most nations,

46

47 *Having considered* the significance of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized
48 Crime which focuses on fighting against transnational organized crime such as human trafficking as well
49 as on the need to foster and enhance close international cooperation,

50
51 *Highlighting* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime annual Global Report on Trafficking in
52 Persons that works to detect human tracking in all nations, with closer investigation in developing
53 countries, especially in the African and Asian blocks,

54
55 *Appreciating* Member States and NGOs ability to cooperatively operate under the supervision of regional
56 organizations they are party to,

57
58 *Conscious of* the aid that NGOs may provide in an effort to care for victims of human trafficking in the
59 form of psychiatric, medical, and nutritional care,

60
61 *Recalling* Resolutions A/RES/55/25 (2000), A/RES/58/137 (2003), and A/RES/59/166 (2004), which
62 respectively commit to fighting transnational organized crime, strengthening international cooperation in
63 preventing and combating trafficking in persons and protecting victims of such trafficking, as well as
64 addressing the trafficking of women and girls, and recognizing the impact that Non-Governmental
65 Organizations (NGOs) can have in fulfilling these aims,

66
67 *Guided by Security Council* resolution 2331 (2016), which condemns all instances of human trafficking,
68 and reminds all Member States of the importance of taking immediate action to prevent, criminalize,
69 investigate, prosecute, and ensure accountability of those who engage in trafficking in persons,

70
71 *Asserting* the value of working in conjunction with nearby cities to seek localized solutions to streamline
72 the process of collecting and sharing data on human trafficking highlighted in the Sister-City Programme,

73
74 *Seeking to* open existing systems and continuing new options to allow for equal access to transnational
75 data on human trafficking and related offenses,

76
77 *Affirming* the participation of states in regional contexts to take ownership of the issue of human trafficking
78 in their borders to increase member state accountability,

79
80 *Reiterating* that sexual exploitation is an egregious violation of human rights,

81
82 *Gravely concerned* with human trafficking in all of its forms and long-term destabilizing repercussions on
83 society and infrastructure,

84
85 *Declaring* the importance of providing safe havens, as used by The Salvation Army in Europe, for
86 survivors and victims of human trafficking,

87
88 *Welcoming* the identification of trafficking patterns in all parts of the world, with respect to trade rates and
89 the movement of human capital,

90
91 *Recognizing* that economic instability, poverty and high unemployment in a region perpetuates an
92 environment in which traffickers are able to lure, coerce, and profit from vulnerable populations,

93
94 *Recognizes* that these vulnerable populations are subject to high trafficking rates due to their
95 socioeconomic status, race, and underrepresentation in the regional and international community, and
96 thus a necessary means of acquiring,

97
98 *Mindful of* large companies as participants in the informal sector, and black-market employment of
99 workers as a contributing factor in human trafficking of those crossing borders in search of asylum,

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Taking note of the discrepancy between the estimated number of victims and the number of prosecuted human traffickers, whilst being alarmed by the harsh effects of over 600 trafficking routes globally,

Bearing in mind the importance of recognizing state sovereignty in implementing solutions related to human trafficking, emphasizing a state's choice in instituting programs specific to its needs and the importance for states to police their own roles in human trafficking,

Understanding the role in prosecution that local government entities, such as law enforcement and judicial courts, play in the prosecution of human trafficking as a horrific crime and ensuring that traffickers are facing appropriate consequences for their actions,

Taking into account that people in rural and underdeveloped areas, especially newborns and young children lack proper documentation and identification, thus making them easier victims for cross-border trafficking,

