



Documentation of the work of the **United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees** NMUN simulation*



Radical empathy,
—
Peace reimagined

NMUN•NY 2023
Conference A
2-6 April 2023

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United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Committee Staff

Director	Gamaliel Perez
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Chair	Synne Kverndal

Agenda

1. Protecting Refugees from Human Trafficking
2. Preventing the Increase of Internally Displaced Persons

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (For-Against-Abstain)
UNHCR 1/1	Protecting Refugees from Human Trafficking	56 in favor, 18 against, 24 abstentions
UNHCR 1/2	Protecting Refugees from Human Trafficking	51 in favor, 23 against, 24 abstentions
UNHCR 1/3	Protecting Refugees from Human Trafficking	63 in favor, 15 against, 20 abstentions
UNHCR 1/4	Protecting Refugees from Human Trafficking	58 in favor, 15 against, 25 abstentions
UNHCR 1/5	Protecting Refugees from Human Trafficking	56 in favor, 18 against, 24 abstentions
UNHCR 1/6	Protecting Refugees from Human Trafficking	63 in favor, 11 against, 24 abstentions
UNHCR 1/7	Protecting Refugees from Human Trafficking	65 in favor, 16 against, 17 abstentions

UNHCR 1/8	Protecting Refugees from Human Trafficking	60 in favor, 16 against, 22 abstentions
UNHCR 1/9	Protecting Refugees from Human Trafficking	62 in favor, 13 against, 23 abstentions

Summary Report

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Protecting Refugees from Human Trafficking
- II. Preventing the Increase of Internally Displaced Persons

The session was attended by representatives of 92 Member States and 2 Observers;

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, II, beginning discussion on the topic of "Protecting Refugees from human trafficking" By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 13 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics including educational initiatives, collaboration, safe spots along refugee routes, health, identification and technology. There was a good, and hopeful atmosphere filled with high spirit from the beginning of the first session.

On Wednesday, nine draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, two of which had amendments. The committee adopted nine resolutions following voting procedure. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including education of law enforcement, exploitation of refugees, and the impact of gender. Overall collaboration, high motivation, and efficiency was the principals present among the body throughout the resolution writing process. Their commitment to protecting refugees from human trafficking was demonstrated through hard work, enthusiasm and creativity.



Code: UNHCR/1/1

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Preventing Human Trafficking of Refugees

The United Nations High Commission for Refugees,

Reaffirming the points made and established by relevant General Assembly resolution 71/1, establishing the “New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants” (2016),

Recalling General Assembly resolution 73/151 “Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees”, which notes the significance of global and regional initiatives and reaffirms the findings of the *Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees* (1951) and the *Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees* (1967) established thereafter,

Noting with deep concern that the Mediterranean Sea is the deadliest migration route in the world with twenty-six thousand deaths and missing persons recorded since 2014,

Applauding the efforts and progress made by the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the Alliance against Trafficking, and the Inter-Agency Coordination Group (ICAT) in hosting simulated exercises on combating human trafficking along migration routes and publishing policy papers and issuing briefs on “Trafficking in Persons and Refugee Status”,

Looking forward to the Global Refugee Forum 2023 to be hosted by Switzerland in December of this year,

Drawing attention to the increasing use of Mediterranean migration routes from the North African coast to Europe and the high vulnerability to trafficking faced by refugees utilising this route,

1. *Urges* the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) to expand the definition of refugees noted in the *Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees* (1951) to include climate refugees and those fleeing natural disasters in addition to the current characterisation as those primarily fleeing political persecution;
2. *Encourages* regional cooperation and responsibility-sharing between Member States of origin, transit, and destination for refugees through the following actions:
 - a. By establishing a regional support platform for the North African and Mediterranean region, as outlined in the Mediterranean Migration Protection Protocol (MMPP) in order to extend support to national public services facilitating refugee integration into their respective communities in host states, and stake-holder initiatives towards the protection of children from armed conflicts as outlined in the support platforms of Comprehensive Regional Protection and Solutions Framework (MIRPS), Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR), and the Nairobi Process, seeking to expand such efforts worldwide to other vulnerable regions;
 - b. By creating regional task forces known as the MMPP that focuses on aiding the regulation of migration movements that will accomplish the following actions through:
 - i. Aid LEDCs efforts to secure borders to facilitate migration processes in a legal and organized manner overseen by relevant government structure and regional UNHCR offices to reduce vulnerability to human trafficking rings while respecting state sovereignty;

- ii. Facilitating regular naval patrols based upon regional cooperation with states, which will work towards saving refugees undertaking dangerous migration routes susceptible to human trafficking;
 - iii. Be monitored by support platforms such as the MIRPS, SSAR, Nairobi Process, and MMPP as mentioned in operative sub-clause a;
 - iv. Be funded by UNHCR and Member States contributions on a voluntary basis,
- 3. *Calls upon* nations and organisations to aid in accumulating global appeals and pledges for the protection of refugees against human trafficking by increasing the frequency of the Global Refugee Forum to an annual basis to bolster financial and technical pledges targeted at creating safe migration pathways to eradicate human trafficking;
- 4. *Suggests* Member States to recognise that the primary source of refugee movements is the lack of economic and political stability in areas particularly afflicted by phenomena like climate disasters and civil conflict and to take action to buttress the effects of such events, by focusing development aid and efforts at the sources of refugee movements to reduce the incentive for mass migration as identified by the Operational Data Portal for Refugee Situations and other active databases previously established by the UNHCR and other UN bodies;
- 5. *Encourages* Member States to consider measures to increase the socioeconomic integration of refugees, by promoting self-sufficiency as a means to reduce vulnerability to trafficking through measures including:
 - a. Expanding their access to gainful employment through the fostering of public-private partnerships (PPPs) to allow refugees to contribute to improving economic and social conditions in their temporary host communities;
 - b. Implementing the one-stop-shop model, concentrating programs for education and employment for refugees in one area, allowing them to be better equipped for societal integration;
 - c. Incorporating comprehensive education programmes as part of the one-stop-shop model to inform refugees about their options for seeking residency upon their arrival in a host country in addition to educating them about individual Member State's policies surrounding the status of refugees within their country;
 - d. Requesting the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to activate more National Protection Clusters in the North Africa and Middle East region as well as Eastern Europe to accommodate the influx of refugees experienced by Member States in such areas;
- 6. *Recommends* a preventative approach instead of a reactive one with regards to the utilisation of the Global Protection Cluster (GPC), which accommodates regions of high migration influx in Middle Eastern regions, North Africa, and Eastern Europe so that increased migration volume can be predicted and acted upon by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in response in such regions through measures such as but not limited to:
 - a. Incorporating forecast-based finding systems developed by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to anticipate climate disasters and take preventative action through the activation of local government actors and emergency services;

- b. Activating National Protection Clusters in regions in geographic proximity to areas expecting an influx of refugees due to natural disasters, political conflicts, and other such potential sources of mass migration movements to prepare bordering Member States to build frameworks and provide resources for potential migrant refugee influxes;
- 7. *Calls upon* Member States to participate in an information campaign directed towards educating every person involved with refugees such as non-governmental organisation (NGO) staff members, governmental offices, and volunteer workers concerned with refugees to spread knowledge among refugees themselves following the suggestions of the UNHCR, by:
 - a. Recommending interested Member States organise regional-level conferences between concerned parties including government ministries, volunteer organisations, refugee advocacy groups, and NGOs for the purpose of publishing regular plans for the utilisation of social media platforms and educational institutions to spread awareness of the tendencies and rhetoric used by human traffickers to entice potential victims;
 - a. Facilitating the use of media platforms to increase the scope of the initiative “Telling the Real Story” to spread the story of refugees and the dangers they face in the vernacular languages of society’s most vulnerable to mass migration movements of refugees;
- 8. *Calls upon* all Member States to send representatives to the Auberge de Castille in Valletta during the first week in February 2024 to participate in a Refugee Safety Summit in order to address altered circumstances in migration routes and irregular migration flows in the Mediterranean region to accommodate the proper planning of the aforementioned Mediterranean Migration Protection Protocol (MMPP).



Code: UNHCR/1/2

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Preventing Human Trafficking of Refugees

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Recalling current plans, resolutions, and donations via the Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Human Trafficking to prevent the trafficking of refugees, including national action plans such as Preventing the Human Trafficking of Refugees, and noting that we have the technology infrastructure that exists for new preventative technology-based solutions,

Deeply concerned with the fact that 27.5 million refugees are at risk of human trafficking and could be subjected to the effects of modern slavery, especially for women and children,

Recognizing the absence of an internationally accepted technology-based system utilizing methods such as blockchain technology and biometric data in order to protect the anonymity of the refugees,

Acknowledging the lack of coordination in the distribution of foodstuffs, shelter, education, and financial support for new arrivals to refugee camps,

Emphasizing the importance of continuous efforts to prevent human trafficking, existing programs in place for victims and criminals after the fact, and the necessity of leveraging existing innovations including the *Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration* (GCM 2018) which calls for collaborative data sharing mechanisms to accelerate the modernization of refugee registration and identity management,

Welcomes regional initiatives such as the EU Pact on Migration and Asylum (2020), which proposes multi-faceted measures to combat human trafficking, including strengthening legal frameworks, interagency cooperation, and the protection of those who are legitimately endangered through programs that track migration, acknowledge causes for displacement, and encourages the implementation of such programs in source, transit, temporary host countries, and destination countries,

Recognizing the benefits of financing and implementation through public-private partnerships between international organizations, Member States, private businesses, and NGOs including the funding and administration of shared resources, information, and expert skill sets for technological solutions to address refugee human trafficking,

Posits that NGOs should be monitored and maintain a position that promotes the UNs values of peace and security while being subject to cooperative reviews to prevent corruption within them,

Recognizes the importance of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) on 16, Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions by working closely with the legal framework of Member States and establishing strict policies,

Further invites collaboration and suggestions to combat this evil and create solutions to combat the human trafficking of refugees,

1. *Suggests* for a three-tier approach to using technology for the sake of mitigating the human trafficking of refugees through:
 - a. The first tier being that all UNHCR database collections, such as the Refugee Population Statistics Database and Humanitarian Data Exchange, to consider consolidating into the Refugee Exploitation and Anti-trafficking Control Hub (REACH) to centralize data into a workable program that keeps track of aid distributed to refugees by;

- i. The seamless and secure consolidation of pre-existing databases, including biometric data, from the Population Registration and Identity Management Ecosystem (PRIMES) and its subsidiary Biometric Identity Management System (BIMS), into REACH;
 - ii. Member States have the option to invest in the Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Human Trafficking, earmarking contributions for use by refugees, or encourage public-private funding to support the REACH;
 - iii. Fact-check accusations made within UNHCR camps by training personnel to detect truthfulness of any report made within the facility, should accusations hold true, the corresponding member state will be informed and given authority over the issue;
 - b. The second tier being a technology system for refugees in camps across the globe to directly and anonymously report corruption or illegal activity within refugee camps this information would be communicated on a wider platform once investigated and deemed a legitimate report that;
 - i. Allows refugees in camps to anonymously report criminal, dangerous, or suspicious activity within refugee camps, including exposing criminal networks or humanitarian workers that could potentially be supporting these networks illegally;
 - ii. REACH should facilitate accurate but private tracking of refugee movements, allowing for the identification and prevention of trafficking and exploitation in real time;
 - iii. Reinforces hotline and online reporting platforms outside of refugee camps to help victims heal and make the reporting systems more accessible by increasing the language in which they are available;
 - iv. REACH should store a permanent record of trafficking cases in order to create an audit trail to fight against traffickers operating undetected, deterring trafficking and exploitation activities in the first place, and making it easier for law enforcement to build cases against traffickers;
 - v. Only authorized parties within the REACH program may monitor refugee movements, in order to respond promptly to potential cases of trafficking and prevent fraudulent or discriminatory activities with the aim of protecting possible victims so that private information is not controlled by domestic governments, but only used for humanitarian benefit, with Member States having access to anonymized and aggregated data;
 - vi. This reporting system must be publicly published and made accessible to all refugees, including varying the delivery of this information for children, providing the information in the predominant languages of each camp as translated by UN-affiliated translators, and making sure workers involved are operating under a trauma-sensitive lens with information and reports made accessible through REACH data methods;
 - c. The third tier supports the creation of a secure data collection system that reports cases of human trafficking and provides information on how to spot the signs of

modern slavery through the REACH, from which information on the causes of migration and issues facing refugees is collected, anonymized, and made publicly available so that Member States may address specific issues within their sovereign territory through these consolidated tamper-proof data systems through:

