



National Model United Nations • DC

Code: IOM/1/1

Committee: International Organization for Migration

Topic: Protecting Migrants from the Threat of Human Trafficking

1 *The International Organization for Migration,*
2
3 *Affirming* Article 52 of the *Charter of the United Nations* which encourages regional cooperation among Member
4 States,
5
6 *Reaffirming* Security Council resolutions 2331 (2016) and 2388 (2017), Human Rights Council resolution 11/3
7 (2009), and General Assembly resolutions 71/167 and 71/1 (2016) and 64/293 (2010),
8
9 *Referring* to the importance of inclusive and equitable quality education, in accordance with Sustainable
10 Development Goal 4, Quality Education,
11
12 *Recognizing* the role of the 2010 *Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons* in strengthening the
13 criminal justice response, prevent trafficking in persons, protect victims, and prosecute its perpetrators,
14
15 *Taking into consideration* the serious impediments to judicial processes that result from language barriers and
16 intercultural boundaries, as noted by the 2017 West African Network of Central Authorities and Prosecutors,
17
18 *Understanding* the circumstantial differences between migrants involuntarily forced through recognized ports of
19 entry and migrants being voluntarily smuggled across borders, both of which may be forced into labor or
20 detention,
21
22 *Noting* that the use of social media campaigns that raise awareness about anti-human trafficking has improved
23 cooperation among governments, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and the general public,
24
25 *Acknowledging* the link between a lack of literacy, including digital, financial, literary, and cultural literacy, and an
26 increased risk of human trafficking and emphasizing the need for financial literacy to combat debt bondage, and
27 debt related human trafficking, and discuss all causes and consequences as per the Human Rights Council resolution
28 20/25 of 2015,
29
30 *Recognizing* the success of national awareness program partners currently being implemented in Member States,
31 such as the Combating Human Trafficking in Afghanistan Project and the Anti-Human Trafficking Campaign in
32 Kazakhstan,
33
34 *Bearing in mind* the link between human rights and education, as per the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*,
35 and the *United Nations Declaration of Human Rights* Education and Training,
36
37 *Emphasizing* the education of children about threats from human trafficking, such as the United States' State of
38 Virginia Senate Bill 259 (2018) and the Ohio Human Trafficking Commission, by integrating these programs into
39 schools through either volunteering or government funding,
40
41 *Deeply conscious* of the fact that human trafficking is multidimensional and takes many forms, public education and
42 awareness must encompass the different types of trafficking in persons as described in the Global Compact
43 Thematic Paper on Combatting Trafficking in Persons and Contemporary Forms of Slavery,
44
45 *Alarmed* by the fact that the majority of waterborne human trafficking occurs in the Mediterranean Sea region, as
46 seen by the European Union Council on Foreign Relations statistic from 2016, citing 160,000 people migrating to

47 Europe through Mediterranean channels, which has caused tremendous strain on the ability of marine law
48 enforcement to protect migrants and stop trafficking,
49
50 *Deeply disturbed* by the lack of practical experience and formal knowledge of prosecutors and judges on anti-human
51 trafficking laws and issues, particularly in rural areas, as stated at the October 2018 United Nations Organization on
52 Drugs and Crime (UNODC) meeting on Building Effective Mechanisms for the Fight Against Organized Crime and
53 Corruption,
54
55 1. *Encourages* all Member States to adopt International Organization for Migration (IOM)-based national
56 awareness programs, similar to existing programs such as the Combatting Human trafficking in Afghanistan
57 Project and the Anti-Human Trafficking Campaign in Kazakhstan to better educate the general population about
58 the signs and the dangers of human trafficking in the most vulnerable populations;
59
60 2. *Invites* able Member States to contribute monetary aid to judicial-specific training initiatives in developing
61 regions, such as the anti-trafficking training for judges and prosecutors-curriculum and handbook, that focuses
62 on victim-centered approaches to prosecution taking into account cultural and regional differences;
63
64 3. *Endorses* programs and courses for school-aged children, so that they can become aware of all aspects of human
65 trafficking, including risk management and recognizing dangerous situations in order to prevent incidents of
66 human trafficking;
67
68 4. *Calls for* the expansion of financial literacy programs for migrants as proposed by the International Labor
69 Organization's (ILO) publication 'Money and Migration: Smart Guide for Migrant Workers,' specifically
70 programs that target money management and proper debt repayment in order to equip migrants with the
71 financial tools necessary to reduce the risk of indentured bondage;
72
73 5. *Recommends* the expansion of debt restructuring and forgiveness programs specifically aimed at migrants and
74 providing funds so that migrants can alleviate financial debt in a safe and legal way, similar to the ILO's
75 Reducing Vulnerability to Bondage in India Through Promotion of Decent Work project;
76
77 6. *Further calls for* programs that are aimed directly at building essential skills in migrants, and designed with the
78 purpose of increasing their literacy in the areas of digital skills, functional language, cultural knowledge, and
79 how to access support from local governments, to be expanded to focus on women and children migrants;
80
81 7. *Endorses* the hiring of additional attorneys specializing in human trafficking law to augment the operations
82 already conducted by the IOM Department of Migration Management's Counter-Trafficking division in order to
83 facilitate:
84
85 a. Providing prosecutorial and pre-litigation and litigation assistance to less experienced attorneys
86 handling human trafficking cases in Member States;
87
88 b. Providing litigation assistance to human trafficking victims exercising individual action against entities
89 related to their human trafficking victimization;
90
91 c. Hiring of these attorneys should be in accordance with existing United Nations recruitment diversity
92 protocols;
93
94 8. *Recognizes* the need for further educational programs, such as the ones offered by the IOM in Jakarta, Indonesia
95 in August 2018, for domestic attorneys and judges, including:
96
97 a. Educational programs, including standing international law and best practices with regards to human
98 rights cases;
99
100 b. Efforts to increase availability and visibility of these educational programs in more rural areas;
101
102 9. *Encourages* Member States' criminal justice systems to actively pursue restorative justice initiatives in order to:

