



Campion School MUN

2018

Special Conference on the Fight Against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

COMBATING HUMAN/SEX TRAFFICKING

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Position: Deputy President

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PERSONAL INTRODUCTION

Dear delegates,

My name is Georgia Kapopoulou and I will be serving as Deputy President in this year's Special Conference on the Fight Against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SPECON) of the CSMUN 6th Session. I am a 12th-grade student at Pierce - The American College of Greece.

To start with, I would like to wish you a productive and fruitful conference. In this conference, you will have an excellent opportunity to address issues which concern violations of human rights around the world through practical and effective resolutions.

The purpose of this study guide is to provide you with basic knowledge on the first topic of the agenda, which is "Combating Human/Sex Trafficking." It will offer you an introduction to the topic, however, to be sufficiently prepared for participation in the procedures of the Special Conference Committee, it is required that you expand your research beyond this study guide. Moreover, it would be beneficial for you to familiarize yourselves with your country's policy, in order to be effective and efficient in tackling the issues successfully.

I hope that you will find the topics as interesting and engaging as I do as well as experience the amazing and unforgettable experience that MUN has to offer. Do not hesitate to contact me for further information or any additional questions you might have via email at G.Kapopoulou@acg.edu.

Best regards,

Georgia Kapopoulou



INTRODUCTION

Human Trafficking has its origin in slavery¹. The definition of trafficking evolved with time, now involves a variety of crimes that include exploitation and abuses, forced labor, sexual exploitation, the sale of a persons or human organs². Unfortunately, human trafficking is a global business of many billion dollars, that gives enormous profits for traffickers. According to the United Nations and the Council of Europe, human trafficking is the third most lucrative form of trafficking in the world after drugs and counterfeit good, generating no less than €32 billion in annual revenue for the traffickers³. Further, human trafficking is a global threat, as it causes many human rights violations and additionally, generates significant problems for governments. Although many successful efforts are being made to eliminate the shameful phenomenon of human trafficking, it seems to take many years to overcome the ideological and cultural forces that feed human trafficking.

¹ "RMUN." *RMUNatUNAGB*, rmutunagb.wikispaces.com/.

² Vickey, Bengia. "Should Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling Be Dealt as Human Rights Issue?" *Academia.edu*, www.academia.edu/9088923/should_human_trafficking_and_migrant_smuggling_be_dealt_as_human_rights_issue

³ "Fight against Human Trafficking." *France Diplomatie: Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs*, www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/human-rights/fight-against-human-trafficking/.



DEFINITIONS OF KEY TERMS

- **Forced migration**

A migratory movement where an element of coercion exists, including threats to life and livelihood, whether arising from natural or human-made causes (e.g., refugee movements, internally displaced persons and people forced to leave their homes by natural or environmental disasters, chemical or nuclear disasters, famine, or development projects).

- **Human trafficking**

Trafficking in a person means the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, under either the threat or the use of force. Other means of human trafficking are compulsion, abduction, fraud, deception, taking advantage of power, of a position of vulnerability, of the giving or receiving of payments, of benefits to attain the consent of a person dominating over another person, for exploitation. Exploitation may include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs⁴.

- **Irregular migration**

A movement that happens outside the regulatory norms of the sending, transit and receiving countries. There is no precise or universally accepted definition of irregular migration. From the perspective of destination countries, it is an entry, stay or work in a country without the necessary authorization or documents required under immigration regulations. From the perspective of the sending country, there is irregularity when a person crosses an international boundary without having a valid passport or travel document or does not fulfill the administrative requirements for leaving the country.

⁴ "OHCHR | Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons." *OHCHR | Convention on the Rights of the Child*, www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/ProtocolTraffickingInPersons.aspx.



- **Labor migration**

Movement of human beings from one State to another, or inside their own country of residence, for employment. Most States address labor migration in their migration laws. Certain States take an active role in regulating outward labor migration and seeking opportunities for their nationals abroad⁵.

- **Migrant**

Any person is moving or already moved across an international border or within a State away from regular place of residence, without taking into consideration the person's legal status; whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary; what the causes for the movement are or what the length of the stay is⁶.

- **Migration**

The movement of either a person or a group of people, across an international border or within a State. It is a population movement, encompassing any movement of people, whatever its length, composition and causes; it includes migration of refugees, displaced persons, economic migrants, and persons moving for other purposes, including family reunification.