- i. REACH utilizing blockchain technology for highly secure data storage through collaboration (cross-sector partnerships) among the UNHCR, Member States, humanitarian organizations, and experts in the field to develop and implement REACH;
 - ii. New training methods and setting new guidelines to collect refugees identification documentation data in a safe, transparent, and tamper-proof manner through the REACH data hub;
2. *Suggests* the International Rescue Committee (IRC) collaborates with the SAS (Shelter, Assist, Secure) to provide economic aid and foodstuffs to refugees newly arriving at camps by:
 - a. Providing immediate aid to refugees, rather than delaying aid to refugees, and including food, temporary housing, and cash money upon their arrival at the camp to secure themselves and decrease their motivations for using an illegitimate scheme posing as ways to obtain quick earnings;
 - b. The IRC acting as a liaison between SAS and UNHCR for fund distribution to refugee camps to ensure fair dispense of shelter, foodstuffs, and financial aid;
 - c. Expanding on this program and confirming the efficacy of this method of distribution;
 - d. Assigning REACH to assist SAS in keeping track of types of resources being distributed to each refugee, and ensure fair distribution of allocated resources by extending REACH to create digital identification for those who have no paper documentation, allowing for the elimination of the need for paper vouchers and other documents to reduce waste, reduce fees, and reduce traffickers capability to control victims through their paperwork;
3. *Requests* the current frameworks addressing modern forms of human trafficking to be updated to better address changes in the volume of trafficked refugees and their specific vulnerabilities thanks to update technologies:
 - a. Examples of such frameworks include: *The International Covenant on Economic Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR 1966)*;
 - b. *The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR 1966)*;
 - c. *New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants -General Assembly resolution 71/1 (2016)*;
 - d. *United Nations Trafficking in Persons Protocol (2000)*;
 - e. *The Palermo Convention of UNCAOC (2000)* promotes criminalizing Trafficking and fighting trans-national crime;
 - f. *The Special Rapporteur on Contemporary forms of slavery* could be elevated by the addition of our technology solutions originally adopted in (2007);

4. Encourages the collection of statistics from former refugee victims of human trafficking to understand the exploitation they faced in the past for the purpose of strengthening comprehensive record-keeping systems, as data collection is new and could include past victims for statistical and analytical purposes.



Code: UNHCR/1/3

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Protecting Refugees from Human Trafficking

The United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees,

Bearing in mind the Article 4 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948) (UDHR), affirming that no one shall be held in slavery or servitude and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all its forms,

Calling upon its commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 8, target 8.7, aiming to eradicate forced labor and modern slavery, SDG 16 for peace, justice and strong institutions, SDG 17 for the partnerships for the goals, SDG 10 for reducing inequalities, and SDG 4 regarding quality education,

Deeply alarmed by the increasing amount of trafficking victims worldwide as declared by the United Nations (UN) and the International Labor Organization's (ILO) estimation,

Considering the ever-growing menace of organized crime at an international level has generated over a billion in dollars made by human trafficking and forced labor,

Referring to the *United Nations Convention Against Transnational Crime* (2004) and efforts to combat criminal networks as stated in the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children* (2000), supplementing the *United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime* (2002),

Appreciating existing solutions within Member States, providing hotlines and website as safe, efficient, and accessible ways for victims to notify an emergency and reach out for assistance,

Fully believing the important work done by the Blue Heart Campaign, as well as the International Human Trafficking Day on 30 July in raising awareness through sharing the stories of victims, providing information, the lack of trafficking warning signs, and funding assistance in trust funds to victims of human trafficking,

Recognizing the impact local forces and authorities within Member States and the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT) can have in solving the issue of human trafficking and further helping reintegration of refugees through the Return and Reintegration Program of Trafficked Persons,

Remembering the work done by ICAT in forging collaboration between different UN agencies and the *2020 Joint Framework on Developing Standard Operating Procedures for the Identification and Protection of Victims of Trafficking* (Joint Framework) established by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), by focusing on gender and age-grounded standards,

Deeply regretting the imposed suffering especially upon the global south as it is left the most exposed to human trafficking due to the presence of multiple causes of migration,

Underlining the *Joint UN Commentary on the EU Directive - A Human Rights-Based Approach 2011*, which provides recommendations on national referral systems (NRMs) and the cooperation of anti-trafficking and asylum authorities,

Emphasizing the *10 Point Plan in Action* adopted by UNHCR, which includes cooperation between regional and sub-regional actors, especially area 2 (Data Collection and Analysis) and area 7 (Solutions for Refugees), to better address *the* need for cross-border communication and collaboration between Member States to aid in slowing the spread of human trafficking of persons,

*Alarmed by the data according to the International Air Transport Association and the *Global Estimates of Modern Slavery report 2022* by IOM, detailing that around 80 per cent of international human trafficking makes its way through border control points, airports included,*

Guided by the UNHCR Handbook on Voluntary Repatriation and International Protection (1996), defining the mandate of UNHCR towards voluntary repatriation into cooperating with governments to assist refugees who express the wish to repatriate,

Acknowledging the rise of unindexed digital networks and the lack of control over them,

*Recalling the *Tech Against Trafficking* coalition of 2018, a project working on the counter-trafficking technological tools,*

1. *Encourages* Member States to collaborate with working groups under the ICAT to identify regional criminal patterns, by:
 - a. Inviting non-governmental organizations (NGOs), scholars focusing on criminal pattern research, and experts from the Joint Framework;
 - b. Offering the best domestic, regional and bilateral practices in sharing information about cross-border threats and identifying and disrupting criminal networks;
2. *Suggests* the establishment of an international framework, known as the *Blue Hand*:
 - a. Consisting of an international hotline and an international website to facilitate access to regional and subregional actors within the ICAT framework for vulnerable and affected persons of human trafficking following the example of the website *www.myBlueSky.com*, in which persons can:
 - i. Call the hotline to either get support and notify a situation linked to human trafficking;
 - ii. Use the integrated chat function communicating with skilled personnel in the official UN languages, as well as taking into account the diverse languages spoken by refugees, who either provide immediate psychological and organizational help or directly refer to organizations in their contacts who can provide relief, further a large quick-exit button and integrated deletion of chronic administrators safety in light of keeping persons safe from traffickers spying on their browsing history;
 - b. Incorporating the framework into the *Blue Heart* campaign website through cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC);
 - c. Inviting ICAT to integrate relevant personnel under ICAT to join a working group for the purpose of maintaining and operating the website and hotline, which will provide a space for collaboration between regional, sub-regional, and corporate partners;
 - d. Drawing funding from:
 - i. The UN Trust Fund for Victims of Human Trafficking and the UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Human Trafficking to assort a budget to this framework;
 - ii. A biannual donor conference held in a location that will be determined by a majority vote by the executive members of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), rotating the hosting Member State every two years in July in the

names of survivors worldwide, beginning July 2024, asking UNODC and UNHCR to cooperate in organizing this conference;

3. *Recommends* facilitating Public-Private Partnerships and collaboration with NGOs such as Tech Against Trafficking to raise awareness about the risks of the Internet through mechanisms including:
 - a. Establishing domestic regulations that require online platforms to take steps to prevent human trafficking activities on their platforms;
 - b. Sharing digital skills of detecting technique and emerging digital technology such as artificial intelligence to identify online criminal activities related to human trafficking;
4. *Strongly recommends* cooperation with the *International Civil Aviation Organization* on public awareness campaigns, by:
 - a. Broadcasting a public awareness message in pre-flight announcements alerting passengers of possible signs of human trafficking, and providing them with the resources to report to authorities;
 - b. Providing annually updated training for airline professionals to keep up with the evolving warning signs of human trafficking;
5. *Further invites* Member States to enhance outreach and education efforts in order to inform the public and Internet users how to identify and report human trafficking, through the creation of strategic intervention programs, by:
 - a. Advocating for awareness with schools to ensure safety measures are taken to prevent human trafficking of vulnerable people, with a focus on protecting children;
 - b. Encouraging the media to promote publicity campaigns that call attention to warning signs related to human trafficking, through the use of television, social media, and public billboards;
 - c. Informing refugees caught in trafficking about national and international *Blue Hand* hotline numbers through the use of online social media platforms and local NGOs
6. *Calls for* Member States to adopt the *2004 Return and Reintegration of Trafficked Program*, of IOM that establishes a systematic and sustainable cross-border cooperation for the voluntary repatriation and reintegration of victims of human trafficking through:
 - a. Creating workshops at both local and regional level, and cooperation between international agencies and NGOs, such as:
 - i. Rapha International;
 - ii. Love Justice International;
 - iii. The International Committee of the Red Cross;
 - b. Conducting research on reintegration that includes practical tools such as handbooks, seminars, manuals and guidelines;
7. *Requests* Member States to educate law enforcement personnel to identify potential and ongoing victims of human trafficking and take action to intercept afterwards, by:

- a. Training existing local law enforcement forces to be sensitive and responsive to aspects of human trafficking;
 - b. Providing special humanitarian resources that have undergone gender sensitive and child rights training on human trafficking, in accordance with SDG 5: Gender Equality;
8. *Seeks* the creation of an international advisory council under UNHCR, with the aim of advising Member States, with respect to their guaranteed sovereignty, on how to improve their systems for detecting cases of human trafficking, by:
 - a. Creating a special commission to find a group of people with expertise in the fight against human trafficking who can train government authorities who wish to increase their expertise in this area, and will be part of the advisory council;
 - b. Organizing annual meetings between members of the committee, representatives of member states benefiting from the services of the advisory council, as well as members of UNHCR, United Nations International Children's Fund, UNODC, and ILO in order to monitor the proper functioning of the Board and to update its training methods and the subjects of training;
 - c. Allowing the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to determine the budget of the Advisory council, so as to ensure its proper functioning and impartiality in the practice of its functions;
9. *Further requests* the General Assembly Third Committee to establish sustainable security goals as frameworks regarding the condition of borders and known migration pathways to pinpoint the measures that need to be taken in order to make each passage safer from human trafficking, for example, by:
 - a. Supporting the integration of artificial intelligence methods and knowledge in the security techniques of borders, while respecting the sovereignty of every Member State, to use as identification system to recognize prosecutors and accomplices;
 - b. Calling for the establishment of international databases for victims and perpetrators of human;
 - c. Trafficking on sharing technological knowledge between Member States to operate these databases in a secure way;
 - d. Advising Member States to create intergovernmental task forces to identify refugee victims of human trafficking who are trafficked without the knowledge of the relevant institutions due to lack of identification through recommending the formation of an inter-ministerial committee bringing together representatives of the aforementioned ministries, law enforcement and experts to specifically tackle human trafficking in the Member States;
10. *Strongly advises* to improve cross-border communication and cooperation between governmental institutions to aid in slowing the spread of human trafficking alongside providing support for human trafficking victims, by:
 - a. Collaborating with local legal organizations to provide accessible legal consultation to refugees and victims of human trafficking in their spoken native language;
 - b. Supporting the expansion of the Identification for Development (ID4D) Program; encouraging governments to incorporate digital biometric recognition tools into the

governmentally identification systems by collecting refugees' biographic data for registration;