- 103
104 a. Encourage rehabilitation of human trafficking victims and perpetrators by:
105
106 i. Utilizing existing programs for victims, and NGOs which offer victims safe spaces,
107 assistance, and support such as the Women’s Cohesion Spaces and the Global Welfare
108 Association;
109 ii. Mirroring imprisonment programs, for perpetrators, such as Puente de Rieles Rehabilitation
110 Center, that have shown great success through social integration and skill training to
111 encourage alternative job opportunities that reduce recidivism rates while taking into account
112 the specific circumstances surrounding each case and the domestic criminal systems of the
113 Member State in question;
114
115 b. Take note of individuals who are enrolled in rehabilitation in relevant databases including what their
116 rehabilitation consisted of in the event that they re-offend;
117
118 10. *Requests* Member States assist in funding current anti-human trafficking funds and foundations, such as the
119 United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, in order to support grassroots
120 campaigns and NGOs specialized in anti-human trafficking projects;
121
122 11. *Further requests* the international waters of the Mediterranean Sea be declared a Special Enforcement Zone
123 (SEZ) to better protect trafficked migrants by:
124
125 a. Emphasizing collaboration among littoral Member States to combat trafficking and protect vulnerable
126 populations;
127
128 b. Encouraging Member States to allocate appropriate maritime resources to combat trafficking in the
129 SEZ;
130
131 c. Requesting that violators of the SEZ would be referred with haste to the International Court of Justice;
132
133 12. *Calls upon* all Member States to fund specific training programs preparing medical personnel to recognize and
134 to support victims of human trafficking, with the consideration of the practical guidelines for the identification
135 and referral of trafficking victims set forth by the Caring for Trafficked Persons in Finland 2017-2018 project;
136
137 13. *Encourages* Member States to expand the use of training manuals, such as the European Union’s Human
138 Trafficking-How to Investigate It training manual for law enforcement officers, which improve the ability of
139 law enforcement officers to respond to trafficking situations by providing:
140
141 a. Clarification on the differences between irregular migration and human trafficking;
142
143 b. Best practices for conducting human trafficking investigations;
144
145 c. Information on how to best support the needs of victims;
146
147 14. *Supports* an increase in public service announcements to engage civilians in the human trafficking crisis by:
148
149 a. Promoting an expansion of media campaigns such as MTV End Exploitation and Trafficking (EXIT)
150 and partnership with the MTV EXIT Foundation and United States Agency for International
151 Development;
152
153 b. Improving and increasing the media presence of the UNODC’s Blue Heart Campaign;
154
155 15. *Recommends* all UNODC members, intergovernmental agencies, and domestic law enforcement are trained to
156 refer at-risk individuals to NGOs, such as Hope for Justice and End Child Prostitution and Trafficking that
157 would include:
158

- 159 a. Referred individuals being logged into the UNODC human trafficking database and all other relevant
160 sources, and flagged as being at high risk for being trafficked;
161
- 162 b. Border control personnel training by their respective governments in use of the aforementioned
163 databases;
164
- 165 16. *Requests* collaboration with regional groups and NGOs such as the European Union, the Association of
166 Southeast Asian Nations, and NGOs, including Health, Education, Advocacy, Linkage in order to most
167 efficiently utilize the resources of each region to allow Member States to provide training to their officials on
168 how to recognize human trafficking and aid to victims faster;
169
- 170 17. *Encourages* Member States to develop or cultivate internet or social media initiatives to combat human
171 trafficking and:
172
- 173 a. Endorses the participation of the public in collaboration with various organizations, such as
174 governmental agencies or NGO social media accounts and portals;
175
- 176 b. Supports utilizing social media, such as Facebook groups, Twitter, and Snapchat stories, as a way to
177 raise awareness of existing social programs and established migrant assistance organizations to further
178 educate migrants on their rights, such as the “Let’s Stop Human Trafficking in Kazakhstan” Facebook
179 group;
180
- 181 18. *Supports* the effective use of programs such as Translators Without Borders through cooperation with
182 humanitarian NGOs trained in human trafficking to bridge the language gap between neighboring nations and
183 encourages the IOM to utilize translators when dealing with human trafficking;
184
- 185 19. *Requests* the IOM Humanitarian Border Management Program partner with UNODC Human Trafficking
186 Observers to:
187
- 188 a. Monitor border control personnel operations on borders of countries experiencing natural disasters or
189 intra-state conflict, which precipitate migration crises;
190
- 191 b. Remind border control personnel of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* Article IV, which
192 guarantees all person’s freedom from slavery;
193
- 194 20. *Encourages* the development of solutions specific to the circumstances of the victims, seeking a universal and
195 sensible identification database to secure proper oversight of trafficked persons and criminal patterns.