- **Smuggled person**

Someone travelling voluntarily but illegally to another country with the assistance of a third party, whom he or she pays.

- **Smuggling**

The procurement to acquire directly or indirectly, a financial or another material benefit, regarding the illegal entrance of a person into a State Party of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident⁷. Smuggling, contrary to trafficking, does not require an element of exploitation, coercion, or violation of human rights.

⁵ Key Migration Terms." *International Organization for Migration*, 16 Mar. 2016, www.iom.int/key-migration-terms.

⁶ "About IOM." *International Organization for Migration*, 11 Dec. 2017, www.iom.int/about-iom.

⁷ "United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime." *United Nations Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the*, Art. 3(a), 2000.



- **Smuggling of migrants**

Smuggling of migrants involves the procurement for financial or another material benefit and has to do with illegal entry of a person into a State of which that person is not a national or resident⁸.

- **Sex trafficking**

Sex trafficking in the form of forced or coerced sex exploitation exists as one of the aspects of human trafficking that is of high demand and is continually fuelled by the provision of such victims that has kept this industry booming⁹.

Useful Abbreviations and meanings:

EC - European Commission

EU - European Union

GAATW - Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women

ILO - International Labour Organization

IMO - International Organization for Migration

NGO – Non-Governmental Organization

OHCHR - The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

OSCE - Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

UN.GIFT - The United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking

UNICEF - The United Nations Children's Fund

UNODC - The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

⁸ "United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime." *Strengthening Capacity to Counter Terrorism in Nigeria*, www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/index.html.

⁹ "UNAS Model United Nations Preparatory Conference. The seventh edition".

<https://prepmun.files.wordpress.com/2017/11/sochum-human-trafficking-study-guide.pdf>



TIMELINE

Date	Description of Event
1919	International Labour Organization (ILO)
1930	Forced Labor Convention
1946	The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
1951	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
1957	Abolition of Forced Labor Convention
1973	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)
1973	Minimum Age Convention
1993	The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
1994	Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women (GAATW)
1997	The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
1999	Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention
2002	The UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking In Persons, Especially Women and Children
2003	The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children
2004	The Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land Sea and Air
2007	The United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT)
2008	Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings
2010	Trust Fund for Victims of Human Trafficking
2015	The Global Action to Prevent and Address Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants

TOPIC DISCUSSION

Modern-day trafficking has its origins to the practices of slavery and slave trade in the ancient times. The key element of slavery and slave trade during that time was the legal ownership of human beings. Slavery was one of the consequences of wars, as defeated were taken as slaves. The contemporary views on the trafficking of human beings mark a departure from the earlier or traditional ones, where there were legal ownership or slaves¹⁰.

The Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon’s message on the “2014 World Day Against Trafficking in Persons”, was: "Human trafficking is a callous global industry that denies victims their rights and dignity and produces billions of dollars for organized criminal networks. Most of those trafficked are vulnerable women and children deceived into a life of suffering. They are exploited for sex and forced to work in conditions akin to slavery". Human trafficking covers a variety of issues, including bonded labor, forced labor, sex trafficking, child labor, and child trafficking.



Figure 1: Forms of Exploitation¹¹

¹⁰ Vickey, Bengia. “Should Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling Be Dealt as Human Rights Issue?” *Academia.edu*, [www.academia.edu/9088923/should human trafficking and migrant smuggling be dealt as human rights issue](http://www.academia.edu/9088923/should_human_trafficking_and_migrant_smuggling_be_dealt_as_human_rights_issue)

¹¹ UNODC. *2016 Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*. https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/2016_Global_Report_on_Trafficking_in_Persons.pdf



This crime impacts almost every country and the primary challenge for governments and international organizations is to target the criminals and to try to protect victims or potential victims. Remarkable acts of human trafficking are the African slave trade with the Americas as their final destination and the forced child labor of the 1700s. Nowadays, human trafficking is an internationally known issue, and there are many laws against it. The most reputable international law is "The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime" as well as its two related protocols: "The United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children", and "The United Nations Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea, and Air". However, nothing has stopped the criminals from exploiting humans over the years.