11. *Proposes* the creation of capacity building workshops known as Refugee Capacity Building Program under UNHCR in collaboration with IOM and UNODC that will establish and improve the national referral system to identify and provide protection to refugee victims that will:
 - a. Be funded by voluntary contributions from Member States, private NGOs, and the United Nations Trust Fund for Victims of Human Trafficking;
 - b. Function as an international service composed of experts in international law and refugee rights and who will provide recommendations on policy making and national referral systems to better improve legislative protection for refugees;
 - c. Additionally, provide support by enabling Member States to efficiently allocate resources, enhance coordination between stakeholders and increase accountability;
12. *Invites* UNHCR to implement, on a global level, Digital Defenders of Children's (THORN) Spotlight Initiative, an NGO that collects data to facilitate the search for trafficked children and aims to introduce a training group who will coordinate the information, by:
 - a. Collecting data utilizing smart technology and algorithms that analyze pages to pinpoint likely violations, similar to THORN systems;
 - b. Informing authorities of such information and encouraging Member States to intervene, while still respecting their sovereignty;
13. *Suggests* the expansion of the *Global Migration data portal*, established by IOM, with the Joint Framework to identify human trafficking specific data and victim identification response mechanisms under UNHCR that will:
 - a. Create an international hub named the Refugee Exploitation and Anti-Trafficking Control Hub, that will:
 - i. Continue to utilize already existing data on the IOM's databases while adding an emphasis on human trafficking in order to prevent disappearance and human trafficking and create safer migration roads;
 - ii. Be composed of experts in fields related to migration, geography, technologies and trafficking in persons relying on pre-existing data;
 - iii. Be updated weekly to provide real-time analysis of trafficking activity;
 - iv. Process and regularly update data through the use of a blockchain technology to guarantee all utilization will be done in a safe a transparent way;
 - v. Respect the principle of non-interference in accordance with the UN Charter;
 - b. Collaborate with NGOs including the International Rescue Committee and the International Justice Mission;
 - c. Display this data on official UN channels;
 - d. Be monitored by UNHCR;

14. Asks all willing and able Member States to set up police task forces, which as well can function as reporting systems to the state, for example Anti Human Trafficking Units that will:
 - a. Implement special trainee programs in order to educate officers so that they know how to detect human trafficking, help the victims and increase the prosecution of those traffickers through workshops to cater to different and diverse cultural, linguistic, and cultural barriers that might inhibit work within the task force;
 - b. Strengthen systems inside the states to register organizations, companies, and individual volunteers who wish to support refugees in order to ensure they are not culprits of human trafficking themselves;
15. *Calls upon* corporations among the UNHCR and NGOs such as the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, the Migration Data Portal to ameliorate the reporting of inappropriate and dangerous online material;
16. *Urges* collaboration between UNHCR with pre-existing NGO provided databases as well as database contributions from Member States on a voluntary basis, by:
 - a. Suggesting the incorporation of an additional sub-group within the database to allow officials to search for trafficking related crimes;
 - b. Encouraging Member States to prosecute human traffickers more strongly within their sovereign borders.



Code: UNCHR/1/4

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Protecting Refugees from Human Trafficking

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Recognizing that of 281 million people, one in thirty are migrants and need to look for better life conditions, according to the *World Migration Report 2022*, as most refugees come from challenging, war torn, and/or uninhabitable home states,

Acknowledging the capabilities and success that the United Nations Peacekeeping Forces and relevant non-governmental organizations, like Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs), have had on mitigating conflict and social disruption, both of which significantly afflict refugees globally,

Underlining Member States' ability to make decisions that serve refugees' best interests,

Expressing appreciation towards the National Referral Mechanisms (NRMs) between governmental authorities, civil society organizations and medical institutions that are implemented in many developed countries that ensure the referral of victims of Human Trafficking to the corresponding institutions,

Considering the importance of providing refugees, who may not have access to identification documents, with legal status, which in turn allows them to work and access essential services,

Recognizing further refugees may not have access to identification documents and may need to apply for a status within a country,

Acknowledging the importance of identification such as Non-Immigrant Visas to allow refugees to legally work and live within a Member State

Disturbed that according to the *World Cities Report 2022: Envisaging the Future of the Cities*, 1.6 billion people, a majority of whom are refugees, live in inadequate housing, where one billion reside in slums and informal settlements,

Considering the importance of providing refugees with access to essential services such as medical and legal that make them less vulnerable to trafficking,

Acknowledging the negative impacts that human-trafficking has on the mental and physical health of victims, paying special attention to include sexual and reproductive health in accordance with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) target 3.7, which assures universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services,

Realizing educational programs as a means to empower society and improve social, legal, and economic status with the aim to avoid human trafficking and fraudulent recruitment and acknowledging economic need as the main risk factor for human trafficking in accordance with SDG 8, which focuses on reaching inclusive and sustainable economic growth,

Aware that at the end of 2020, those under 18 years of age constituted around 38% of the refugee population according to *World Migration Report 2022*,

Bearing in mind the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)* emphasizing that no person shall live in slavery or servitude focusing on refugee children who are often trafficked into forced labor, a form of modern slavery,

Deeply conscious that refugees are often victims to deplorable and disrespectful working conditions due to the lack of substantial documentation, which often results in unreported employment,

Fully aware that the year 2022 saw a drastic increase in victims of human trafficking, of which, according to the UN Women database, 65% were women and young girls, and the need to fulfill Agenda 2030, in particular subgoals dealing with groups susceptible to becoming victims of human trafficking, such as 5.2 aiming at eliminating all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres as well as subgoal 8.7, focusing on eradicating forced labor, modern slavery, and human trafficking, and subgoal 16.2 which tackles exploitation, trafficking, and other forms of violence against children,

Applauding the success Alianza Shire has had in reducing nighttime abduction of women and girls with the implementation of street lighting in refugee camps in the Dollo Ado region in East Africa,

Being conscious that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has begun efforts to address gaps in the protection of women refugees from human trafficking such as lack of adequate information about crossing borders and housing accommodations in host countries, and lack of financial means to travel, especially with the war in Ukraine, in where the resulting economic instability in the country has produced a 300% increase of Ukrainian female escorts since the beginning of the conflict, according to the UN Women database, which puts their security and health at risk,

Understanding the need to work together with local NGOs to establish empowerment programs similar to the initiative Return and Reintegration of Trafficked and other Vulnerable Women and Children in the Mekong Region in order to help female refugees who face a very unique set of hardships concerning access to social facilities, the judicial system, as well as healthcare systems,

Aware of established units and task forces that work against human trafficking such as Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs),

Realizing that the COVID-19 Pandemic has a severe and long lasting impact on developing countries and at the same time, lessens the capacity of state authorities and NGOs to provide essential services to the victims of human trafficking according to the UNODC report *Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic on Trafficking in Persons (2021)*,

Recognizing also that the number of detected victims of Human Trafficking has fallen by 11% in 2020 compared to 2019, largely driven by low- and medium-income countries both due to limited opportunities for traffickers and lower institutional capacity to detect victims according to the *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2022*,

1. *Urges* Member States to create a special committee that focuses on border control management for vulnerable refugees through:
 - a. Institutionalize advanced training for law enforcement by cooperating with organizations such as the Center for Countering Human Trafficking and Blue Campaign, designed to educate officers to recognize the signs of trafficking;
 - b. Train officers for trauma sensitive response for refugees who have been trafficked and or have experienced trauma;
 - c. Create multi-lateral information protocol that specifies how to safely protect victims moving through borders by simplifying the process of visas to create safe passages for those fleeing from unstable member states;
 - d. Implement state of the art satellite technologies partnering with DigitalGlobe, which is also utilized by the *United Nations Satellite Centre (UNOSAT)*, which helps both national and regional authorities to better communicate geospatial data concerning areas with humanitarian and environmental crises in real time;
 - e. Establish a national association for those that operate closely to refugees, including peacekeepers, border control, and workers of refugee camps, to provide comprehensive guidelines for the awareness of the problem as they can best understand the victims and abusers;
 - f. Create safe spots along migration routes with healthcare and shelter services as refugees move towards the state they are seeking refuge in;

2. *Encourages* the Member States to follow the global guidance provided by the UNHCR in collaboration with the *International Organization for Migration (IOM)*, through the Task Team on Anti-Trafficking Global Protection cluster which:
 - a. Promotes a taskforce whose action would be strictly dedicated to detect possible targets of human traffickers and to prevent trafficking;
 - b. Leads the way to Member States on how to act in situations of natural disaster humanitarian emergencies, and on how to give support to the most vulnerable and needing categories;
3. *Encourages* Member States to develop and *collaborate* on building regional, legal help networks mirroring the European Legal Network on Asylum (ELENA), which involves lawyers, legal counselors and administrators in different EU Member States, to promote cooperation on individual and strategic cases on the issues of asylum, visas, green cards as well as refugee status in order to:
 - a. Provide and reinforce contact between legal practitioners in different regional zones to promote cooperation on individual cases and practice;
 - b. Study the implementation of national, regional and international law relating to refugees;
 - c. Promote the development of national networks of legal practitioners specializing in refugee and asylum law;
 - d. Facilitate the acquisition of those statuses such as, naturalization;
4. *Suggests* the training of professionals who work in Member States' national administrations on the process in order to get visas, green cards, provide certificates of identity or refugee travel documents, and asylum status to refugees so they can help them in communities and embassies, in their native language, and inform them about the steps they need to take;
5. *Encourages* Member States to implement a Non-Immigrant Visa, for refugees in human trafficking, modeling after the United States and Immigration Services, which administers immigration benefits to non-citizen victims of human trafficking including allowing refugees to remain and work in the host country for a period of four years and the end of four years, allow the refugee to apply for permanent residence status;
6. *Advises* the establishment of affordable, adequate, and safe housing communities in small, intermediate, and metropolitan cities as well as rural areas to welcome refugees with:
 - a. A stable and consistent support system from the host community to new and existing refugees within those communities;
 - b. Assistance through their eventual transition from refugee housing to integration in the host countries or back to their home countries;
 - c. Reference to other documents and goals including but not limited to SDG 11, which emphasizes inclusivity, safety, sustainability and resiliency among cities and human settlements, especially for refugees;
 - d. Safety features such as sophisticated street lighting to protect more vulnerable residents, specifically women and children, from abduction within the community;
7. *Encourages* the construction of International Safety Community Centers (ISCC) within communities to further integrate into host communities by:
 - a. Offering medical services encompassing mental, physical and emotional health, similar to the identification of Trafficked International Protection beneficiaries Special needs (TRIPS) program, which documents and researches the special needs of refugees who are in the process of requesting protection internationally and promotes

efforts to address human trafficking such as inappropriate housing of traumatized victims, insufficient funding of counseling services for trafficking victims, and limited access to childcare support for child victims of trafficking;