1. *Urges* the Member States, to adopt a multi-dimensional approach by choosing to participate in regional cooperation and creating the Global and Regional Identification Plan (GRIP) and adopt the United Nations Persons Alert (UNPA) as it aims to identify human trafficking victims by:
 - a. Recognizing the increasing amount of domestic displaced persons in the international community and seeking international support for the implementation of GRIP;
 - b. Establishing a Regional Body Council to concentrate on specific issues and the legal framework that is being faced in their respected areas such as, the African Union, Arab League, European Union, etc.;
 - c. Hoping that the regional bodies would put their political differences aside and maintain responsibility and the maintenance of international peace and security;
 - d. Encouraging regional bodies to strengthen the identification, registration, protection, and assistance programs for forcibly displaced persons, including refugees and stateless persons, who are victims of trafficking or at risk of being trafficked;
 - e. Introducing safe havens that are areas for refuge and security within willing nations designed to employ support through resource centers to human trafficking victims which will be hosted by voluntary Member States with a term limit of 2 years;
 - f. Assuring that these safe havens will document these individuals into a database that will enable member countries to give appropriate protection and assistance the individual may need;
 - g. Stressing that Safe Havens will also allow the Member States to develop informative material to explain to the victims of trafficking in persons who are refugees their rights and avenues for assistance, so as to enable them to engage with relevant authorities and access services and psychosocial support that are available to them;
2. *Recommends* that data collectors should organize collections according to the Sister-City Approach, wherein neighboring Member States exchange data and information pertaining to human trafficking that is relevant to their needs and challenges:
 - a. The approach could identify traffickers and utilize databases as platforms for the provision of adequate data and sufficient resources for developing and developed countries alike;

- 154 b. Neighboring Member States would be able to view and contribute to databases that are
155 relevant within the scope of the necessary elements, resources, and funding needed to
156 prevent human trafficking by exposing criminals;
157
- 158 3. *Suggests* that the United Nations Advisory Council on Human Trafficking underneath GRIP would:
159
- 160 a. Elect Safe Havens that will be included in the Council with a 2-year term limit;
161
- 162 b. This will allow the sharing of classified information on the advancement of current human
163 trafficking;
164
- 165 c. This will prevent corruption involving the council and promote fair policies within the council;
166
- 167 d. Encourages the funding of Safe Havens via Foreign Direct Investment, cooperation with
168 NGOs such as Anti-Slavery International, Coalition Against Trafficking in Women, The
169 Emancipation Network, Hope for Justice, and voluntary contributions;
170
- 171 e. Encourages countries to enforce the utilization of documentation of its citizens and their
172 whereabouts by;
173
- 174 f. Provide each person within a vulnerable population with a legal identification card, and
175 database with their biometric information to be able to identify each individual;
176
- 177 4. *Stresses* the establishment of United Nations Internet and Technology for Equitable Development
178 Framework (UNITED) for the creation of United Nations Persons Alert (UNPA):
179
- 180 a. Stresses the need for global connectivity within developing states through new technology;
181
- 182 b. With funding and assistance from the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), the
183 Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and private regional developers within the Member
184 States;
185
- 186 c. Ensures that developing states have the same access to internet technologies as developed
187 states;
188
- 189 d. Establishing technology training on a local level for citizens;
190
- 191 e. Call upon NGOs to ensure local level training for new technology is applicable and
192 implemented efficiently;
193
- 194 f. Continue training on a governmental level with policy and educational material shared
195 between Tier 3 Member States and Member States with stable training and prevention tactics
196 in place;
197
- 198 5. *Calls upon* the UNODC to develop a partnership with INTERPOL to update their demographic data
199 about the socioeconomic conditions, which will help identify the number of children and women living
200 in areas where they are being held captive and where there is a lack of law enforcement, whereas:
201
- 202 a. At risk areas such as disaster zones or largely populated cities will create an environment for
203 vulnerable individual;
204
- 205 b. The annual reports will give insight on the data within submitted annual reports to be
206 produced through INTERPOL;
207