Forced labor (domestic, agricultural and industrial servitude) is any work that people are compelled to act without wanting to under the threat of punishment and without payment for that work. The bonded labor or debt slavery (a type of forced labor) often includes an entire family working to pay off high-interest loans. Girls and women are more likely to be trafficked for marriages and sexual slavery, whereas men and boys for forced labor in the mining sector, as porters, soldiers and slaves¹². Private agents use coercive mechanisms to force individuals to work against their will in adverse conditions. To these victims, the thought of them coming home without paying their debt is inconceivable even when they realize that their working conditions are exploitative and they face mistreatment by their employers. Furthermore, these employers or traffickers often manipulate the initial agreement they have made with the victims, inflating existing debts to prolong their period in the forced labor trade. With their debts snowballing, it is almost impossible for the victims to pay their debts off, and they are unable to refuse the work and challenge the fairness of the terms decided upon by the trafficker. Such victims are unable to escape the premises of their workplace. The migration status of victims restricts their freedom of movement, making them incapable of challenging their situation of forced labor. Even if workers do have the legal entitlement to travel out of their nation, they are also removed of such a right as the employees often confiscate their passport. Lastly, these employers leverage their ability to intimidate these victims, using violence and threats to suppress them. The vulnerability of many workers means that employers can intimidate them into doing the work demanded even without having to resort to violence directly. Victims are vulnerable because they are dependent on the work for their survival.

¹² UNOCD. *2016 Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*. https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/2016_Global_Report_on_Trafficking_in_Persons.pdf



Sex trafficking includes coercion of unwilling people, mostly females, into sexual activity. It has surfaced as one of the growing problems in many less developed countries, as well as our larger global community. The negative implications and costs it has brought upon the society include degradation of the rights of such victims, poor public health, disrupted communities as well as the broken social fabric among the people. Victims, having experienced trauma from being sexually assaulted for prolonged periods of time have suffered adverse psychological and health conditions that have made it extremely challenging for them to recover from such incidents and successfully reintegrate back into the society.



Child labor takes advantage of children in industry or business for inhumane work. Child trafficking involves recruiting, transporting, or transferring and exploiting children¹³. Exploited and trafficked children suffer from mental health issues and substance abuse problems.

There are five stages to enslave a victim: recruitment, transport, transfer, harboring, and receipt of persons. Traffickers use threat, force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, power abuse, payment, benefits, even government and police corruption to accomplish this.

The main problem in tackling the issue is that the potential victims do not realize how easily fall into this illegal trade. Such traffickers manage to bait those who live in abject poverty, marginalized both economically and politically; lacking the access to education and necessities. They are lured into this practice by traffickers, who recruit them on the pretext that they will be offered employment opportunities in major cities. To such individuals in less developed countries, it is an attractive opportunity that they perceive to be a “chance out of the poverty cycle.”

¹³ “RMUN.” *RMUNatUNAGB*. <http://rmunatunagb.wikispaces.com/>.