- b. Providing occupational training and apprenticeships to promote professional development among refugees;
 - c. Opening spaces for education and classes promoting self-expression and physical activity;
 - d. Creating information Centers which refugees may approach for further information on their host communities and refugees;
 - e. Developing support programs that will facilitate reintegration into society with the support of organizations such as the Thengamara Mohila Sabuj Sangha (TMSS) who provides financial and trauma support that can effectively contribute to victim recovery;
8. *Recommends* Member States to establish specialized health clinics open to the public along common migration pathways and as well as within major cities where survivors of human trafficking can receive necessary care, such as those providing access to:
- a. Non-governmental organization (NGO) healthcare services such as MedGlobal, which provides well-trained physicians who are able to provide care in culturally competent ways that are in adherence with the practices and traditions of each individual Member State;
 - b. Trauma-informed healthcare services that respect the experience of survivors, which should include general screenings that help detect the presence of sexually transmitted diseases (HIV, HPV, etc.) and other reproductive health (pregnancy, infertility, etc.) complications that are commonly found in victims of human trafficking;
 - c. Psycho-social services to assess and support the mental health and stability of refugees and victims of human trafficking;
9. *Advocates* for Member States to implement regional and national interventions for refugees to provide social support through the following processes including:
- a. Employment training programs such as vocational training, apprenticeship, and adult training to promote professional development of refugees, further contributing to the proper transition of teenage refugees into adulthood through the Organisation for Economic and Social Development's Vocational and Educational Training (VET);
 - b. Creating partnerships with recruitment agencies like Bangladesh's Association of International Recruiting Agencies (BAIRA) focusing solely on reintegrating refugees into the work environment modeling;
 - c. Teaching refugees, especially children due to their vulnerabilities, the local languages of host countries and general education to promote inclusion and belonging;
10. *Calls for* campaigns on education regarding the possible causes and forces of human trafficking through international campaign and to promote the prevention, support and emancipation for all persons in the state, but particularly for women and children, to empower and inform them through:
- a. A curriculum that teaches students how to recognize the signs of human trafficking to enable them to report any suspicious activity or any known traffickers;
 - b. The establishment of an international day of awareness of the trafficking of refugees;
 - c. Collaboration with non-governmental organizations to provide preventive education on awareness and information on the phenomenon of human trafficking through

campaigns, such as Public Service Announcements, and including aspects mentioned in article three of Bangladesh's The Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking especially regarding children trafficking;

- d. The application of refugee policies similar, but not limited to, those in the European Union's 10 Point Plan For Stronger European Coordination on welcoming people fleeing the war from Ukraine, which encourages states to contribute expertise and resources to expand and enhance the quality and inclusiveness of national education systems to facilitate access by refugee and host community children (both boys and girls) to primary, secondary and tertiary education;
11. *Asks* that host states and communities provide refugees with essential documentation and identification that is crucial in providing them with safe and dignified working places and adequate working conditions, and employment opportunities by condemning unsafe and degrading unreported employment and seeking to fix the issue of imbalanced power in working environments;
 12. *Urges* for Member States to implement national and regional programs for refugees to support their process of acquiring reliable employment in order to be independent in their host country by:
 - a. Supporting refugees in searching for and acquiring employment that guarantees safe and respectful working conditions;
 - b. Offering to teach teenage and adult refugees the local languages of host countries to support in the process of finding stable and safe employment;
 13. *Strongly encourages* the expansion of UN Women's Empowerment of Women Returnee Migrants program by creating a working group consisting of former victims of human trafficking as agents of change in close collaboration with organizations including, but not limited to, UNHCR, United Nations International Childrens Education Fund (UNICEF), UN Women, OSAGI, which aims at protecting female migrants, including refugees, by strengthening their socio-economic status to reduce economic vulnerability to exploitation:
 - a. Offering designated facilities to serve as a safe space for women to share their experiences thus empowering one another;
 - b. Providing a women's healthcare facility with a female staff which focuses on maternity and reproductive health as well as sexual violence;
 - c. Supplying women and girls with feminine hygiene products such as, tampons, pads, and menstrual cups;
 - d. Encouraging funding and support from organizations and agreements such as the EU Strategy on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (2021-2025), which is a new comprehensive strategy which states that Europe will reduce the demand that fosters trafficking, break the business model of traffickers, promote international cooperation and protect, support and empower the victims with a specific focus on women and children;
 14. *Advocates* for the implementation of sophisticated and reliable street lighting in all ISCC's especially facilities that aim at providing shelter for women and girls to sustainably reduce criminal activity in the field of human trafficking;
 15. *Supports* mental and physical health guidance for victims, especially children and women, referencing:
 - a. The International Office for Migration's (IOM) Migration Health Assessments program, which provides health assessments to migrants including refugees through both mobile and stationary healthcare teams to provide care for migrants in need;

- b. The UNHCR's guidebook on stress and trauma, which offers guidance for teachers that may help relieve stress or trauma of children, to make sure that victim identification procedures are trauma-informed;
16. *Calls* for the establishment of an educational curriculum addressing:
- a. Human rights;
 - b. Women's health;
 - c. Bodily autonomy;
 - d. Female history;
17. *Encourages* more developed Member States to collaborate more with the Global South to better combat human trafficking, especially in context of the covid-19 pandemic and the disproportionate impact it had on countries in the Global South by:
- a. Helping to amplify perspectives of the Global South by supporting platforms discussing human trafficking issues such as India's Voice of the Global South Virtual Summit (2023);
 - b. Collaborating with countries of the Global South in action-oriented approaches, including working together on programs that increase access to education, healthcare, and other essential services;
18. *Calls to strengthen* NRMs actively referring victims to the corresponding agencies that can help and serve them to better protect their basic rights defined in the *United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons* specifically in the post-Covid-era due to improved trafficking conditions since NRMs have already been successfully established in various developed countries.



Code: UNHCR/1/5

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Protecting Refugees from Human Trafficking

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Understanding the significance of the United Nations (UN) *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) (1948), as well as the *Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees* (1951 Convention) and the *Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees* (1967 Protocol), in developing an international recognition of each refugee's innate rights,

Recognizing that the ability of relevant institutions and programs to benefit refugees is dependent upon a clear knowledge and awareness by those institutions of the refugees that fall within their domain of executive capabilities,

Acknowledging the gender dynamics of human trafficking and sexual exploitation of refugees per the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2030 Agenda), especially Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5.1 to end all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere, SDG 5.2 to eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking, sexual, and other types of exploitation and SDG 5.a to undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources through secure work opportunities,

Highlighting the relevance of rights enumerated in the *International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)*, which states that a common standard of achievement for individuals in all Member States is the ability of each person, regardless of statelessness, to enjoy one's economic, social, and cultural rights, as well as civil and political rights,

Commending the *United Nations Global Compact (GC)* that emphasizes the importance of cooperation with private sector actors on pressing human rights issues,

Emphasizing that the limited number of work opportunities for refugees, as well as the lack of safe working environments making them more vulnerable to trafficking, as stated in the 2030 Agenda, including SDG 8.7, to take measures to eradicate forced labor, end modern slavery and human trafficking, as well as SDG 8.8, to protect labor rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers,

Reminding Member States of the commitment included in the *Declaration on Territorial Asylum (DTA)* to support those nations who find themselves unable to effectively accommodate those seeking asylum within their borders by exploring and determining the most appropriate manner in which to provide assistance of any sort, either individually or as a joint effort through UN measures,

Mentioning the lack of access to healthcare for refugees that are most at risk or have been trafficked and the commitment to see this implemented,

1. *Further*s the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948) and other treaties that align with an adoption of a Universal Declaration of Refugee Rights, a charter which explicitly recognizes that the risk of poverty increases trafficking risk and can be combated with resource provision:
 - a. Encourages Member States part of the General Assembly to adopt this charter to hold states accountable for failing to provide conditions and access to resources;
 - b. Appeals to regional institutions such as the African Union, European Union, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and the Arab League to adopt this charter for pending and current Member States to adhere to this;

2. *Emphasize* the formation of public-private partnerships between Member States, intergovernmental organizations, NGOs, and national private employers in an effort to combat exploitative human labor trafficking through the inter-organizational coordination of resources, funding, and efforts to provide employment and entrepreneurial opportunities for refugees in host countries;
3. *Reaffirms* the necessity to create and foster work opportunities and safer work environments for women and children effectively reducing the risk of human trafficking by increasing access to income, securing access to personal economic assets, and implementing technical and vocational education and training into the UNHCR Education 2030: A Strategy for Refugee Education that teaches trade skills and promotes labor-intensive jobs to offer a wider array of work opportunities for refugees to gain income and reduce labor exploitation;
4. *Suggests* the importance of offering economic opportunities to all refugees according to the ICESCR's common standard of achievement, that every individual and organ of society should strive by education to grant refugees the right to profit off of their economic assets through the distribution of working visas allowing refugees to integrate into regional employment pathways and labor mobility opportunities;
5. *Reiterates* the necessity to provide safe work environments to refugees, as security is also required to provide refugees with a prosperous environment, by:
 - a. Having regulated safety inspections to ensure proper care of given environments are in accordance with UN Security Management System (UNSMS) standards for Occupational Safety and Health;
 - b. Emphasizing the importance of workplace privacy and security of identity, and receiving advice from the United Nations Global Compact Union of international major companies that are dedicated to organizing in line with UN Principles;
 - c. Working towards providing refugees with stable employment, per SDG 4 to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all, SDG 8 to promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all, and SDG 12 to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns in regard to a circular and sustainable economy that is based on the individual;
6. *Reminds* the G20 of their pledged commitment to provide International Support Measures for Least Developed Nations to create a comprehensive response to human trafficking that can be achieved by all Member States, by:
 - a. Emphasizing the necessity of collaborating with least developed nations to help them meet the needs of their refugees and decrease their vulnerability to reduce human trafficking risk;
 - b. Considering the creation and usage of organizations like the European Council on Refugees and Exiles that promote the integration and stabilization of refugees in least-developed nations using funding from Asylum, Integration, and Migration fund;
 - c. Stressing the need for the Asylum, Integration, and Migration Fund to be renewed past 2027;
 - d. Requesting a portion of the Asylum, Integration, and Migration Fund be used specifically for the stabilization and integration of refugees in less developed countries;

- e. Demanding the support of G7 Member states to contribute with physical and/or financial resources to support the work of developing nations in securing the rights in this charter;
 - f. Highlighting the possibility to benefit from the People's Republic of China's donations through funding programs including the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund (SSCAF), Chinese International Development and Cooperation Agency (CIDCA);
7. *Reiterates the importance of providing safe passage to refugees:*
- a. Recalls the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration and its commitment to expanding and diversifying available pathways for safe, orderly, and regular migration to erode the exploitation of these pathways by traffickers;
 - b. Urges the expedition of legal integration by reducing visa and permit processing for employment authorization and by offering accelerated visa and permit processing to vetted employers;
8. *Highlights the necessity of proper documentation and cataloging at borders to keep track of refugees in case of potential human trafficking within a Member State, and partnering with UNHCR on the upkeep of records:*
- a. Stresses the relevance of establishing safety spots as a means to offer basic healthcare accommodations, which include health facilities, psychological treatment centers, and safety standards all around the country for refugees as well as recommending a means of accompanying refugees in certain parts of the migration pathways to ensure safer movement;
 - b. Emphasizes the need for circumferential advertisement by radio or other electronic devices to reach people at all geographical locations;
9. *Draws attention to the importance of healthcare facilities with a two-pronged approach, as a preemptive measure of protecting refugees from human trafficking, by assisting in overall integration and minimizing socioeconomic vulnerability that leads them susceptible to human traffickers and as a way to deal with the trauma accumulated post trafficking:*
- a. Plans to implement an anonymous drug rehabilitation center in communities to counter addictions as a result of trafficking methods;
 - b. Creates a healthcare document that shows the physical and mental health of consenting recently trafficked refugees to target treatment in addition to addressing the trauma of refugees in all points of their refugee journey;
 - c. Organizes and implements safe clinics to address the needs of human trafficking, with a focus specifically on women, girls, and children subjected to sexual exploitation and violence.