- 208 6. *Recommends* the domestic monitoring of suspicious transactions, defined as financial acts linked to
209 human trafficking in any capacity through:
210
- 211 a. Encouraging for the cooperation of the international community to provide access to
212 suspicious accounts while maintaining national sovereignty;
213
 - 214 b. Recommending that the World Bank and the IMF set regulations to observe suspicious
215 activity;
216
 - 217 c. Making the IOM's Global Assistance Fund (GAF) available on a case specific basis to
218 international persons who are trafficked which otherwise would not be eligible for assistance
219 through comparable regional or national-level projects;
220
- 221 7. *Invites* all states to allow non-governmental organizations and aid organizations, especially the
222 International Red Cross and the Red Crescent Movement access to the region to fulfil neutral
223 missions of humanitarian aid in order to ensure the realization of the human rights;
224
- 225 8. *Beckons upon* the use of cultural competency and trauma-informed care of trafficking survivors in the
226 environment with which they are serviced through governmental actions or the help from NGOs such
227 as the Mental Health Association to:
228
- 229 a. Recognize individuals as survivors who have experienced immense trauma through
230 contemporary forms of slavery and provide extensive human rights training for state officials
231 and medical staff relating to the treatment of victims of contemporary forms of slavery;
232
 - 233 b. Organize trainings, such as Mental Health First Aid, for workers in hospitals, refugee centers
234 and law enforcement designed to increase competence in working with trafficked persons
235 who have mental health challenges;
236
 - 237 c. Offer mental health, psychiatric, case management and referrals services to support
238 survivors who experience pervasive trauma and mental health challenges;
239
- 240 9. *Calls upon* Member States to analyze human trafficking patterns in the international community by
241 providing insights on combating human trafficking through tracking global trends using data analysis,
242 predictive technology, and reporting feedback on a global, regional, and national levels;
243
- 244 10. *Encourages* Members States to embrace certain initiatives, such as the GLO.ACT to involve
245 themselves in the six objectives as they apply to the prevention of human trafficking: strategy and
246 policy development, legislative assistance, capacity building, regional, and transnational cooperation,
247 protection and assistance to both parents and children of smuggling;
248
- 249 11. *Calls upon* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to provide methods of
250 monitoring companies labor laws and policies to prevent further abuse of workers and their
251 vulnerability to human trafficking by:
252
- 253 a. Enabling transparent and regulated accessibility of translated basic non-sensitive information
254 collected by state recognized agencies about victims of trafficking to be made accessible
255 among consenting state and bodies such as:
256
 - 257 i. Gender;
 - 258 ii. Age;
 - 259 iii. Country of origin;
 - 260 iv. Destination country;
 - 261 v. Field of exploitation (e.g. prostitution, slavery, etc.);
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- b. Additional personal information can be collected with consent from the individual or recognized guardian in cases that the individual is internationally recognized as vulnerable such as:
 - i. Photographs;
 - ii. Medical history;
 - iii. Emergency contacts;
 - c. Suggesting the implementation of unemployment offices in Member States with a high amount persons who are trafficked, as defined by the UNODC, in collaboration with NGOs, such as Not For Sale which provides training and resources to survivors of trafficking, to offer credible job options to avoid employment in the informal sector and ensure all occupations are able to receive the proper resources such as health care, proper identification, livable wages, and a stable community needed to comfortably and safely live in society and therefore decreasing the potential of these persons to be trafficked;
 - d. Collaborating with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to give migrant workers the opportunity to access credible statistics and proper assistance to promote ethical recruitment;
12. *Promotes* the creation of the program “Food4Life” which aims at reducing stunted growth and malnutrition by focusing on food quality and food quantity for victims and survivors of human trafficking by:
- a. Encouraging the use of ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUFTs);
 - b. Encouraging the creation of a system of nutritional portions according to gender equality, age, shape;
 - c. Promoting access to food in school by setting up a partnership with the UNICEF in order to increase the number of canteens and make it free in public structure;
 - d. Encouraging the creation of the “Solidarity Program”, a sub-program included in the “Live again program”, which aims at creating a strong partnership with different UN’s organizations such as but not limited to the WHO, UNICEF, UN-WOMEN in order to promote solidarity and give people the furniture that they need during the rehabilitation process;
13. *Calls for* willing Member States to continue to condemn human trafficking and consider working with NGO oversight groups in trafficking-prone areas while providing those groups with capacity building trainings such as:
- a. Modeling efforts after groups such as Maiti Nepal, a regional NGO which has convicted over 1,000 traffickers, intercepted 39,964 girls and women, and helps local law enforcement set up checkpoints, as well as groups such as the International Human Rights Network (IHRN) which helps collect data and provide free access to information with regards to the trafficking of persons;
 - b. Providing capacity building and training through NGO and Private sector partnerships modeled after the Techsoup Asia Pacific and Yayasan Salam partnership which uses workshops to:
 - i. Local law enforcement on how to properly identify victims of human trafficking and workshops on how to properly identify human trafficking networks in at risk areas;
 - ii. Help alleviate the monetary hurdle associated with having the proper capacity to combat human trafficking;