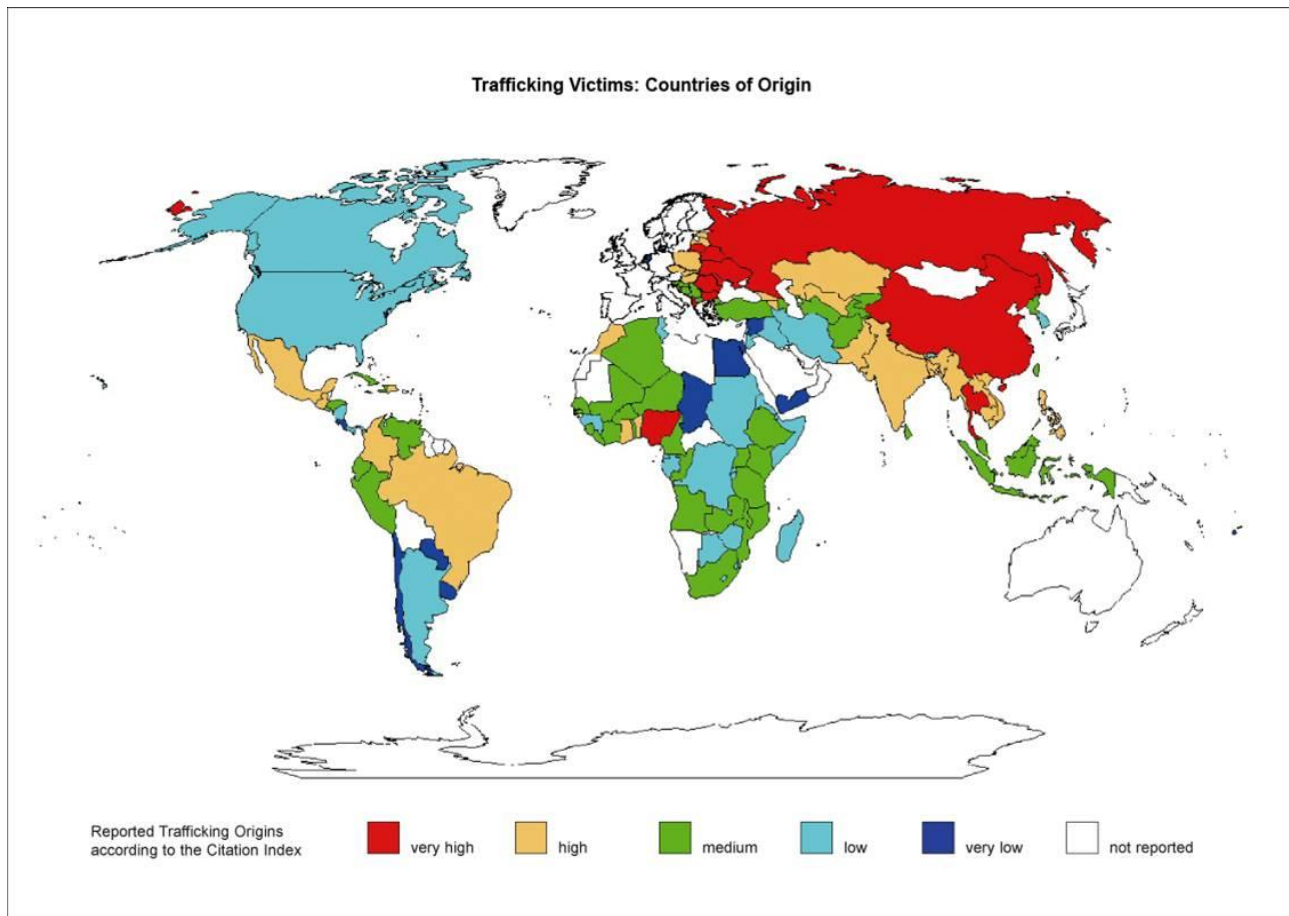


Figure 2: *Trafficking Victims: Countries of Origin*¹⁴

To have control, traffickers psychologically manipulate their victims. They instill a constant fear and use violence to make sure that their victims do what they want. Moreover, they give them a sense of purpose or convince them that they cannot move beyond their circumstances since they lack skills and self-worth. Many victims avoid seeking help, reporting their abuse, or leaving their captors, even if the opportunity arises. Women can be considered especially vulnerable as many developing and underdeveloped countries have cultural values that make women subservient to men. Women lack empowerment, which leaves them more vulnerable to being the subject of human trafficking.

Trafficking has additional unpleasant consequences. Individual countries have security issues due to human trafficking. Since many people are transported under pretenses and enter or leave a country illegally, trafficking threatens border integrity and national and international security. Additionally, trafficking endangers the health of the victims. Trafficked victims are more susceptible to HIV/AIDS, STDs,

¹⁴ <http://www.standingupspeakingout.com/a/6a01310fbbeeff970c01310fd3b8c9970c-pi>



Tuberculosis, and permanent reproductive damage. Human trafficking threatens to destabilize governments, to perpetuate police corruption, to strengthen criminal networks, and to enforce the acceptance of slavery.

The rise of supply and demand are the reasons for the existence and continuation of trafficking. Economics seems to be the link between the vulnerability of populations and the crime of human trafficking. Selling humans is a low risk, high-profit business. Profit and market for trafficking will continue as long as humans are vulnerable to exploitation and companies still demand most secondary cost labor sources. Unlike drugs and products, bodies can be sold over and over again for a higher profit.

To maintain control, traffickers psychologically manipulate their victims. They implant fear, give them a feeling of purpose, or convince them that they cannot move beyond their circumstances since they lack skills and self-worth. Many victims avoid seeking help, reporting their abuse, or leaving their captors, even if the opportunity arises.

The global problem identifies the failure of countries to address the problem and put in place investigation protocols that transcend cultural, religious and political obstacles in the search for justice for victims¹⁵.