Code: UNHCR/1/6

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Protecting Refugees from Human Trafficking

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Deeply concerned with the increasing numbers of human trafficking cases amongst refugee populations worldwide with an estimated 24.8 million refugees trafficked worldwide in recent years,

Deeply alarmed by the presence of armed conflict worldwide that creates forced migration from conflict zones,

Having considered the reality that refugees risk heightened threats of human trafficking due to a loss of community support and a lack of economic opportunity and resources,

Understanding the potential implications of unilateral measures that hinder participation of Member States' citizens in certain markets, taking special interest in the hindrance of emerging economies,

Valuing the importance of voluntary action within Member States and emphasizes the importance of adapting international frameworks to account for local contexts and interests,

Seriously concerned with the lack of progress towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 8, which focuses on the right of all people to decent and stable work, with target 8.7 aiming to eradicate forced labor, modern slavery, and human trafficking by 2025,

Reiterating its support for SDG 16 by emphasizing international cooperation on refugee issues to promote a more inclusive and sustainable solution in-line with target 16.2, which aims to end child exploitation and abuse, and Target 16.4, which aims to combat organized crime such as human trafficking rings,

Mindful of SDG 17 by creating a coalition with Member States situated around the globe to address both regional and international situations, following target 17.9 to ensure the inclusion of global southern Member States,

Having considered three specific periods in which refugees are vulnerable to exploitation by human traffickers, namely circumstances that drive individuals to flee their home, insecurity during migration paths, and resettlement into host countries,

Deeply disturbed by the high rates and horrific methods of trafficking women and children across national borders for the purpose of sexual exploitation,

Understanding the important role that peacekeepers hold in creating awareness about human trafficking prevention methods,

Recalling the need to provide migrants a safe path on the road to the host nation, without the risk of being subject to human trafficking,

Further recalling the *Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees* (1951) and the subsequent *Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees* (1967), which establish the basic rights to be accorded to refugees by all Member States, including the rights to non-refoulement and to seek asylum,

Reiterating the *Global Compact on Refugees* (GCR) (2016) and the *Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration* (GCM) (2016), which act as the frameworks for coordinated government actions towards ensuring the safety and rights of refugees and migrants,

Fully supporting the improvement of refugee camps along migration paths safety, health, and development to help them succeed their new host country,

Acknowledging the success that relocation programs of refugees have had in the past,

Calling attention to the fact that not having their status as refugees formally recognized increases the vulnerability of displaced people to human trafficking,

Endorsing the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Refugee Status Determination system (RSD), an established international database that facilitates identifying and classifying a displaced person as a refugee under international and national law,

Emphasizing a significant lack of existing data about trafficking victims,

Calling attention to the lack of follow-up support to refugees who have just been granted their official status within Member States,

Emphasizing the Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons and the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund,

1. *Recommends* the improvement of international economic situations by stimulating domestic labor markets, especially in emerging economies in order to foster prosperity for citizens:
 - a. Reminding Member States that poor economic prospects lead to higher susceptibility to human trafficking of labor and thus stimulating the economy will reduce the likelihood of pursuing dangerous offers of labor opportunities;
 - b. Fully supporting efforts to create accessible job opportunities for individuals most at risk of experiencing economic crises;
 - c. Affirming the continued development of infrastructure in developing states through win-win cooperation and condition-free investment from our sponsors;
 - d. Recommending international investment initiatives to concentrate development aid and the pursuit of strategic partnerships in emerging and developing economies susceptible to refugee crises;
2. *Affirms* the commitment to provide tailored support to refugee women and children at risk of trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation, through:
 - a. Emphasizing the importance of the eradication of commercial sexual exploitation that creates a market for traffickers to exploit women and children for profit;
 - b. Urging Member States to provide specific treatment to those vulnerable groups by implementing services for immediate crisis intervention and emergency medical care, including mental health services to address psychological issues;
 - c. Promoting the education and vocational training to develop skills for future employment opportunities;
 - d. Utilizing illustrated content distributed by an international campaign to create awareness about human trafficking and preventing getting victimized by it, with a focus on being accessible for children, disabled and those without access to education;
3. *Expresses support* for collaboration between the UNHCR, Member States, and relevant non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to provide safe pathway for refugees through a structured international network:
 - a. Praising the current framework, Partnership in Action Program (PARinAC) (1994), supervising actions of over 800 NGOs and UNHCR and reinforcing their collaboration by fostering dialog;

- b. Recommending the creation of new welfare checkpoints along traditional paths used by migrants to ensure their safety and making sure they are not under threats or influence by establishing confidential discussions;
 - c. Developing infrastructure along paths of migration, as shelters or medical centers, to enhance communication between checkpoints;
- 4. *Emphasizes* the need to provide refugee camps with decent conditions and furthering on their path in a safe and successful manner, through:
 - a. Improving accessibility for refugees to swiftly access refugee camp resources and thus reduces the likelihood of encounters with traffickers;
 - b. Recommending increasing visibility of refugee camps operated by the UNHCR to clarify the difference between the official camps and the coercive offers from traffickers;
 - c. Creating education programs for refugees and refugee camp staff about the methods traffickers use to coerce individuals to fall victim to human trafficking;
 - d. Expressing support for the substantive contribution of tangible humanitarian aid including shelter, education, medical supplies, food, and water to refugee camps;
- 5. *Encourages* the sharing of data limited to information on populations vulnerable to human trafficking with the UN Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the International Labor Organization (ILO):
 - a. Establishing common standards and protocols to coordinate actions of Member States using data from these organizations on a local context;
 - b. Identifying and assisting trafficking victims in a specified way to protect them from traffickers and provide them assistance to get out of any threatening circumstances;
- 6. *Recommends* the formation of the Refugee Identification Database (RID), which serves as an addition to an already established system UNHCR's Refugee Status Determination (RSD) an international database that facilitates refugee identification and tracking to assist Member States to efficiently decide on status to refugees and best accommodate the needs of refugees entering host countries, by:
 - a. Emphasizing the program would be inclusive of and voluntary for all Member States that wish to participate and support refugees;
 - b. Calling for regional cooperation to communicate amongst themselves to manage all people served;
 - c. Specifying the database by regions heavily impacted by human trafficking in order to have more precise information on the victims, traffickers and operating methods;
 - d. Valuing support through funding for Member States in increasing bureaucratic and administrative positions dedicated to identifying, tracking, and giving status to refugees;
 - e. Suggests adding to the RSD through the following measures:
 - i. The involvement of relevant NGOs by giving them access to databases about refugee camps to collect protected and confidential data without compromising Member States information;

- ii. The Database will be run by regional experts and humanitarian aid personnel to track the progress made and have a precise idea of the current situation;
7. *Recommends* Member States to implement more efficient refugee status-determination systems for displaced persons that cross their border to facilitate access to refugee-status guaranteed aid and legal protection, by:
 - a. Inviting Member States to adequately allocate resources to refugee processing centers to streamline the status-determination of refugees;
 - b. Recommending the allocation of further financial efforts to Member States to create infrastructure needed to achieve this goal;
8. *Invites* Member States to implement relocation programs to transport refugees from overly saturated population centers to regions of Member States' where they have a greater chance of successful economic integration within their borders:
 - a. Alleviating the burden that receiving an overwhelming number of refugees poses on certain regions;
 - b. Improving adequate access of refugees to local labor markets and can better settle into more prosperous regions to ensure their integration;
 - c. Encouraging the establishment of a Refugee Employment Dispersal Service (REDS), consisting of employment-oriented dispersal programs modeled after a similar program implemented in other Member States;
9. *Recommends* the implementation of a holistic approach to supporting refugees after they are granted refugee status:
 - a. Insisting that, after assignment of official settlement status, refugees receive adequate aid, focusing on housing, educational and economic opportunities, language integration, and healthcare;
 - b. Promoting inclusive educational practices for refugee populations in accordance with the strategy of Refugee Education 2030;
 - i. Suggests the improvement of construction of classrooms, supply of essential educational materials, and quality educators to establish a safe and secure environment for refugee students;
 - ii. Reintegrates refugees who have lost their access to education while in transit into their host countries' education systems to rebuild their education;
10. *Suggests* reviewing the distribution of financial resources by means of fair and responsible contributions to be funded by Member States, through:
 - a. Advising additional consideration into the efficacy of proportional resource planning based on domestic refugee populations;
 - b. Further inviting the strengthening of contributions to existing funding structures such as the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund (SSCAF), and China International Development and Cooperation Agency (CIDCA);
 - c. Encouraging public-private partnerships to further promote funding.



Code: UNHCR/1/7

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Protecting Refugees from Human Trafficking

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Recognizing the mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to address the challenges posed to refugees by human trafficking by providing protection, assistance, and durable solutions,

Keeping in mind the importance of developing solutions in collaboration with governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society, and other partners,

Expressing its appreciation to UN Member States and regional organizations which have established policy frameworks to handle human trafficking and to detect trafficked victims,

Recognizing the responsibilities of Member States in protecting refugees within regional borders, as reported in the Human Rights Watch report *"Their Faces Were Covered"* (2022) and stressing the importance of bilateral regional and border agreements between Member States in the fight against human trafficking, such as Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the African migration route (Khartoum process),

Applauding the work of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Human Rights Committee (HRC) in developing Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) with various Member States to cooperate on national policy,

Expressing appreciation for the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime* (UNTOC) (2000) and its definitions of human trafficking and establishment of international norms to fight human trafficking,

Acknowledging the work of the UN Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC) and the UN Strategic Communication Division (SCD) in promoting intercultural dialogue and promoting the Sustainable Development Goals,

Guided by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) (1948) setting fundamental human rights at the international level together with the *Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees* (1951) that accorded those rights to all people, regardless of their status as refugees,

Recalling the UNTOC and its efforts to eliminate human trafficking and protect migrants in cooperation with the efforts of the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants,

Recognizing the Committee of Experts on the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women* (CEDAW) (1979) which focuses on advances made in Education for Women, Female Genital Mutilation and Human Trafficking in Mauritania (2023),

Taking into consideration the efforts of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) *Global Compact for Migration* (GCM) (2018) in combating gender-based violence and discrimination amongst female refugees,

Reaffirming the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015), especially Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 (gender equality) for the protection of women and children and reducing inequalities through a gender-sensitive approach in policymaking which could prevent further trafficking,

Approving the UNICEF Child Protection Strategy in handling youth-oriented issues such as family separation,

Supporting the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Law Enforcement Training on Gender Sensitive Policies to identify and learn about the signs of gender-based violence,

Reaffirming its commitment to the *Handbook for Journalism Educators: Reporting on Migrants and Refugees* (2021), which aims to increase inclusion of migrants and refugees in educational systems,

Emphasizing Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4 (quality education) and SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions) in order to ensure inclusive and equitable education for refugees, among various other guaranteed opportunities,

Recognizing that education is essential for the holistic development of children, necessary to combatting their victimization by human traffickers, and children who lack opportunity for education are at greater risk of human trafficking,

Acknowledging accessible healthcare systems as vital in the prevention of human trafficking and in the adherence of SDG 3 (good health and well-being),

Seriously concerned about the increase in the number of victims of human trafficking, particularly among refugees and unaccompanied minors due to the lack of safe and legal pathways for migration,

Deeply concerned that half of children trafficked for forced labor are also used in commercial sexual exploitation, and noting that especially children are at a higher risk of being trafficked due to lack of protection according to the 2022 International Labor Organization (ILO) report,

Acknowledging that poverty is a root cause of the conditions that foster child labor and labor exploitation,

Considering that access to education for refugees, particularly children, is largely insufficient, due to the effects of armed conflict, poverty, and climate disasters,

Acknowledging the greater risk of women to impoverishment than men due to gender-based social and economic factors and therefore hopes to promote this through special courses,

Recognizing the importance of addressing the root causes of human trafficking, such as poverty, and the importance of increased humanitarian aid and efforts to combat poverty,

Recognizing the efforts of the *Blue Heart Campaign* (1997) which raises awareness of human trafficking and encourages involvement from governments, civil society, and individuals,

Noting that, in accordance with SDGs 1 (end poverty) and 8 (decent work and economic growth), the significance of NGOs in the funding of economic opportunities for refugees,

Acknowledging the success of the implementation of sophisticated street lighting in reducing night abductions through the work of the Kingdom of Spain in the Dollo Ado region in Ethiopia through Alianza Shire,

Determined to remain active on the matter and contribute to finding solutions for developing personal security of refugees together with them deliberatively,

Alarmed by the increasing number of trafficking victims due to factors such as conflicts, violence, poverty, and climate change that force individuals to flee their homes and seek refuge in other countries, often resorting to irregular and dangerous migration,