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14. *Recommends* the cooperation among Member States and NGOs through information and resource sharing to develop greater transparency such as Liberty Shared which facilitates the sharing of information, expertise, data, and best practices with anti-trafficking stakeholders through online platforms;
 15. *Encourages* that Member States consult with NGOs to recognize human trafficking in its primary state by enforcing stricter legislation on traffickers and providing these Member States with the relevant information on traffickers and victims;
 16. *Requests* Member States generate an annual report monitoring progress being made in the reduction of human trafficking to foster greater accountability to achieve SDG's 5, 8, and 16;
 17. *Emphasizes* the need to strengthen access points to ensure that traffickers are not allowed access due to human trafficking frequently occurs across state borders through:
 - a. Referencing a compiled list of suspected and previously convicted persons who have been involved in human trafficking locally and internationally;
 - b. Training law enforcement to probe for suspicious activity at border access points;
 - c. Providing both monetary and human resources, when possible, to modernize and enhance the capabilities of both the industrial and digital infrastructure;
 - d. Collaboration, when necessary, with other NGOs and/or other governments to help alleviate the hurdles associated with combating human trafficking;
 18. *Urges* Member States to continue providing fitting punishments for individuals profiting from and organizing human trafficking in line with their national laws to maintain national sovereignty;
 19. *Is fully conscious of* the need for better training of law enforcement and local authorities across all aspects of the trafficking process by:
 - a. Strengthening law enforcement in source, transit, and destination states of human trafficking;
 - b. Converting numerical information gathered from local police reporting into data, which, by using machine learning, can be made into maps to visually represent "hot zones" to focus efforts on;
 - c. Encouraging training that focuses on the signs of trafficking by following a three-level training system of community identification, education of red flags, trainings for in service personnel, and specified training for those appointed by anti-trafficking organizations;
 - i. The training provided by local law enforcement would encompass recreational venue staff such as hotel and hostel workers with identification training to recognize trafficking as it appears in their region, so the proper steps may be followed to yield support and aid for victims;
 - d. Implementing victim identification training seminars for border officials and visa officers via annual international and regional conferences to be held within six months' time of the passage of this resolution focusing on:
 - i. providing basic knowledge about human trafficking;

- 371 ii. disseminating practical techniques for identifying potential victims of human
372 trafficking such as victim-screening interviews;
373 iii. annually, with rotating Member States to act as a host;
374
- 375 20. *Invites* Member States to create an annual census of rural or underdeveloped areas where
376 documentation is limited or non-existent to increase the ability of local law enforcement agencies to
377 recognize and find young or infant victims;
378
- 379 21. *Calls upon* Member States to actively work with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), NGOs, and
380 treaty organizations to help provide tailored and efficient regional responses to the issue associated
381 with the trafficking of persons;
382
- 383 22. *Suggests* that NGO's model efforts after the work of the Asia Foundation in training judges,
384 prosecutors, and police on effective investigation and prosecution for trafficking cases;
385
- 386 23. *Illuminates* that the provisional clause above will be subject to the will of the signatory state and may
387 be implemented at the discretion of the domestic governing body, whereas:
388
- 389 a. The UN recognizes the importance of state sovereignty and thus encourages participation in
390 the above clauses;
391
- 392 b. The core sentiment of this text is an opt-in or opt-out structure;
393
- 394 c. Member States may choose to declare partial data in exchange for access to data of the
395 same nature within international human trafficking reports from other states.



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Code: GA3/1/13

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: Combating Human Trafficking

1 *The General Assembly Third Committee,*
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3 *Recalling* the UN General Assembly resolution 55/25 on “United Nations Convention against
4 Transnational Organized Crime” which focuses on strengthening international cooperation among
5 Member States to combat human trafficking,
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7 *Emphasizing* the UN General Assembly resolution 58/4 on “United Nations Convention Against
8 Corruption” as an effort to prevent, protect, and investigate corruption within the scope of trafficking,
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10 *Reiterating* the committee’s strong condemnation against human trafficking, including the recruitment,
11 transportation, transfer, harboring, and receipt of persons by improper means for an illicit purpose
12 including forced labor and sexual exploitation,
13

14 *Noting with concern* the use of cryptocurrencies by human trafficking networks,
15

16 *Deeply concerned* about the severe violation of human rights and human dignity posed by the trafficking
17 in human beings,
18

19 *Welcoming* the adoption of the political declaration on the implementation of the United Nations Global
20 Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons at the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on 27
21 and 28 September 2017,
22