National Model United Nations • DC

Code: IOM/1/2

Committee: International Organization for Migration

Topic: Protecting Migrants from the Threat of Human Trafficking

1 *The International Organization for Migration,*

2

3 *Recalling* Articles 1 and 4 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948), which condemns the practice of
4 human trafficking, as well as the United Nations (UN) Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Blue Heart Campaign
5 to coordinate strategies between governments, civil society organizations, media, and the private sector to combat
6 human trafficking,

7

8 *Bearing in mind* that all Member States are, by the *Convention against Transnational Organized Crime* (UNTOC),
9 encouraged to prevent and recognize human trafficking, investigate and punish the perpetrators, and rescue and
10 provide shelter for victims,

11

12 *Acknowledging* Article 26 of Chapter VIII and Article 27 of Chapter IX of the *Constitution of the International*
13 *Organization for Migrants*, which emphasizes its capacity to fund itself as a non-governmental organization (NGO)
14 and to possess a juridical personality, as well as to institute legal proceedings,

15

16 *Further acknowledging* the *New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants* adopted in the General Assembly
17 resolution 71/1, which stresses acknowledging the uncertainty of human trafficking victims and the importance of
18 managing large movements in a “humane, sensitive, compassionate and people centered manner,”

19

20 *Recognizing* the importance of engaging all sectors of the population in anti-trafficking efforts in order to make such
21 efforts self-sustaining,

22

23 *Noting* the success of the International Organization for Migration (IOM)-X awareness campaign and its efforts to
24 advocate for public involvement in anti-trafficking efforts and emphasizing safe migration,

25

26 *Looking to* the Pan-American Development Foundation (PADF) “Tu Voz” campaign’s objectives in alerting and
27 educating the general population to the dangers of human trafficking,

28

29 *Encouraged* by initiatives such as the “Piensalo Antes” movement, encouraging citizens to think before taking part
30 in the proliferation of human trafficking,

31

32 *Acknowledging* the UNODC Vienna 2015 report “*The Role of Recruitment Fees and Abusive and Fraudulent*
33 *Recruitment Practices of Recruitment Agencies in Trafficking in Persons*,” which underscores that migrant workers
34 are especially likely to rely on unscrupulous recruitment agencies that often take advantage of migrant’s lack of
35 familiarity with the host Member State and its language,

36

37 *Deeply regretting* the injustices that result from human trafficking cases, which often neglect to provide migrant
38 human trafficking victims the rights granted to all humans in the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948),

39

40 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 69/167, which emphasizes that all citizens have the right to move freely
41 within and between borders,

42

43 *Stressing the importance* of cooperation between NGOs and civil society to implement collaborative efforts to
44 mitigate the horrors of human trafficking and raise awareness about migrants` rights,

45 *Recognizing* the importance of the UNCTOC statement, CTOC/COP/WG.4/2013/2, issued in tandem with General
46 Assembly resolution 55/25 on the apprehension and prosecution of perpetrators of sex trafficking,
47

48 *Reaffirming* the 2011 UNODC Human Trafficking Knowledge Portal and Case Law Database, which allows for
49 important information sharing with law enforcement on an international, state, and local level,
50

51 *Recalling*, the 2014 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) program to end statelessness in ten
52 years,
53

54 *Concerned* that the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and*
55 *Children* is not sufficient to effectively stem the flow of smuggling persons,
56

57 1. *Encourages* Member States to implement public initiative campaigns to promote awareness and education
58 regarding human trafficking:
59

60 a. In the forums of fairs and other public activities which:
61

62 i. Leverage resources from the UNODC's Blue Heart Campaign, PADF's "Tu Voz" campaign,
63 and the "Piensalo Antes," which will educate citizens about the signs of human trafficking,
64 such as spotting those in poor mental and physical health, and who appear to have a lack of
65 knowledge of their whereabouts;

66 ii. Engage the public in prevention efforts;
67

68 b. To make anti-human trafficking efforts more self-sustaining by educating citizens on causes, signs, and
69 methods of reporting and preventing human trafficking, and;
70

71 c. That build upon the IOM-X campaign, which advocates for public involvement in anti-trafficking
72 efforts and provides a platform for migrants to share their experiences on how to migrate through
73 legally established channels;
74

75 d. Through the expansion of regional awareness programs, such as Polaris and Safe Horizon, by further
76 disseminating information on the threats of human trafficking with IOM's World migration Reports;
77

78 e. By including professionals in the fields of social work, law enforcement, counseling, shelter residence,
79 support groups, and other occupations, and calls for these professionals to be educated in IOM
80 programs on administering programs aimed at informing the general population through seminars and
81 other public sessions;
82

83 f. By modeling existing initiatives such as:
84

85 i. Central African Republic's Mixed Unit for Rapid Intervention and Repression of Sexual
86 Violence to women and children (UMIRR), a national police unit that receives anti-trafficking
87 training;

88 ii. Egypt's National coordinating Committee for Preventing Human Trafficking which aims to
89 identify the dimensions of human trafficking and treat it at its core;

90 iii. The Special Prosecutor's Office for the Violence Against Women and Trafficking in Persons
91 (FEVIMTRA) which operated a high security shelter in Mexico City and provided shelter to
92 52 victims;
93

94 2. *Encourages* further collaborative efforts between Member States and national and international organizations,
95 such as:
96

97 a. National human rights commissions, which promote awareness campaigns in airports and bus
98 terminals and conduct anti-trafficking trainings for a range of audience;
99