Supporting the Council of Europe (CoE) *Convention on Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings* (2005) and its work on the prevention of trafficking instances and prosecution of trafficking perpetrators,

Strongly emphasizing the work of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) of supporting national police in preventing trafficking by breaking up known criminal organizations,

Recognizing the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO) *Policy on Combating Trafficking on Human Beings* (2004) which denounces human trafficking as an abuse of human rights, and calls for international cooperation to combat trafficking,

1. *Encourages* the productive and constructive intraregional engagement between neighboring Member States that are positioned at major entry points for human migration through the establishment of intraregional cooperation teams in order for:
 - a. Cooperation teams to initiate dialogue between Member States experiencing an outflux of migrants and those neighboring states experiencing an influx of refugees;
 - b. Dialogue to be facilitated by bodies such as the UN Strategic Communication Division (SCD) and the UN Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC);
2. *Advises* the establishment of bi-annual conferences housed by IOM and UNHCR to facilitate best practice sharing on identified patterns of issues in regard to the trafficking of refugees and methods for increased protection of refugees from traffickers and smugglers amidst an influx of refugees that could include:
 - a. Information and best practice sharing through methods such as panels, presentations, and speakers from Member States have, within the past five years, received a large influx of refugees;
 - b. Opportunity to share information on existing disparities and challenges that impede anti-trafficking efforts;
3. *Encourages* all Member States to take concrete governmental actions such as passing stronger legislation, enhancing cooperation and coordination among governments and police forces, and implementing effective campaigns to raise public awareness of human trafficking among refugees;
4. *Appeals to* all Member States to increase knowledge among and about vulnerable populations, such as women and children, about both the dangers of trafficking and how to identify and avoid potential traffickers, with the help of local and municipal authorities and elders;
5. *Strongly urges* that all Member States strive towards gender parity in their respective refugee heavens and ensure access to female staff for women and girls;
6. *Recommends* Member States to develop an anti-human trafficking initiative working toward the protection of vulnerable groups, such as women and children, labelled the Blue Star Initiative, through a five-pillar program of prevention, education, cooperation, empowerment, and prosecution of human trafficking by implementing awareness programs to educate the public on human trafficking methods and establishing a reporting mechanism;
7. *Encourages* the need for collaborative efforts and partnerships between African governments, civil society organizations, and international stakeholders to effectively address human trafficking in Africa and support its victims by:
 - a. Establishing a core curriculum addressing sexual rights, bodily autonomy and the harms of female genital mutilation in order to empower women and young girls;
 - b. Providing opportunities in the national business sector for female-led businesses to implement mitigation and climate change adaptation measures, to fight the root causes of forced migration and enable women to contribute to sustainable economic growth, ultimately empowering them;
8. *Asks* Member States to implement the UNODC Law Enforcement Training of Gender-Sensitive Policies Module to understand and identify signs of gender-based violence within refugee communities, by:

- a. Implementing gender-based violence advisors to resettlement areas to ensure the elimination of violence against women and children refugees, such as seen in Namibia's National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security;
 - b. Expanding the Committee of Experts on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to encompass all African Member States, under supervision by the UNHCR, and establish regular check-ups for women in crisis;
9. *Suggests* that the employment opportunity program adopts a gender-specific framework that ensures women get the same opportunities, specifically that women receive programs that are tailored to their specific needs with the goal of increased social mobility, through:
 - a. Collaboration with UN Women and Women for Women International (WfWI) to provide oversight in accordance with their *Global Compact for Migrations* (GCM) objective 10 (Prevent, combat, and eradicate trafficking in persons in the context of international migration), 16 (Empower migrants and societies to realize full inclusion and social cohesion) and 18 (Invest in skills development and facilitate mutual recognition of skills, qualifications, and competences);
 - b. Prioritizing equal payment in order to increase access to economic goods and participation in the formation of economic and social policy, guided by GCM objective 17 (Eliminate all forms of discrimination and promote evidence-based public discourse to shape perceptions of migration);
10. *Invites* all Member States that house refugee safe havens to collaborate with the UNHCR, UNICEF, and UN Women to implement sophisticated lighting in their respective national refugee safe havens, following the model of Alianza Shire, a multi-stakeholder partnership in cooperation with NGOs and UNHCR, this collaboration will contribute to developing energy access solutions that improve the services and quality of life of the inhabitants in refugee camps as a pre-emptive safety measure to protect women and girls from the harms of abductions and gender-based violence during the night-time;
11. *Directs attention* to the protection of women and children given that they are the most vulnerable populations, through:
 - a. The use of the Interagency Task Force on Human Trafficking (ICAT)'s free 24-hour international hotline that provides accurate and updated information about common trafficking tactics in 170 languages;
 - b. Visual information campaigns created in cooperation with the *Blue Heart Campaign* (1997) to educate children, the illiterate, and the disabled on to prevent human trafficking, which can be dispersed throughout safe havens and public education systems in order to overcome language barriers;
 - c. Access to ICAT's hotline through landline phones located at the safe havens;
 - d. The use of workshops to raise awareness of common trafficking tactics in how to detect traffickers through a volunteer basis;
12. *Invites* all Member States to collaborate with the UNHCR, UN Women, NGOs, and public-private partnerships to examine the accessibility of basic medical services and healthcare for trafficked persons, to reduce dependency on external and/or forced labor, sexual exploitation, sexual slavery, or commercial sexual exploitation to fulfil basic health needs, with the aim of establishing treatment that prioritizes women and children, including:

- a. Psychosocial support for victims of human trafficking suffering from psychological trauma, emotional and mental distress, as well as training for psychosocial therapists and maternity wards;
 - b. Proactive emergency treatment programs with available cross-language training for personnel by extending the *Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework and the Global Compact on Refugees* (New York Declaration) (2016) with Standard Operating Procedures regarding Emergency physical and psychosocial treatment for refugees;
 - c. Reproductive healthcare with individual-oriented and integrative forms of treatment, especially emphasizing HIV prevention and treatment through contraception that is adequately protection against STDs;
 - d. Equipping with well-established night lighting, especially in the female quarters, such as done in the Dollo Ado region in Ethiopia modelled after Spain's initiative;
13. *Recommends* host and transit countries to closely work together with NGOs in the promotion of health care with particular attention to women and girls in order to adhere to SDG 3 and 5, giving special attention to:
- a. Maternity care by means of establishing a maternity care group of refugees inside the associate group in the refugee safe haven to consequently organize and make different employment options possible for mothers and families with children or in special need of it with the help of the overseeing UNDP Regional Resident Coordinator that is responsible for the refugee safe haven;
 - b. Host and transit countries implementing national plans for the integration and participation of refugees in decision-making processes concerning healthcare matters;
 - c. The Stress and Trauma Guidebook, published by UNHCR, which offers guidance for teachers that may help relieve stress or trauma of children, to make sure that victim identification procedures are trauma-informed;
14. *Advocates* for all refugee safe havens to have a female healthcare ward with a majority female staff functioning as a safe space for female health issues, that is based on basic electoral procedures in the havens, if possible and reasonable for havens at hand;
15. *Encourages* the World Food Programme (WFP) to collaborate with local schools to address poverty as a root cause of forced child labor, by:
- a. Providing them with necessary resources, such as food and water, to incentivize families to send their children to school;
 - b. Providing resources such as food, to recognize the dependency of children and ensure that every child has access to education and the chance to reach their full potential;
16. *Invites* all Member States to implement specialized education campaigns similar to the UNODC's *Blue Heart Campaign* to promote awareness and raise money for victims of human trafficking and protect vulnerable groups, such as children, illiterate populations, and people with disabilities to create an international educational toolkit that focuses on education by:
- a. Utilizing accessible materials that employs visual methods such as posters, videos, and flashcards to communicate the risks of human trafficking;

- b. Raising awareness among most vulnerable groups regarding trafficker's recruitment tactics;
 - c. Creating skill-based educational initiatives by using Member State' local resources to access educational institutions in order to provide refugees with the necessary skills for participation in the labor market to the local economy;
17. *Recommends* the adoption of reporting procedures within the Member States' education system to facilitate tracking and detecting of children who might be at risk of becoming displaced through an addition to UNESCO's Handbook on education policy analysis and programming (2021);
18. *Further recommends* Member States utilize their established educational systems' resources by:
- a. Supporting school-age children in the area of each Member State's specific vulnerabilities, through creating a support system with a reporting mechanism that could assist families via the recommendation of available economic relief, shelter, and/or health opportunities, depending on student needs;
 - b. Educating school personnel on the risks and warning signs of child trafficking and how to communicate these risks to their students relying on the UNHCR's Exploitation and Abuse training materials;
 - c. Encouraging the UNHCR's executive board to create a team which focuses on sharing simplified statistics from schools and educational centers on refugees and their correlation with human trafficking numbers;
19. *Further urges* Member States to target the root causes of human trafficking, including economic and community vulnerability, by utilizing existing educational infrastructure, such as school systems and training programs as seen as the IOM's COMPASS Programme, to support the permanent resettlement and integration of refugees to reduce their risk to human trafficking through the implementation of new programs through:
- a. The support of urban resettlement by utilizing educational programs and information sessions that provide economic opportunities, establish housing security, and foster community-building to establish sustainable and long-term integration of vulnerable populations into urban centers;
 - b. The implementation of anti-gender-based violence advisors to resettlement areas to ensure the elimination of violence against women and children refugees, such as seen in Namibia's National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security;
 - c. The provision of general educational skills to ensure successful transition for refugees who wish and are safe to return back to home countries, establish tactics for refugees to have stable and self-sustaining economic opportunities, and gender-based violence that enable human trafficking of refugees;
20. *Adopts* the reimplementation of shelter programs and existing UNDP programs on the improvement of refugee camps or temporary shelter as generally UNHCR, UNDP and UNODC-sponsored refugee "safe havens" along borderlines with high migration traffic in order to help set integrated instruments of this document in effect with the means of, but not limited to:

- a. Survey refugees entering the safe havens to keep an accurate count of victims and to help with relocation efforts afterwards;
 - b. Protect youth from forced recruitment in child labor, military service, sex trafficking, and child marriage through educational programs to ensure children are safe, where they can be monitored and protected from peril;
21. *Welcomes* volunteers to share experiences of human trafficking to create safe spaces, outreach to refugees, and promote community to help potential victims of human trafficking through:
- a. Collaboration with NGOs, such as the *International Rescue Committee (IRC)* and *Refugee Voices*, to allow the voices of the most vulnerable to be shared;
 - b. Social media to connect and share the stories of women and youth to build further relationships with them, and eventually connect them with an in-person navigation system connected with UN Officials;
 - c. In-person forums, inviting member states and NGOs, where women and youth can further educate and develop solutions around human trafficking to law and policymakers;
22. *Encourages* Member States to develop a Response Mechanism based on pre-existing infrastructure to serve as an emergency crisis response unit to combat trafficking and also as a civilian reporting mechanism which:
- a. Aims to include all stakeholders in the discussion of human trafficking, ranging from international organizations, civil society organizations, police, healthcare workers;
 - b. Serves as a policy recommendation platform to draft and recommend policy to national governments;
 - c. Develops and disseminates training programs to stakeholders and populations vulnerable to human trafficking;
 - d. Includes a special branch that prioritizes unaccompanied minors and their needs;
23. *Recommends* Member States negotiate a UNHCR Tripartite Agreement that includes NGOs, governments, and the UNHCR to ensure that human rights are not being violated by:
- a. Supporting training for police officers and border agents based on the *Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials (1990)* emphasizing the need for nonviolence and nonlethal approaches at the border;
 - b. Ensuring better coordination and cooperation between Member States to ensure humane treatment of migrants;
24. *Calls* for Member States to negotiate and sign MoUs with UNICEF and the OHCHR to support Member States in drafting national policy to effectively combat human trafficking nationally;
25. *Urges* Member States to become party to the *Palermo Protocols (2000)* and the *UNTOC (2000)* in order to develop clear definitions of peonage, involuntary servitude, and poverty as a root cause of human trafficking and to implement international best practices in the fight against human trafficking;