23 *Alarmed and concerned* by the 2018 UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Global Report on
24 Trafficking in Persons where more victims of human trafficking were reported to in 2016 than in any other
25 time over the past 13 years,
26

27 *Considering* the gender relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including SDG 5 and
28 SDG 16, which call for the elimination of all forms of gender abuse and the promotion of inclusive societies,
29

30 *Recalling also* the work of Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe in their implementation of
31 anti-trafficking seminars for social workers,
32

33 *Acknowledging* the fact that mass transportations hubs are key point to human trafficking,
34

35 *Recognizing* that the spread of technologies has great potential to accelerate human progress, to bridge
36 the digital divide and to share information and measures on combating human trafficking according to the
37 Human Rights Council resolution 32/13 on “The promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on
38 the Internet”,
39

40 *Promoting* the Interagency Coordination Group Against Trafficking of Persons (ICAT) and its stated goals
41 to host annual reviews on the status of coordination activities at the global and regional levels,
42

43 *Noting with grave concern* the lack of information on the scale of trafficking that is responsible for annual
44 illegal profits of \$150 billion as estimated by the International Labor Organization (ILO),
45

46 *Noting* that there is a lack of statistical and data information to determine the prevalence rate, forms,
47 trends and manifestation of human trafficking, especially in developing countries according to the *UN*
48 *2018 Trafficking in Persons Report*, which has caused the phenomenon to remain invisible and
49 unacknowledged among people and authorities,

50
51 *Emphasizing* the fifth goal of INTERPOL that aims to consolidate resources effectively to enhance
52 international operational performance,

53
54 1. *Encourages* all Member States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the United
55 Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and
56 Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children;

57
58 2. *Implements* a worldwide training program in collaboration with the UNODC to increase migration security
59 in order to prevent, stop and intercept victims in transfer hubs before they get transferred to a foreign country
60 by:

61 a. Defining a transfer hub as an area where the victims get deported to a foreign country by crossing
62 sea borders, land borders or air borders such as bus stations, airports, harbors and more;

63
64 b. Inviting all Member States to the Annual Conference Training Program for officers and transfer hub
65 workers on the prevention of human trafficking promoted by the UNODC that occurs in every UN
66 geo-scheme area which would:

67 i. Establish formal procedures tailored to the specific needs of each UN geo-scheme area;
68 ii. Allow every Member States to access the same standards and knowledge on prevention
69 of human trafficking on a global scale in order to intercept transnational criminal
70 organizations;

71
72 3. *Invites* Member States who are crucially affected by human trafficking to implement a human trafficking
73 task force in their known important transfer hubs that would:

74 a. Be an addition of national officers that would only be concentrated on prevention of human
75 trafficking;

76
77 b. Be physically and psychology trained by the UNODC's specialists and experts on human trafficking
78 in order to be the first responders by:

79 i. Recognizing the warning signs when someone is being trafficked to intercept the trafficking;
80 ii. Arresting the traffickers in the transfer hubs;

81
82 4. *Calls* the UN Secretary General to appoint a Special Rapporteur for Prevention of Human Trafficking to
83 measure the effectiveness of the training programs by:

84 a. Providing an annual report on the effectiveness of training programs;

85
86 b. Ensuring the increased implementation of the International Training Programs for prevention of
87 human trafficking;

88
89 5. *Calls upon* Member States to push forward their cooperation with INTERPOL, according to the fifth goal
90 of this organization, by:

91 a. Fostering the sharing of demographic and geographic information of known international trafficking
92 networks;

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- 100 b. Participating in the establishment regional and international interactive maps managed by
101 INTERPOL and established with willing Member States so as to better trace human trafficking
102 networks;
103
- 104 c. Encouraging the reinforcement of the global procedure to identify and trace human traffickers so
105 as to make easier the arrest of these;
106
- 107 d. Contributing to establish with INTERPOL a clear list of organizations that practices human
108 trafficking;
109

110 6. *Encourages* Member States to share best-practices concerning the use of blockchain technology to
111 ensure better transparency and to create a secure worker registry that aims at ensuring a greater protection
112 of workers and their contacts to prevent greater risk of human trafficking by:
113