- 100 b. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) which helps national authorities and
101 civil society by establishing workshops on refugee law and trafficking;
102
- 103 c. State level engagement programs concerning the protection of women, men, and children, who have
104 been affected by trafficking;
105
- 106 3. *Stresses the importance* of voluntary contributions, whether it be financial, advisory, or resource driven, in
107 regard to UN programs directly responding to human trafficking by:
108
- 109 a. Encouraging each Member State to increase efforts to prevent, detect, and infiltrate human trafficking
110 syndicates by:
111
- 112 i. Supporting existing UN initiatives such as The United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for
113 Victims of Trafficking in Persons, International Labor Organization (ILO), United Nations
114 Populations Fund (UNFPA), and the United Nations Development Fund for Women
115 (UNIFEM);
116
- 117 ii. Re-appropriating funds to the above initiatives, upon negotiations with the initiatives listed
118 above to implement the training and education programs discussed in this resolution for the
119 purpose of creating a more cooperative and comprehensive response to human trafficking on
120 an international, state, and local scale;
- 121 b. Using assistance received from these grant programs for the purpose of educating and training law
122 enforcement officials to prevent, detect, and infiltrate suspected human trafficking activities;
123
- 124 c. Designating a delegate from the survivors' origin Member State to provide guidance on mental health,
125 nourishment within the survivors' host Member State;
126
- 127 4. *Expresses its intention* to expand the capacity building activities (f the GLO.ACT through the IOM
128 Development Fund, in addition to independent IOM funding, as explained in Chapter VIII of the IOM
129 Constitution, which approves the financing of "counter-trafficking" and "capacity building," as it is currently
130 limited to a small group of countries facing trafficking crisis and integrate these localized strategies into a
131 global protocol, through local measures including:
132
- 133 a. Facilitating a joint UNODC-IOM special assessment to synthesize information from the annual UN
134 Human Rights Report, as it pertains to fighting trafficking, and utilizing this information to aid the
135 criminal justice infrastructure to respective Member States;
136
- 137 b. Supporting expansion of existing GLO.ACT supported workshops for the "Validation of a National
138 Policy Framework" to ensure understanding and equitable implementation of anti-trafficking
139 legislation at all levels of individual state governments;
140
- 141 c. Expanding the existing GLO.ACT training seminars by UNODC regional office experts for the
142 purpose of training judicial officials in individual states, as it pertains to the handling of a variety
143 human trafficking cases;
144
- 145 d. Promoting cooperation and information exchange among law enforcement officials on the
146 identification, investigation, and prosecution of offenses related to Trafficking in Persons and
147 Smuggling of Migrants per the GLO.ACT objectives, to encourage coordination between Member
148 States facing problems related to trafficking;
149
- 150 e. Aiding in and expanding the GLO.ACT's training of labor inspectors to specifically identify trafficked
151 persons subjected to forced labor;
152
- 153 f. Working with UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) to help victims through support services, as well as
154 protections and assistance programs for children such as the UN Approach to Justice for Children, in

- 155 which UNODC and UNICEF partner to enhance the capacity of law enforcement, social workers, and
156 justice actors to support children as victims or witnesses;
157
- 158 g. Localizing training, in order to more efficiently deal with the human trafficking issue, found within
159 each country, as supported by the GLO.ACT;
160
- 161 5. *Invites* Member States to promote usage of online educational modules created by institutions such as the
162 UNODC and the International Telecommunication Union, through international applications and social media
163 platforms in public places to educate:
164
- 165 a. Migrants, with a concentration on applicable skills, such as information on recruiting strategies of
166 human traffickers, financial aid literacy, judicial and law process education, labor law proceeding,
167 digital literacy, and official language of the country of final destination;
168
- 169 b. Police officers, with a concentration on border control, corruption, documentation of migrants,
170 identifying victims of human trafficking, and international standards regarding the treatment of victims
171 of human trafficking, and increase anti-human trafficking training to both local and international law
172 agencies for future peacekeeping missions;
173
- 174 c. By calling for significant mobilization of knowledge on these topics from a variety of sources,
175 including enhanced Member State cooperation and data sharing in order to provide adequate and
176 predictable means for developing Member States to implement programs and policies to help curb
177 human trafficking;
178
- 179 6. *Endorses* cooperative relations between Member States in monitoring, differentiating between migrants and
180 trafficking peoples, and properly controlling:
181
- 182 a. Shared borders, in hopes of robust detection of human trafficking through reciprocated responsibility
183 of control, which can be achieved through conventional border security, or through motion sensor
184 technology to track movement by individuals;
185
- 186 b. Major ports and coastlines, particularly by enhancing screening measures for transport vessels in
187 locations which are known to be popular movement routes for migrants;
188
- 189 7. *Recommends* that Member States consider UNHCR's 10-point action plan, which advocates for providing
190 migrants with equal treatment, along with citizens, in the legal systems of their host Member States to provide
191 victims of human trafficking with the suggested rights to:
192
- 193 a. Enter through separate areas of the courtroom to minimize perpetrator and victim contact;
194
- 195 b. Be notified in a timely manner of the perpetrators release from the penitentiary, which will be up to the
196 interpretation of the Member States;
197
- 198 c. Access to national legislations dedicated to prosecuting perpetrators;
199
- 200 8. *Calls for* a regular update of the UNODC Human Trafficking Knowledge Portal and Case Law Database, with
201 an aim of incorporating information with Member State databases in order to allow the effective monitoring of
202 migrants between origin and destination countries, assist border patrol officers with effectively tracking human
203 trafficking, and allow victims to ultimately return safely to their countries of origin through:
204
- 205 a. Incorporating the Case Law Database into Member States' state and local security forces and
206 investigation departments to assist officers in tracing human trafficking rings;
207
- 208 b. Providing updates by the UNODC that incorporates technological advances including:
209
- 210 i. Identifying and organizing relocation for migrants;