Statistics

According to a September 2017 outline¹⁶ from the International Labor Organization (ILO) and the Walk Free Foundation:

- 24.9 million victims are trapped in modern-day slavery. Of these, 64% were exploited for labor, 19% were sexually exploited, and 17% were exploited in state-imposed forced labor.
- Forced labor takes place in many industries. Among them, 47% are working in construction, manufacturing, mining, or hospitality, 24% are domestic workers, and 11% are working in agriculture.
- 71% of trafficking victims are women and girls, and 29% are men and boys.
- 75% of victims are aged 18 or older.
- The Asia-pacific region accounts for 62% of all the forced laborers, Africa for 23%, Europe and Central Asia for 9%, the Americas for 5% and the Arab States for 1%.
- Victims spend on the average 20 months in forced labor.

¹⁵ "Combating Human Trafficking: A Multidisciplinary Approach." CRC Press, www.crcpress.com/Combating-Human-Trafficking-A-Multidisciplinary-Approach/Palmiotto/p/book/9781482240399.

¹⁶ "Human Trafficking by the Numbers." *Human Rights First*, www.humanrightsfirst.org/resource/human-trafficking-numbers,

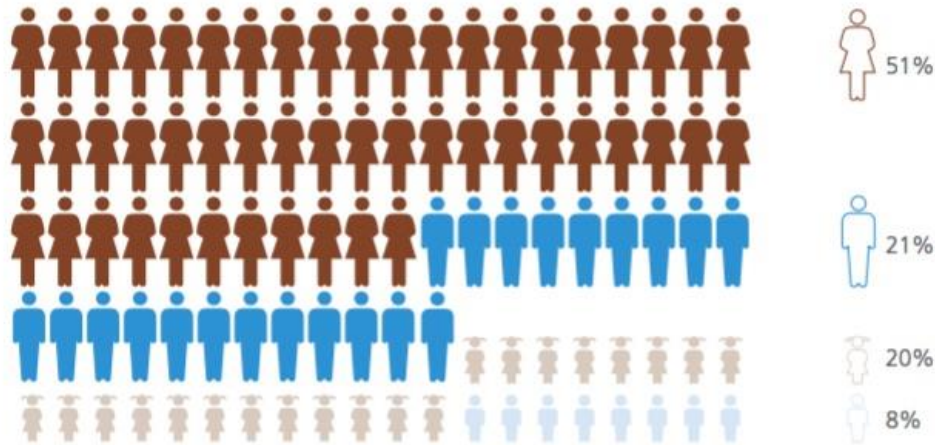


Figure 3: Trafficking Victims can be Women, Men, Boys and Girls¹⁷

Prosecutions of human traffickers are very low. As stated by the 2017 State Department Trafficking in Persons (TIP) report¹⁸ there were only 14,894 prosecutions and 9,071 convictions for trafficking globally in 2016.

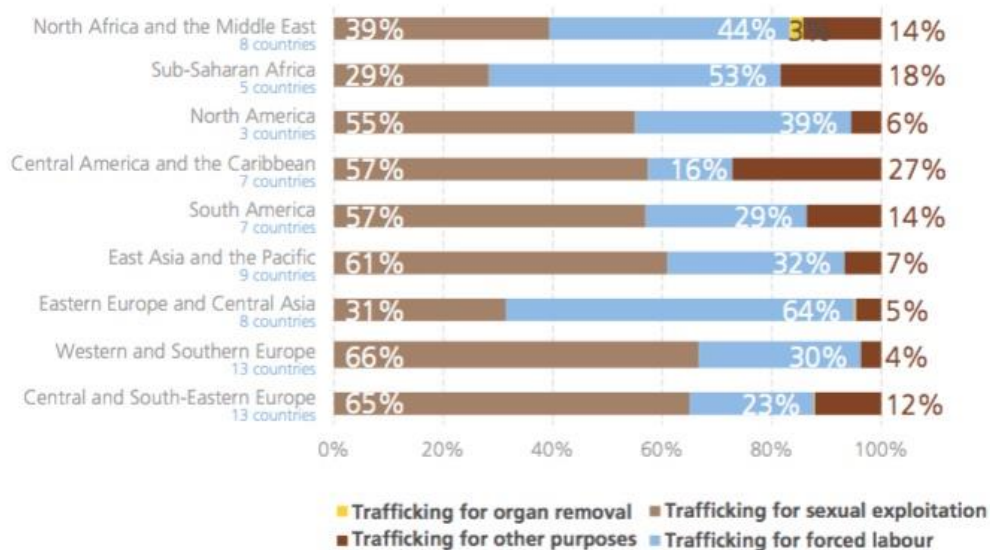


Figure 4: Share of forms of Exploitation Among Detected Trafficking Victims, by region of detection, 2012-2014 (or most recent)¹⁹