- 114 a. Cooperating on the development of an international smart tracking technology to trace the use of
115 cryptocurrencies to purchase illicit services to eradicate these crimes;
116
- 117 b. Encouraging Member States to use blockchain technology to store identity papers or employments
118 contracts and provide a greater security to those vulnerable to forced labor while protecting
119 individual civil liberties as guaranteed by international legislation;
120
- 121 c. Assisting public and private companies to develop a supply chain that allows to ensure the
122 traceability of the final products by establishing national guidelines on this matter and conducting
123 annual evaluations to ensure these guidelines are followed;
124

125 7. *Proposes* the Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights to launch with the assistance of the United
126 Commission on Science and Technology and willing Member States the UN app that allows victims and
127 their contacts to report their situation directly to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Right
128 (OHCHR) to:
129

- 130 a. Allow the collection of relevant data on Human Trafficking routes and networks that foster the
131 INTERPOL Database;
132
- 133 b. Permit the High Commissioner for Human Rights to alert Member States on regional crisis and
134 make recommendations on the solutions needed;
135
- 136 c. Allow victims to be located to facilitate their rescue by law enforcement agencies;
137

138 8. *Encourages* the International Organization for Migration to develop a closer working relationship with
139 Member States through a partnership that strengthens the reach of the Counter-Trafficking Data
140 Collaborative by coordinating efforts to gather missing counter-trafficking organizations from around the
141 world to register new data such as:
142

- 143 a. Information regarding the journey routes victims of trafficking take through official border points,
144 such as airports and land border control points or non-official border points;
145
- 146 b. The profile of the victims including adults, children and victims of labor exploitation that are
147 exploited en route;
148
- 149 c. The different types of exploitation that victims were subjected to including official and non-official
150 labor and sexual exploitation;
151
- 152 d. Making data more accessible to law enforcement agencies in affected countries through the
153 promotion of a universal digital platform to facilitate the dismantling of trafficking organizations;

154 e. Systematic data collection and analysis for Member States and relevant organizations to timely
155 assess the progress of implementation of the anti-trafficking actions for efficient adjustments to
156 plans and actions to combat trafficking in persons;
157

158 9. *Strongly advises* Member States to strengthen the reporting and prosecuting of human trafficking
159 patterns through the deployment of web-based tracking systems accessible to governmental,
160 intergovernmental and non-governmental partners in order to:

- 161 a. Prevent human trafficking at its roots by protecting potential victims and prosecuting traffickers;
- 162 b. Trace critical human trafficking routes by implementing automatic and non-automatic control points
163 on main gateways of passenger transport, including airport terminals, railway stations and road
164 networks;
- 165 c. Map strategic markets of human trafficking to facilitate geographic tracking and traceability of
166 victims for the purpose of further strengthening the preciseness of regional efforts;
167

168 10. *Requests* academic research undertaken and funded by UNODC to assess the social impact of
169 information and communications technologies on trafficking in persons, particularly on how technologies
170 can be utilized to combat human trafficking and to assist victims of trafficking.
171

172 11. *Further calls upon* existing subsidiary bodies of the United Nations including INTERPOL and the
173 Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and
174 the Protocols Thereto (UNTOC) to facilitate the coordination between governments and law enforcement
175 agencies to operate along similar and compatible legal frameworks by:

- 176 a. Encouraging all Member States to review the GLO.ACT project to strengthen and increase the
177 effectiveness of law making procedures regarding the prosecution of human trafficking and related
178 crimes;
- 179 b. Developing of policy to empower law enforcement agencies, specific to the context of each Member
180 State, by utilizing GLO.ACT standards to guide compatibility with other Member States interested
181 in greater synergy and cooperation in law enforcement;
182

183 12. *Requests* Member States to internationally facilitate the sharing of actionable relevant data helping to
184 identify and dismantle human trafficking within the private sector by:

- 185 a. Suggesting Member States to enforce their laws regarding the sharing of information with private
186 companies and financial intermediaries to help identify suspicious financial activity that are related
187 to human trafficking networks;
- 188 b. Encouraging Member States to share the data of their National Financial Intelligence Units on
189 suspicious organizations with other national police forces and eventually international organizations
190 so as to develop the national capacity to combat human trafficking;
- 191 c. Ensuring the privacy and identity of trafficked individuals is protected when Member States collect
192 data, by:
 - 193 i. Complying with relevant law, data privacy and data protection standards for the storage of
194 personal data;
 - 195 ii. Supporting the media to protect the private life and identity of victims.