- 211 ii. Perpetrator information, convictions, and locations;
212 iii. Human trafficking rings, human trafficking hot spots, and tactics;
213
- 214 9. *Encourages* Member States to establish centers for victims of human trafficking, with the assistance of the
215 UNODC Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Human Trafficking, in order to help victims easily access aid, in
216 accordance with the third Sustainable Development Goal to ensure good health and well-being by:
217
- 218 a. Focusing on basic life necessities, as well as physiological and mental health, assistance to women and
219 children victims of abuse, and providing safe housing to trafficking victims, and modeling the social
220 assistance program Open Gate that Macedonia implements to provide safe housing, humanitarian aid,
221 medical care, and coordination and cooperation with relevant organizations and institutions;
222
- 223 b. Creating a stronger security training program called “The EPIC Program” (Educate, Prevent, Intel, and
224 form Consciousness) which will educate those within centers to provide them with resources that can
225 protect them from being re-trafficked, and is included below;
226
- 227 c. Expanding internationally funded grant programs, such as the UNODC Voluntary Trust Fund for
228 Victims of Human Trafficking, for state and local applicants seeking to implement training initiatives,
229 such that they can provide:
- 230 i. Grants, which will be distributed at the discretion by IOM after reviewing applications on a
231 biannual basis in respect to biannual training programs that are hosted with the adoption of
232 this resolution;
233 ii. Assistance, which will be used for the purpose of educating and training law enforcement
234 officials to prevent, detect, infiltrate suspected human trafficking activities, and aid victims in
235 previously mentioned focuses;
236 iii. Evaluation of proper and efficient implementation of the grants received, which will be
237 monitored by this committee, as well as mandatory efficacy reports to be provided by
238 recipients on a biannual basis to coincide with the biannual training programs;
239
- 240
- 241 10. *Further recommends* the assurance of border security with all law enforcement officials, including locally
242 within member states and nationwide with border patrols and individual states peacekeepers, allowing border
243 security within each entity to not impede on sovereignty or policy/procedures of any of any organization or
244 country, but include education and training on human trafficking for each force such as requesting the General
245 Assembly establish a group called Legal Program for Migration aimed at legally protecting victims of
246 trafficking through Member States cooperation with financial contributions, data-sharing through the:
247
- 248 a. Provision of assistance to Member States in the elaboration and implementation of national policies
249 with respect to victim support and witness protection;
250
- 251 b. Protection of witnesses by specially trained law enforcement officials;
252
- 253 11. *Recommends* the implementation of programs at the national level, issuing guidelines to their respective police
254 force, army, investigative bodies, and other support units to ensure detailed, informed protocols for these actors,
255 such as:
256
- 257 a. Rigorous identification processes for migrants within a Member State’s jurisdiction for the purpose of
258 uncovering victims of trafficking, within Member States, and between origin, transit, and destination
259 Member States involved;
260
- 261 b. Specialized plans and protocols for distinct categories of trafficking victims, such as, but not limited to,
262 sex trafficking, labor trafficking, child soldiers, and bonded labor victims;
263
- 264 c. Robust policy and awareness for gender issues associated with human trafficking, with a focus on:
265

- 266 i. Respectful interactions with those at risk of Human Trafficking with consideration for the
267 gender issues at play;
- 268 ii. Cultural Awareness in regard to gender norms within particular Member States, greater
269 recruitment, selection, career advancement and professional development for women;
- 270
- 271 d. Training of front line law enforcement officers, in addition to high ranking officers traditionally trained
272 in gender issues;
- 273
- 274 12. *Recommends* the establishment of a biannual summit to be held regionally for the
275 purpose of:
- 276
- 277 a. Member States sending local and state law enforcement to receive necessary training to better prevent,
278 detect, and intervene in human trafficking activities;
- 279
- 280 b. Implementing a comprehensive curriculum to serve as a fundamental guideline for law enforcement to
281 follow at the local and state level to decrease human trafficking vulnerabilities;
- 282
- 283 c. Creating cyber training, such as webinars, real-time forums, and online discussions to provide Member
284 States with free and convenient training from the biannual summit;
- 285
- 286 d. Standardizing the tools, language, and training of all Member States across international borders;
- 287
- 288 e. Leveraging existing initiative, such as:
- 289
- 290 i. Central African Republics' UMIRR, a national police unit that receives anti-trafficking
291 training;
- 292 ii. Egypt's National Coordinating Committee for Preventing Human Trafficking which aims to
293 identify the dimensions of human trafficking and treat it at its core;
- 294 iii. The FEVIMTRA which operated a high security shelter in Mexico City and provided shelter
295 to 52 victims;
- 296
- 297 f. Encouraging Member States to participate in the international coalition dedicated to combating the
298 growing human trafficking that:
- 299
- 300 i. Advocates for an international coalition called the ICAT (Inter-Agency Coordination Group
301 Against Trafficking in Persons);
- 302 ii. Emphasizes the need to construct mechanisms for streamlined integration with Interpol,
303 NGO's, as well as existing governmental agencies, using currently existing Interpol tools;
- 304 iii. Encourages all Member States to join ICAT;
- 305
- 306 g. Making recommendation on the creation of a subdivision of the current international court system that
307 is set aside specifically for prosecuting human trafficking crime, with regional and local branches in
308 every Member State.