26. *Urges* Member States to strengthen both physical and digital infrastructures in areas where refugees are most vulnerable to trafficking, and to improve information gathering and infrastructure among refugees through enhancing telecommunication networks, upgrading the physical infrastructure of refugee camps or other means, and strengthening infrastructure crucial in ensuring the protection of vulnerable populations from the threat of human trafficking;
27. *Endorses* the establishment of a Safe Shelter Initiative (SSI) for victims of human trafficking in coordination with the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), by:
 - a. Offering technical and operational assistance, the exchange of knowledge of existing networks, and specialized programs that address safe and climate-resilient housing for refugees;
 - b. Share best practices and facilitate multi-stakeholder partnerships to provide peer-to-peer learning especially from well-developed countries;
 - c. Ensuring safe and climate resistant shelters and accommodations for all refugees affected by the impacts of climate change, and armed conflicts;
 - d. Encouraging funding for this initiative, for needed infrastructure and possible projects regarding refugees and human trafficking solutions, as well as prevention work, through voluntary contributions to SSI by Member States, stakeholders, NGOs, and private investors;
28. *Expresses* support for the establishment of employment opportunity programs for refugees in refugee safe havens and within Member States in order to:
 - a. Increase access to skill workshops and courses, such as language acquisition, to give refugees skills to use to get employment opportunities;
 - b. Build upon refugees' existing skills by employing vocational training advisors to help refugees further develop skills useful to their local labor markets;
 - c. Further develop the work of NGOs, like the *African Migration and Development Policy Centre (AMADPOC)*, *Science4Refugees*, the *Refugee Employment Partnership (REP)*, national government programs such as *Germany's Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge (BAMF)*, by inviting NGOs and the private sector in the development of these programs;
29. *Suggests* collaboration via working groups housed under the UN ICAT, to:
 - a. Identify regional patterns of criminal networking that intercept refugee migration;
 - b. Prevent the obstruction of refugee humanitarian supplies from NGOs like the *International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)*;
 - c. Invite experts from the *International Organization for Migration (IOM)-UNHCR Framework* regional offices to provide advice about field-level practices to combat vulnerabilities manipulated by criminal networks;
30. *Recommends* the establishment of international advisory councils to identify potential legislative reforms to punish trafficking and strengthen domestic law enforcement. Such advisory councils could include:

- a. Experts from various sectors, including justice reform advisors from the *UN Development Program* (UNDP), and NGOs like *End Child Prostitution and Trafficking International* (ECPAT);
 - b. International advisory councils should pay special attention to cases of trafficking by forced recruitment of child soldiers in working with the subcommittee of the UNDP focusing on the rule of law in human rights;
31. *Encourages* that Member States establish a national database modelled after *Iceland's National Referral Mechanism* which allows for coordination with procedures aimed at inhibiting the prevalence of trafficking and contains compiled information on past and ongoing human trafficking cases for law enforcement and could include:
- a. Victim information exclusively accessible to law enforcement and international anti-trafficking bodies such as ICAT;
 - b. Streamlined reporting on previous incidents among refugees to better identify prominent trafficking methods used on refugees;
 - c. Gathered and detailed information on perpetrators in all cases involving human trafficking;
32. *Calls upon* the creation of an international database to track money laundering and detect suspicious financial activity of known trafficking organizations, by:
- a. Information sharing with prominent international financial institutions through bi-annual reports;
 - b. Incentivizing participating institutions through tax breaks provided by their respective governments.



Code: UNHCR/1/8

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Protecting Refugees from Human Trafficking

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Concerned by the rising numbers of human trafficking globally, given that, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), there was an increase of refugees under the UNHCR's mandate of 8.9 million between 2019 and 2023,

Reiterating the definition of refugees as stated by the UNHCR as people who have well-founded fears of persecution and have fled war, violence or conflict and have crossed an international border to find safety in another country,

Taking note that refugee status determination is vital for enabling refugees to realize their rights under international law and to gain access to economic and social aid programs,

Recalling efforts made to protect the fundamental human rights of uprooted or stateless individuals in their countries of asylum or habitual residence, ensuring that refugees are not forcibly deported to a country where they may risk persecution and assist refugees in finding alternatives, such as voluntary repatriation to their homeland, integration in countries of asylum, or resettling in third nations,

Highlighting the goals set by the *United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime* (2003), particularly its goal to address trafficking in women and children,

Guided by the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2003), which establishes basic rights of refugees and the first internationally agreed definition of the crime of trafficking in persons,

Acknowledging the duties of Member States who have ratified the *Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees* (1951 Convention) and the *Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees* (1967), which expands international refugee law for the treatment of refugees, including protection, assistance, and the right to seek asylum,

Stressing the importance of Article 35 of the 1951 Convention, which mandates that Member States that have ratified the Convention should report statistical information and national laws related to conditions of refugees to the United Nations,

Recalling that Sustainable Development Goal 5.2, Gender Equality, aims to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, including trafficking and sexual exploitation by 2030, yet more than half of the data needed to monitor goal 5 remains unavailable,

Further recalling Sustainable Development Goal 8, Decent Work and Economic Growth, and specifically Goal 8.7, which envisions a world free from child labour, forced labour, modern slavery, and human trafficking, for which focused actions must involve partnerships and collaboration between governments, the non-profit sector, civil society actors and citizens to produce impactful and effective results,

Acknowledging the capacity development and legislative strategies of the Global Action against Trafficking in persons and the Smuggling of Migrants (GLO.act) Asia and Middle East from 2018 to 2022 as they have helped states prevent human trafficking by coordinating and cooperating local authorities and civil societies organizations,

Stressing the importance of registration and identification of refugees with Member States to track the arrival and departure of refugees to provide for their specific needs and to be used as an important tool for refugee protection and combat trafficking, crime, and fraud as reinforced by the UNHCR's digital Population Registration and Identity Management Ecosystem (PRIMES),

Recognizing the importance of the joint framework document *Developing Standard Operating Procedures for the Identification and Protection of Victims of Trafficking* (2020), which was jointly developed by the UNHCR and IOM and serves as a guideline for inter-agency cooperation in identifying and protecting victims of human trafficking,

Supporting the UNHCR's Task Team on Anti-Trafficking Global Protection Cluster initiative with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Heartland Alliance, as it provides international guidance on capacity building in migration clusters,

Further supporting the key commitments contrived by The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM), specifically the fifth objective that enhances availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration,

Acknowledging the need for appropriate training, resources, and remuneration for border control officials, as stated in guideline number three of the *Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights at International Borders*, recognizing the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC) University-level educational modules to strengthen academic responses to Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants, which trains officials on issues related to human trafficking,

Expressing deep concern towards the rise in cyber trafficking which involves the use of the internet to traffic victims as opposed to traditional methods, which makes it more difficult to track perpetrators as well as find and assist the victims, cyber trafficking also has negative implications for the jurisdiction in trafficking cases,

Fully supporting the UNHCR's Data Transformation Strategy, the UNHCR's Data Protection Policy, and the Registration and Identity Management Guidelines regarding the protection of personal data of refugees,

Expressing appreciation for the exchange of ideas and knowledge enabled by the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) as part of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR),

Recognizing the Counter Trafficking Data Collaborative (CTDC) of IOM from 2023 as the first global portal to create a public online platform dedicated to gathering data on human trafficking with multiple agencies,

Encouraging dialogue between countries that have National Rapporteurs on Human Trafficking to share expertise,

Recognizing that Member States may require financial and professional assistance in protecting refugees residing within their borders from human trafficking, as well as for the implementation of infrastructure for border security,

Identifying the need for additional funding initiatives such as the UN Appeal, to protect refugees from online and conventional human trafficking and acknowledging the role of the United Nations Office on the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) and their role in financing humanitarian efforts,

1. *Recommends* that each Member States' government and respective NGOs, such as the International Justice Mission and the Human Rights Watch that actively participates in policy changes and training, work together, while respecting each Member States' own cultural, economic, political, and social situations, as well as respecting human rights to train border security more effectively on how to eradicate human trafficking, by:
 - a. Implementing the UNODC's Global Programme against Trafficking in Persons (GPATIP) with respect to the identification of victims of human trafficking;
 - b. Applying uniform screening mechanisms to identify victims of human trafficking at border crossings by using identification tools;
 - c. Ensuring border agencies and their personnel are educated on the language and culture of incoming refugees through workshops, training programs, and guidelines;

- d. Encouraging Member States to create initiatives similar to the UNODC *University-level educational modules to strengthen academic responses to Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants* in which experts on human trafficking from academia, law enforcement, and NGOs can train law enforcement and other government agencies on human trafficking victim identification as well as cyber trafficking threats;
2. Stresses the need to strengthen the multilateral cooperation between Member States border agencies towards intelligence sharing and communication, by:
 - a. Participating diligently in data-sharing initiatives which ensure data privacy as well as transparency across borders;
 - b. Recommending the sharing of collected information on individuals that are convicted of trafficking in persons as well as members of trafficking organizations, which would include photos, name and surname, country of origin and destination, family composition and any other information they may deem relevant;
3. Endorses the cross-border implementation of guidelines for identification and screening of refugees and the issuance of refugee identification cards upon their settlement into refugee camps and border crossing points following joint-registration with the UNHCR and host country;
4. Utilizes coherent screening methods through the use of identification cards and screening questions to create a database for host nations with information on refugees as they cross borders in order to stay updated on the whereabouts of refugees as they move through refugee camps;
5. Proposes the expansion of the GLO.ACT, while taking into consideration territorial integrity of all Member States, in areas affected by human trafficking and high numbers of refugees as stated by CTDC data, by:
 - a. Expanding the number of Member States who receive assistance in order to aid refugee victims of human trafficking on a regional basis which would enable international cooperation and capability development;
 - b. Creating annual progress reports which would aid Member States to record the achievements of policies and enhance practices if needed;
 - c. Inviting other regional organisations, similar to the European Union which funds this initiative, to promote the GLO.ACT in order to aid other Member States in different geographical areas;
6. Invites the development of a needs-based, application funding program for host Member States with high numbers of refugees that encourages private enterprises and NGOs to provide voluntary donations through donor conferences and public funding and by using *the UN appeal* and UNOCHA as sources of funding;
7. Suggests the creation of an additional section in the annual UNHCR *Global Report on Refugees* named the Assessment of Refugees Trafficking (ART) segment, which ensures that data collection is reported and disaggregated by including data targeting age (including those from 15-35), gender (including women), and specific high-risk regions in line with the region and subregion classification employed in the UNODC's *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*, for which data is drawn from the UNHCR's database on refugees, the UNODC's

database on human trafficking, UN ad-hoc working groups and non-governmental organizations;

8. *Expands* the Global Migration data portal, implemented by the IOM to enhance human trafficking specified statistics and victim identification methods under UNHCR, to update the data quarterly to provide current and up to date statistics of trafficking activities while ensuring that data collection is disaggregated by including age-specific, gender-specific, and region-specific data. which would add an emphasis on human trafficking in IOM database CTDC in order to prevent disappearance and human trafficking, and create safer migration roads;
9. *Recommends* that the GRF includes a segment on human trafficking that specializes in best practice sharing through international and regional experts, concerned with the protection of refugees;
10. *Invites* Member States with the help of the UNHCR to adopt a specific refugee status for women and girls, taking into account their unique vulnerabilities to human trafficking and their need for specific protection, while:
 - a. Focusing on equal access to justice and medical assistance, in accordance with international refugee and human rights law;
 - b. Ensuring this status is applicable to all women and girls who are forced to flee their homes due to conflict, violence, sexual exploitation, labour exploitation, persecution, or other human rights violations;
11. *Encourages* the establishment of a UNHCR international expertise-sharing group on human trafficking with representatives from Member States within the GRF on enhancing the capacity of Member States for safe and efficient pathways of admission, by:
 - a. Focusing on enhancing the efficiency of national refugee status determination systems to allow Member States to process applications at a faster rate and thus decrease refugees' vulnerability towards being trafficked into forced labour due to potentially easier access to economic and social aid programs; Participating diligently in data-sharing initiatives which ensure data safeguarding as well as transparency across borders;
 - b. Encouraging the digitalization of national refugee status determination systems to enhance transparency and guarantees equal treatment;
 - c. Recognizing cultural differences and preferences of refugees in the enhanced national refugee status determination systems;
 - d. Utilizing these improved national refugee status determination systems and the gathered data to promote international trend-analysis databases;
 - e. Including statistics on non-immigrant status visas and their role in reducing the risk of human trafficking for refugees.