¹⁷ UNOCD. 2016 Global Report on Trafficking in Persons. [https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/2016 Global Report on Trafficking in Persons.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/2016%20Global%20Report%20on%20Trafficking%20in%20Persons.pdf)

¹⁸ "US Department of State". Trafficking in Persons Report 2017. <https://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/2017/>

¹⁹ UNOCD. 2016 Global Report on Trafficking in Persons. [https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/2016 Global Report on Trafficking in Persons.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/2016%20Global%20Report%20on%20Trafficking%20in%20Persons.pdf)



CAUSES

The leading causes of human trafficking, as already mentioned in the previous section, are the following²⁰:

- High level of poverty and discrimination are the leading causes of human trafficking.
- Lack of gender equality
- Inability to gain access to education
- Lack of job opportunities (especially in less developed countries)
- The desire of traffickers for profit
- The desire of businesses to force people to work with inhumane conditions or to resort to prostitution

If the persistent demand for human trafficking does not stop, human trafficking will continue to exist.

²⁰ “UNAS Model United Nations Preparatory Conference. The seventh edition”.
<https://prepmun.files.wordpress.com/2017/11/sochum-human-trafficking-study-guide.pdf>



POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

A variety of actions that may help to eradicate the problem include the following:

- Prevention
 - Data analysis: Identification of the most vulnerable segments of the population and accurate analysis of the causes.
 - Border measures: control of means of transport operated by commercial carriers from being used in committing offenses, always keeping in mind the importance of balance between security and freedom of movement.
 - Awareness-raising: Increase of awareness about trafficking among immigration authorities and consular and diplomatic personnel; information campaigns in schools and universities as much as directly in families to reach young people and to raise their awareness about trafficking.

- Protection
 - Shelters: Establishment of shelters, run by governmental bodies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), or other institutions of civil society to address the needs of trafficked persons; social assistance and integration programs, including legal counseling in a language that the victim knows, medical and psychological assistance and access to health care.
 - National Referral Mechanisms: Combination of the efforts of law-enforcement bodies, including specially established anti-trafficking units and police at local level. Seeing how the practice of sex trafficking has inflicted much physical and mental harm to these victims, there should be greater public attention and government intervention to further criminalize and act against such inhumane practices.

- Prosecution
 - Legislation: Legislation of provisions for adequate and proportionate crime penalties, including imprisonment.
 - Law enforcement: Establishment of anti-trafficking units with advanced training in investigating offenses.



MAJOR COUNTRIES & ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED

Organizations

Council of Europe

Europe is considered an active force in addressing issues related to trafficking. During the Council of Europe Convention on Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings and through the Organization of the Special Representatives for Combating the Traffic of Human Beings²¹, Europe is held accountable for protecting the victim's rights, blocking trafficking, monitoring, raising public awareness, forming the political will to end trafficking, and supporting policies against corruption and organized crime. The Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings entered into force on 1 February 2008, proceeding its 10th ratification. The Convention both builds on existing international instruments and goes beyond the minimum standards agreed upon in them as well as strengthens the protection spared to victims. The Convention has a comprehensive scope of application, encompassing all forms of trafficking (national or transnational, linked or not linked to organized crime) and taking all victims of trafficking (despite age and gender). The forms of exploitation which are covered by the Convention include, at a minimum, sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery and its similar practices, servitude and the removal of organs. The principal added value of the Convention is its human rights perspective and focus on victim protection.

Human Trafficking Knowledge Portal

An initiative dedicated to facilitating the dissemination of information regarding the implementation of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, increasing the visibility of successful prosecutions and promoting awareness about this type of crime. Its primary tool is a Case Law Database on instances of trafficking in person crime, thanks to which everyone who is interested can be informed for human trafficking issues, court decisions and practices from various countries and thus broaden her knowledge of human trafficking crimes²².

Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women (GAATW)

GAATW is a union of more than 80 NGOs from Africa, Asia, Europe, LAC and North America. Members of the organization involve migrant rights organizations, anti-trafficking organizations, survivors of trafficking and sex workers, self-organized groups of migrant workers, domestic workers, human rights and women's rights

²¹ *Council of Europe*, Council of Europe, www.coe.int/en/web/anti-human-trafficking/about-the-convention.

²² "Human Trafficking Knowledge Portal." Strengthening Capacity to Counter Terrorism in Nigeria, www.unodc.org/cld/en/v3/htms/index.html.



organizations as well as direct service providers. For GAATW the phenomenon of human trafficking is seen as intrinsically attached to the context of migration for labor. It advocates and protects the human rights of all migrants and their families against the threat of an increasingly globalized labor market. Moreover, it calls for safety standards for migrant workers in the process of migration and the informal and formal work sectors - garment and food processing, domestic work agriculture and farming, sex work - where slavery-like conditions and practices exist²³.

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The IOM, established in 1951, is the leading inter-governmental organization in the field of migration and works closely with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners. With 169 member states, a further eight states holding observer status, and offices in over 100 countries, IOM deals with humane and orderly migration for the convenience of all. By giving services and advice to governments and migrants, it achieves its goals. IOM promotes international cooperation on migration issues, assist in the search for practical solutions to migration problems, ensures the orderly and humane management of migration and to gives humanitarian assistance to migrants in need, such as refugees and internally displaced people. IOM concerns itself with migrants and migration - related issues and with migrants who are in need of international migration services, services²⁴, in agreement with the relevant States.

The Global Action to Prevent and Address Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants

It is a 4-year (2015-2019) joint initiative by the EU and UNODC, implemented in cooperation with UNICEF and IOM. Its role is to assist governmental authorities, victims of trafficking and smuggled migrants through strategy, policy and legislative development, legislative along with a regional and trans-regional plan of cooperation and protection of victims²⁵.

The Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons

It is a policy forum mandated by the UN General Assembly to improve coordination among UN agencies and other relevant international organizations for facilitating the development of a comprehensive approach in the fight against trafficking in persons, including protection and support for victims through gender and age-sensitive and grounded in a human rights-based approach. Its primary functions are the provision of a platform for the exchange of information; the support of the activities of the UN and other international

²³ "Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women." Home - The Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women (GAATW), www.gaatw.org/about-us.

²⁴ "International Organization for Migration", www.iom.int/about-iom.

²⁵ "United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime." *Strengthening Capacity to Counter Terrorism in Nigeria*, www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/glo-act/index.html.



organizations; the promotion of the effective and efficient use of existing resources through mechanisms already in place at the regional and national level²⁶.

The International Labour Organization (ILO)

Since 1909 the ILO brings together governments, employers and workers of 187 member States, to set labor standards, develop policies and devise programmes promoting decent work for all women and men²⁷. ILO held various conventions to combat forced labor: Forced Labor Convention (1930), Abolition of Forced Labor Convention (1957), Minimum Age Convention (1973) and Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention (1999).

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

UNODC is an inter-governmental agency within the UN system established in 1997. Its headquarters are in Vienna, and it operates 20 field offices, as well as liaison offices in New York and Brussels. UNODC has 20 field offices covering over 150 countries. By working directly with governments and NGOs, UNODC field staff develop and implement drug control and crime blocking programs tailored to countries' particular needs²⁸.

The Trust Fund for Victims of Human Trafficking

It was created in August 2010 to provide governments, the private sector, international organizations, NGOs and individuals with an opportunity of working together to help victims of human trafficking practically and tangibly. As already underlined, UNODC manages this Fund. Its central mandate is thus to provide humanitarian, legal and financial aid to victims and to support the actions of specialized NGOs that ensure that they are identified, treated humanely and provided with the support, protection and assistance necessary for their psychological, physical and social recovery and reintegration back into their communities. Furthermore, a correlated effort is dedicated to providing access to justice, legal advice and assistance²⁹.

²⁶ The Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons | ICAT, www.icat.network/

²⁷ "International Labour Organization". <http://www.ilo.org>

²⁸ "United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime", www.unodc.org

²⁹ "United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, www.unodc.org/unodc/human-trafficking-fund.html.