National Model United Nations • DC

Code: IOM/1/3

Committee: International Organization for Migration

Topic: Protecting Migrants from the Threat of Human Trafficking

1 *The International Organization of Migration,*

2
3 *Guided by* the increasing number of women, men and children that are at risk of exploitation for the proliferation of
4 human trafficking as mentioned in the September 2017 International Labour Organization Report,

5
6 *Recognizing* the vital importance of Security Council resolution 2331, which was adopted on 20 December 2016 by
7 unanimous decision, and encouraged Member States to construct strong partnerships with the private sector and civil
8 society,

9
10 *Deeply appreciative* of the work accomplished by the international community towards establishing anti-trafficking
11 initiatives,

12
13 *Taking into consideration* General Assembly resolution 44/293 and the need for multilateral cooperation amongst
14 Member States to combat human trafficking,

15
16 *Building upon* Security Council resolution 2388 that was unanimously adopted, where Member States are
17 encouraged to forge international cooperation to establish and enforce international law that serves the purpose of
18 investigating and prosecuting traffickers without detaining victims,

19
20 *Referring to* General Assembly resolution 71/167 and the critical need to assist all victims of trafficking, with the
21 full respect of human dignity by caring for their emotional, physical, and psychological needs,

22
23 *Recalling the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children*
24 adopted in General Assembly resolution 55/25 and entered into force on 25 December 2003,

25
26 *Acknowledging* that victims that are faced with the cruel conditions of human trafficking are often unable to support
27 themselves to return to their country of origin or another host country,

- 28
29 1. *Encourages* the adoption of structures and facilities to provide legal, social, and medical assistance to survivors
30 of human trafficking;
- 31
32 2. *Welcomes* the need to create safe and secure borders between neighboring Member States through the
33 collaboration of border forces to increase appropriate documentation for all migrants, in order to protect them
34 from the potential threat of human trafficking;
- 35
36 3. *Appeals to* Member States to establish a Temporary Safety Status (TSS) for victims of human trafficking to:
37
- 38 a. Grant TSS members protection and resources for education, skills training, and employment
39 opportunities;
 - 40 b. Provide shelter facilities and health services;
 - 41 c. Ensure that trafficked victims should not be prosecuted for crimes, which they committed during
42 trafficking by;
 - 43
 - 44
 - 45

- 46 i. Emphasizing that police forces should not prosecute victims for crimes they are forced to
47 commit during their time of being trafficked;
48 ii. Educating police forces on crimes that are committed the most by coerced trafficked persons;
49
50 d. Establish a reintegration assessment plan that deals with individual and situation needs of the victims
51 and countries by assessing the individual factors that the victims face, including age, years of being
52 trafficked, and gender, as well as independent situations including socio-economic factors, and policies
53 that are already in place and population;
54
55 4. *Calls upon* Member States to uphold humane migration and denounce human trafficking as agreed upon in the
56 *New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (2016)* by recognizing that during a time of extreme conflict
57 that Member States suggest the immediate issuance of Temporary Safety Status;
58
59 5. *Urges* greater inclusion and discussion of human trafficking at the General Assembly, specifically focusing on:
60
61 a. Collaboration between the public and private sectors, as well as government bodies to facilitate
62 comprehensive collaboration;
63
64 b. Extending discussion pertaining to funding for anti-human trafficking initiatives from such sectors
65 mentioned in the former;
66
67 c. The creation of public-private partnerships, including, but not limited to, financial institutions,
68 corporations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and international police organizations;
69
70 d. Discussing how to better incorporate local, national, and international police forces and organizations
71 such as Interpol, in detecting, preventing, and prosecuting human trafficking;
72
73 6. *Encourages* Member States to establish robust criteria for granting TSS via a total of three tenets for the
74 identification of potential trafficking victims dealing with moderate to severe conditions, including:
75
76 a. Evidence of poor mental health, such as post-traumatic stress, chronic anxiety, addiction;
77
78 b. Living conditions and common work, such as those under the age of 18 and providing sex work, owing
79 a large amount of debt, living and working on employment sites, and living in extreme poverty;
80
81 c. Expression of abnormal behavior, such as claiming a lack of knowledge of the whereabouts of the city
82 and country they are currently in, appearing to have lost sense of time, and claiming to be just visiting
83 the area and unable to provide a clear address or place of residence;
84
85 7. *Expresses its hope* of building safekeeping facilities and providing secure housing accommodations for victims
86 of human trafficking through:
87
88 a. Partnering with preexisting NGOs or regional governmental blocks that specifically provide vulnerable
89 individuals with secure shelter;
90
91 b. Keeping the locations of TSS safe houses discreet to program officials, to protect the identity and
92 location of victims;
93
94 8. *Is fully conscious* that implementing such a program will require a great amount of financial support and thus
95 encourages Member States to:
96
97 a. Provide support through voluntary donations;
98
99 b. Propose sustainable budgeting and budgeting re-distribution discussions at the General Assembly;
100