Code: UNHCR/1/9

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Protecting Refugees from Human Trafficking

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Reaffirming that the Member States that are signatory to the *Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees* (1951) are committed to protecting refugees on their territory and treat them according to internationally recognized standards,

Expressing its belief in the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* and therein in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), most especially SDG 3 aiming to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all ages, SDG 5 promoting gender equality, SDG 8 with its target 8.7 of eradicating forced labor, modern slavery and human trafficking, and SDG 16 committing to combatting all forms of organized crime and promoting peaceful and inclusive societies,

Highlighting that SDG 4 is to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all and that education is a right that is not available to everyone that can be a powerful preventive tool against human trafficking,

Recalling the Secretary General's report on refugees and migrants (A/72/643) (2017) that mentions that human trafficking due to economic vulnerability in 2021 are more than 50 percent of migrants worldwide,

Affirming the *10-Point Plan* issued by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in 2006 to assist states in developing comprehensive and protection-sensitive asylum and migration strategies to facilitate a coordinated approach for active involvement and capacity building of national civil society actors,

Distressed by the estimation of 49.6 million people engaged in modern slavery worldwide including rising numbers of refugees who fall victim to human trafficking according to the report *Global Estimates on Modern Slavery: Forced Labour and Forced Marriage* published by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and International Organization for Migration (IOM) in 2022,

Alarmed by the *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons* (2020) enacted by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), which states that 55 percent of detected victims of human trafficking are women and 77 percent are being trafficked for sexual exploitation,

Considering IOM's report titled *Migrants and Their Vulnerabilities* published in 2019 that showcases that more than 70 percent of migrants traveling through North Africa to Europe are victims of human trafficking and other forms of exploitation such as organ trafficking,

Realizing the lack of sufficient information on pre-trafficking patterns, trafficking forms, and trafficking routes due to the missing inclusion of victims in the process of data collection despite data collection already being performed such as in the 2017 IOM initiative Counter-Trafficking Data Collaborative (CTDC) as the world's first global data portal on human trafficking,

Recognizing the UNHCR's Policy on the Prevention of Risk Mitigation and Response to Gender-Based Violence's Survivor-Centered Approach (2020) and focus on public-private partnerships to increase resources, knowledge, experience, expertise, and working capacity available to combat human trafficking,

Aware that donations provided to the Official Development Assistance (ODA) have alleviated the economic burden on developing countries while contributing to economic and welfare aid,

Noting the success of utilization of approaches as a regional organization as seen from the 2009 *African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa* (Kampala Convention) adopted in the African Union (AU) and the 2009 *Action Oriented Paper* (AOP) submitted by the European Union (EU),

Having adopted the example of the United Nations (UN) Secretary General's 2022 *Action Agenda On Internal Displacement* of its follow-up structures integrating multiple stakeholders and international financial institutions and Member States to support the Member State's ability to achieve the raised goals regarding trafficking,

Encouraged by the establishment of local centers to educate female refugee traumatized victims, taking example of the creation of Thailand's Freedom Home in 2021 a care center for women survivors of sexual exploitation dedicated to providing trauma-informed therapy, life skills classes, community internships to survivors, education and entrepreneurship training, and medical care,

Acknowledging the positive impact of the *United Nations Alliance of Civilisation (UNAOC)* on forming intercultural as well as interreligious dialogue as an integral measure in combatting discrimination, racism and sexism, which have been identified as the major factors fueling human trafficking,

Recognizing the Tent Partnership for Refugees which is a business coalition made up of more than 300 multinational companies committed to supporting refugees through hiring, training, and mentorship,

1. *Suggests* the creation of Anti-Trafficking Goals (ATGs) including a four-year progress assessment as an overarching Global 2035 Agenda to eradicate and prevent human trafficking including but not limited to the protection of refugees, by:
 - a. Promoting conflict resolution and transparent institutions to prevent forced displacement by ensuring responsive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels while encouraging Member States to regain and/or strengthen public trust;
 - b. Protecting and empowering all marginalized groups by raising awareness through workshops, programs, and mentorship focusing on refugees while paying special attention to all forms of trafficking such as organ trafficking, forced sexual labor, household labor and forced begging;
 - c. Establishing immediate emergency assistance by creating a 24/7 hotline and live chat to host a safe space for victims and educate them about their legal status which would facilitate psychological assistance tools for the social reintegration of victims;
 - d. Strengthening law enforcement by calling upon every Member State to criminalize human trafficking in all its forms everywhere and to reinforce training programs, guided by the *Joint Framework on Developing Standard Operating Procedures for the Identification and Protection of Victims of Trafficking for the Recognition of Victims and Offenders* (2020);
2. *Transmits* the desire for the creation of a special steering group that will help manage and hold accountability on human trafficking solutions and ATGs consisting of a small group of relevant UN entities such as the Development Coordination Office (DCO), IOM, UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), UN Development Programme (UNDP) and UNHCR in conjunction with other relevant UNHCR stakeholders, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and multilateral development banks such as the *World Bank Group*;
3. *Calls upon* the General Assembly Third Committee (GA3) for further consideration of incorporating the following agendas of International Capacity Building Strategies for Human Trafficking (ICBT) with the objective of coordinating Member States, international organizations, and UN organizations for international support and aid of vulnerable communities and trafficking victims as well as taking measures to educate national authorities to enhance their ability to protect at-risk citizens with the following goals raised in the agendas:

- a. Sharing of UN agencies, Member States, international organizations capabilities of providing support such as finances, resources, and skills for refugee hosting Member States, local NGOs, and civil expertise;
 - b. Incorporating refugee hosting Member States, local NGOs, civil expertise to share the demands of support they expect to ensure their adequate standards of living and mitigate the gap of demands and supply of the humanitarian aids;
 - c. Strengthening coordination among Member States, international organizations, UN organizations, local NGOs, private sectors, and refugee communities for the purposes of creating guidelines for middle-term programs which implement sustainable long-term effect;
4. *Suggests* for the expansion and encouragement of victim consultation that a Victim and Survivor Consultation Survey (VSCS) be facilitated by the CTDC and performed by Member States, which consult refugees and former victims and voluntarily report their findings to the ICBT on the topics of:
 - a. Victim and offender demographics including age, gender, nationality and criminal record;
 - b. Trafficking practices in order to find improvements in the legislative system and security complex and stay up to date with current trafficking developments;
 - c. Trafficking routes;
 - d. Victim inclusion, empowerment, and connectivity to improve the work of NGOs and civil society;
5. *Encourages* the collaboration of UNHCR with the UNODC and United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF) in creating national dashboards, which consist of an annual report that records human trafficking statistics by UN regional offices and accordingly extend support to the most targeted areas, by:
 - a. Identifying and creating safe migration pathways;
 - b. Improving national plans to highlight the importance of ensuring the safety of refugees;
6. *Recommends* the collaboration between the UNHCR, IOM, and on-ground grassroots NGOs such as Multicultural Women's Association Finland, Freedom Foundation for Social, Education and Health Reform's Genesis House Project in Nigeria in establishing in-camp rehabilitation centers that offer programs to ensure the appropriate integration of the trafficking victims in their host countries through cultural and linguistic support, residential support, legal advice, security measures in demand, by:
 - a. Establishing these centers based on the statistics recorded in the national dashboard;
 - b. Catering more rehabilitation centers to the areas and host countries with the highest numbers of trafficking victims;
 - c. Ensuring a safe environment and empowering spaces such as shelters and group sessions in which victims do not fear a negative impact on their current situation such as by reporting their exploiters;

- d. Giving women and girls a secluded facility that will be a safe space to talk about gender-sensitive issues related to healthcare and which will be staffed solely by female health care and social workers;
 - e. Providing a nurturing environment for maternity and infant care;
 - f. Educating women and girls on reproductive health and their sexual rights;
 - g. Enabling women to easily access contraceptives in order to strengthen their bodily autonomy;
7. *Supports* the increase of implementation of care centers for women survivors of sexual exploitation financed by the UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children in human trafficking hot spots identified by the UNODC's *2022 Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*;
8. *Further recommends* the UNHCR to monitor a collaboration between UNICEF and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) on the creation of a gender-sensitive handbook to be included in the national curricula to educate refugees especially women and children about human trafficking gender-based violence and its repercussions;
9. *Invites* the GA3 to discuss the Anti-Trafficking Operations Network (ACTION) in existing UNHCR inquiry offices to serve as a reporting point for citizens to pass on any suspicious activity detecting trafficking trends and act as an information sharing point for citizens and governments, which will be located at the UNHCR headquarters in Geneva and is run by UN employees with human trafficking expertise with a first mandate of five years, from 2023 to 2028, after that the UNHCR will decide, based on the success of ACTION to expand the network:
 - a. Via phone and mail for citizens to report to ACTION, which will be handed over to the CTDC and the affected countries' law enforcement;
 - b. Through governments, international organizations, and NGOs to share information on human trafficking with the reporting point;
 - c. By initiating an awareness-raising campaign called ACT NOW to inform the public on recognition, protection, and how to report human trafficking on social media platforms to be more accessible for younger people through the account of the UNHCR and UNODC;
 - d. Through advocating for cooperation with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) training program as a connection point for countries interested in voluntary training their law enforcement to raise awareness about human trafficking for countries with limited opportunities;
10. *Recommends* collaborative discussion and cooperation between international organizations, Member States, and private technology companies utilizing the Refugee Exploitation and Anti-trafficking Control Hub (REACH) to more securely allow Member States to keep track of refugee identification, population, and case management while monitoring identified traffickers by reforming the Population Registration and Identity Management Ecosystem (PRIMES);
11. *Strongly recommends* utilizing the EU Anti-Trafficking Coordinator model for empowering the victims such as women and children through social welfare within regional organizations with

the purpose of fostering coordination among institutions, agencies, and international actors and creating a report that identifies the appropriate support to promote employment for female refugees especially women in informal domestic works fields considering the situations varying depending on the regions and Member States in such organizations will be requested to:

- a. Share similar qualities expected in its citizens in order to be self-reliant socially;
 - b. Withstand a similar process of social integration for the purpose of implementing sufficient vocational job training for the regional organizations;
12. *Directs attention* to the creation of inclusive in-camp job recruitment offices based on utilization reports and relief fundings coordinated within regional organizations, which provide vocational training opportunities to help refugees generate income without resorting to illegal services that may put them at risk;
13. Recommends the expansion of programs similar to the Tent Partnership for Refugees, which is a global NGO that mobilizes global businesses to support refugee integration by engaging them as employees with possibilities of career advancement;
14. *Seeking* the expansion of the UNODC Blue Heart Campaign, which raises awareness of human trafficking in civil society while adding a culturally sensitive approach by eradicating language barriers through focusing on visual-centered informational campaigns relying on graphic aids and touching the subject of preventive and accessible tools to recognize common human trafficking strategies using the UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children;
15. *Further invites* the implementation of the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) which creates awareness and social mobilization for securing elimination of the child labor, through:
- a. Conducting children education campaigns;
 - b. Assisting children's families with training and employment opportunities.