- 101 9. *Invites* Member States to adopt the IOM's Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration programs, allowing for
102 trafficked victims to leave the country they have been exploited in and return safely back to their home country
103 or another host State;
104
- 105 10. *Proposes* the global expansion of the African Capacity Building Centre into the United Nations Capacity
106 Building Centre (UNCBC), specifically focusing on aiding developing States, in order to integrate the
107 appropriate use of Intel to Prevent (ITP) servers on a scale on which all Member States can effectively utilize its
108 infrastructure;
109
- 110 11. *Strongly encourages* Member States to make identification data in regional and state databases more secure, as
111 well as engage in extensive training with the UNCBC by:
112
- 113 a. Training stakeholders in Member States in the use of ITP in the use of private security keys, which is
114 tracked on public ledger;
115
 - 116 b. Allowing Member States to be able to cross reference migrant personal data with politically exposed
117 persons databases, terrorist watch lists, and international criminal databases, such as the Interpol watch
118 list;
119
 - 120 c. Ensuring that personal data for all migrants includes but is not limited to: name, last known address,
121 date of birth, basic government identification number (if available), and a photo ID;
122
- 123 12. *Further invites* each nation to promote cultural integration for survivors of human trafficking by:
124
- 125 a. Expanding programs for the placement of child victims of trafficking in local schools in order to
126 restore a stable daily life;
127
 - 128 b. Encouraging State subsidies to NGOs dealing with psychological support of trafficked individuals;
129
 - 130 c. Suggesting that migrants granted TSS status be enrolled in local language classes;
131
- 132 13. *Reminds* Member States that criminal organizations exploit the vulnerability of migrants and gain power
133 through such abuse of peoples who lack alternatives, and recommends combating such exploitation with:
134
- 135 a. The collaboration of various actors in the working world and labor market, including, but not limited
136 to, trade unions, producers, and distributors;
137
 - 138 b. The promotion of public-private partnerships to better foster economic opportunities for victims and
139 those in the TSS program.



National Model United Nations • DC

Code: IOM/1/4

Committee: International Organization for Migration

Topic: Protecting Migrants from the Threat of Human Trafficking

1 *The International Organization for Migration,*
2
3 *Emphasizing* that protecting migrants through humanitarian aid from the threat of human trafficking should be the
4 international community's first priority,
5
6 *Recalling* Chapter 9, Article 55 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, Article 3 of the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress*
7 *and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children*, and the *Convention on the Elimination of All*
8 *Forms of Violence Against Women (CEDAW) (1979)*, which address the right to protection from human trafficking,
9
10 *Highlights* Sustainable Government Goal (SDG) Goal 10, Target 7 calling for the facilitation of orderly, safe, and
11 responsible migration through implementation of well managed education, regional cooperation, and classification,
12
13 *Bearing in mind* the immense pressure victims face when reintegrating into cultural society on an economic and
14 educational base,
15
16 *Emphasizing* the importance of the mental health of victims of human trafficking and the trauma they endure,
17
18 *Recalling* the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) project "*Combating Human Trafficking*
19 *along Migration Routes*," managed in collaboration with international organizations, such as the Center of
20 Excellence for Stability Police Units, the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation and other
21 United Nations (UN) organizations with the aim to strengthen capacity, identify victims, and implement the
22 prosecution of traffickers,
23
24 *Acknowledging* the needs of victims of trafficking, and their forced migration, and that reintegration of victims to
25 their Member States is critical,
26
27 *Desiring* to help trafficking victims and their families re-integrate into society after they are freed,
28
29 *Reaffirming* the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) as the international body mandated to
30 facilitate international police cooperation and the database I-24/7 as an international platform for global police
31 communication,
32
33 *Recognizing* the UN Global Compact as a UN body geared towards corporate sustainability and upholding
34 responsibility towards people and the planet,
35
36 *Taking into consideration* Secretary General's report S/2017/939 condemning traffickers and prompting national
37 officials to prosecute persons suspected of human trafficking,
38
39 *Remembering* the importance of utilizing various media platforms to raise awareness about behaviors that often
40 result in human trafficking in order to reduce at risk populations,
41
42 *Acknowledges with appreciation* the continuous effectiveness of the UN Office of Drugs and Crime's (UNODC)
43 anti-trafficking efforts such as the *Global Action Against Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of the Migrants*
44 (GLO.ACT) 2015-2019 and the UNODC Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons,
45

46 *Acknowledging* migratory flows occurring within the same geographical regions, and in this context, understanding
47 causes and effects of migration patterns across and within regions,
48

49 *Observing* the success of regional groups such as Southeastern Europe’s Center for Combating Transborder Crime
50 in prosecuting human traffickers,
51

52 *Reminding* of the need for legislation protecting the rights of victims especially those who are coerced into
53 committing illegal activities,
54

55 *Recognizing* the international standards set out in the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish*
56 *Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children* (TIP Protocol) and its ability to assist in classifying varying
57 threat levels of migrant trafficking,
58

- 59 1. *Recommends* taking notice of the Polaris Program that aids survivors of trafficking, coordinates with law
60 enforcement to identify trafficked persons and provides infrastructure for the National Human Trafficking
61 Hotline which serves as a model for:
 - 62 a. Decreasing both the dangers to migrants and the number of human trafficking victims;
63
 - 64 b. Allowing migrants to find a “safe place” by the increased use of the National Human Trafficking
65 Hotline;
66
- 67
- 68 2. *Reminds* Member States of their commitment to achieving the 17 goals under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable
69 Development, specifically, focusing on eradicating trafficking in persons and end the abuse, exploitation,
70 trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children; eliminating all forms of violence against all
71 women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of
72 exploitation and facilitating orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration;
73
- 74 3. *Encourages* cooperation within geographic regions in operations such as the:
 - 75
 - 76 a. Use of prominent public figures to raise awareness and participate in the mass media campaign;
77
 - 78 b. Running of advertisements in areas of mass transportation and transit;
79
 - 80 c. Utilizing products commonly available in lower income nations, in conjunction with the United
81 Nations Global Compact such as water bottle labels, prepackaged foods, and feminine hygiene in
82 order to advertise awareness campaigns;
83
- 84 4. *Encourages* International NGOs and IOM to work closely with governments, local authorities, and reception
85 and integration actors from resettlement countries to identify the key priority messages and values that are
86 critical for the victim’s successful resettlement, including by:
 - 87
 - 88 a. Providing pre-departure cultural orientation programs to prepare refugees by providing practical
89 information on the country of resettlement, and assist victims in setting realistic goals and
90 developing the skills and attitudes needed to succeed in their new environment;
91
 - 92 b. Opening opportunity of education to reintegrate migrants into society through the work of NGOs
93 and the Pre-departure cultural orientation programs;
94
- 95 5. *Intends* to protect the social well-being of post trafficking victims by creating secure shelters in which victims
96 can live before being reintegrated into society that will provide:
 - 97
 - 98 a. Secure center of living during the rehabilitation and reintegration program that will assist with:
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 - 100 i. Mental trauma as well as diseases contracted during trafficking;
 - 101 ii. Rehabilitation for drug dependencies forced on them during trafficking;

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- b. Psychological assistance for the victims, having NGO workers and volunteers meet regularly with trained psychologist;
 - 6. *Requests* that Member States participating in the OSCE's Combating Human Trafficking along Migration Route project extend their efforts and the funds for three years starting January 2020;
 - 7. *Calls for* the scaling up of a tiered classification system created by the European Country of Origin Information Network for European host Member States to better identify varying levels of effective migrant trafficking legislation and its prescriptions for individual Member States, determined through the TIP Protocol which includes:
 - a. A first tier where Member State legislation regarding migrant trafficking currently meets TIP Protocol requirements;
 - b. A second tier where Member State legislation regarding migrant trafficking currently is insufficient to TIP protocol, but are making significant efforts towards compliance;
 - c. A third tier where Member State governments who do not fulfill all minimum standards of TIP protocol and are not making significant efforts to do so;
 - 8. *Further Recommends* the development and expansion of Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) programs be implemented in all developed countries to ensure the safe return of migrants leaving a host state and returning to their home state, that include:
 - a. Constructing a comprehensive legally-defined framework for the delivery of AVRR in Member States in order to improve the migrants' management;
 - b. Considering providing capacity building and training on AVRR to both government and non-government service providers, which should highlight the benefits, principles and procedures of AVRR;
 - 9. *Recommends* Member States to develop a broader cooperation between INTERPOL and Inter-Agency Coordination Group Against Trafficking in order to create a complete database of victims' profiles, traffickers' profiles, and migration risks by:
 - a. Integrating the I-24/7 INTERPOL database;
 - b. Adapting a block-chain system in order to ensure accessibility of all Member States;
 - 10. *Emphasizes* the importance of raising awareness in migrant communities and local residents in coping with human trafficking through:
 - a. Encouraging Member States to establish human trafficking awareness campaigns;
 - b. Utilizing the development of the mobile application to allow migrants to have access to accurate information and migrant related programs about human trafficking based on MigApp, a mobile application developed by IOM;
 - c. Supporting projects that promotes public awareness about human trafficking such as the UN Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking;
 - 11. *Urges* Member States to increase international cooperation with INTERPOL on the development of a crisis and information framework to be adopted by Member States in their local government;

- 157 12. *Recommends* all Member States adopt GLO.ACT and its six-pillar approach to enhance national policy and
158 strategic development, develop and enforce legislative frameworks targeting the prevention of human
159 trafficking, strengthen capacity and knowledge around the prevention of human trafficking, promote regional
160 and trans-regional cooperation with regard to preventing human trafficking, utilize the IOM for the protection of
161 migrants, and employ the IOM and the United Nations Children’s Emergency Fund in the assistance and
162 protection of child migrants;
163
- 164 13. *Calls upon* the international community to utilize the European Union Naval Force Mediterranean in
165 collaboration with NGOs with expertise in migrant trafficking, such as Coordination of Action Research on
166 AIDS and Mobility Asia, in order to facilitate regionally based education programs to warn of the dangers of
167 migration;
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- 169 14. *Suggests* the implementation of search engine optimization solution to engage audiences interested in migrant
170 trafficking in order to provide an anonymous hotline number automatically when key terms are used;
171
- 172 15. *Further recommends* institutionalizing services by NGOs, the private sector, and local governments for the
173 prevention of human trafficking and the rehabilitation of victims through the UN Global Compact;
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- 175 16. *Recommends* the creation of regional programs to help post trafficked peoples into society into their host
176 societies by providing:
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- 178 a. Job training and education to assist in societal integration;
 - 179
 - 180 b. Legal advice and programs for exonerating crimes committed during trafficking such as illegal
181 border crossing, drug abuse, prostitution, inter alia;
 - 182
 - 183 c. Regional support groups to share stories, and support security of identity;
 - 184
 - 185 d. Language courses, cultural classes, job training, and professional development programs;
 - 186
- 187 17. *Urges* Member States’ criminal justice systems to distinguish traffickers from victims of trafficking forced to
188 facilitate human trafficking and grant impunity to victims forced to commit crimes against their will;
189
- 190 18. *Further Invites* all UNODC trained members of inter-governmental agencies and domestic law enforcement to
191 refer at-risk individuals to NGOs such as Hope for Justice and End Child Prostitution and Trafficking, with a
192 focus on:
193
- 194 a. Guaranteeing the possible victim’s immediate safety and security;
 - 195
 - 196 b. Utilizing information to identify and rescue future victims of human trafficking;
 - 197
 - 198 c. Recognizing the patterns that exist between previous victims and individuals identified as at risk
199 for victimization.