Countries

Samant³⁰ identifies the top 10 countries for human trafficking as Bangladesh, Brazil, Haiti, Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Uganda, Ghana and China. The UN has identified every country in the world as an origin country, a transit or a destination country for human trafficking. UNODC data identifies the trafficking of human beings from 127 countries to be exploited in 137 countries. The primary source areas are Africa, Asia, Central and Eastern Europe, the former Eastern Bloc and the Soviet Union countries, Latin America and the Caribbean. The highest origin countries include Albania, Belarus, Bulgaria, China, Lithuania, Nigeria, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russia Federation, Thailand and Ukraine. All these countries are also transit and destination countries, but the main destination areas are Western Europe, Western Africa, Asia, Arab Nations and North America.

Bangladesh

In this country, the human trafficking racket is massive, vast and spread out widely. A remarkable number of trafficking rings adorn this nation along with over eight hundred recruiting agencies. These recruiting agencies charge their customers with very high prices when they get sent out for working abroad and withhold them there on the charges of debt. Then these people are forced into free labor and exploitation.

France

Combating human trafficking is one of France's priorities for protecting and promoting human rights and fighting against organized crime³¹. At a national level, an inter-ministerial mission for the protection of women against violence and the fight against human trafficking was established in January 2013, aiming at providing greater protection for trafficking victims. The government decided on a national action plan against human trafficking in May 2014, with three priorities: the protection of victims, dismantling networks linked to trafficking and implementing fully-fledged public policy on this issue. By law 2016-444 of 13 April 2016 works towards reinforcing the fight against the prostitution system and taking care of prostitutes. In order to help prevent prostitution and provide social and professional support to victims of prostitution and human trafficking for sexual exploitation, funds are allocated. France actively supports the efforts of the UN, such as the Additional Protocol to the UNTOC (known as the "Palermo Convention"), the UN.GIFT, the creation of a mandate for Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, and the creation of a mandate for Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery. Within the European Union, France supported the directive on trafficking in 2011, as well as a 2012-2016 strategy implemented by the EU Anti-Trafficking Coordinator. Also, it ratified the Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings in 2008,

³⁰ Samant, Shreya. "Top 10 Countries Infamous for Human Trafficking - List Dose." List Dose. 20 Aug. 2013. <http://listdose.com/top-10-countries-infamous-for-human-trafficking>

³¹ "Fight against Human Trafficking." *France Diplomatie: Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs*, www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/human-rights/fight-against-human-trafficking/.



where the victims are placed in the center of the mechanism. France is financing or supporting technical and cooperation assistance actions to fight human trafficking via multilateral and bilateral channels.

Nepal

Human trafficking is a grave concern in the country of Nepal. The most booming type of human trafficking taking place is the trafficking of women from Nepal to India. It is estimated that almost 5,000 to 10,000 women and girls, which come from Nepal, are traded to India each year. It is thought to be the busiest route for human trafficking in the world. Nepali girls are much in request in India because of their light skin color. Apart from India, Nepal also has human trafficking connections and routes to other countries worldwide.

Brazil

In Brazil, forced prostitution and forceful servitude at home is a common practice for trafficked victims. These victims are made to work both locally as well as transported abroad. While women and children face forced prostitution, sex slavery and home servitude, for men, the fate is slightly different. Men are made to work in the fields of mining, cattle ranching and the likes. Nevertheless, it is unpaid labor and highly exploitative.

Russia

In Russia, there are estimates that 50,000 children are involved in involuntary prostitution³². About one million people there are estimated to be in exploitive labor conditions, including deplorable living conditions, the withholding of documents, and nonpayment for services.

Syria

The documentation of trafficking of Syrian refugees produces sobering results. Susan Bartels and Kathleen Hamill of Harvard University published a report on Syrian Refugees in Lebanon. The research was based on 67 interviews of families, government officials and NGOs and it was found that several women have been trafficked for sex and children have been harnessed for labor. The International Centre for Migration Policy Development conducted another study in which they examined the impact of the Syrian civil war and refugee crisis on trafficking in persons and found similar results.

³² "Human Trafficking- No Freedom Yet." *Das Tor*, 1 Oct. 2015, dastornews.com/2015/10/human-trafficking-no-freedom-yet/



Taiwan

Taiwan, according to the US "State Department's Trafficking in Persons Report", is one of the best countries for its efforts against human trafficking³³. Taiwan authorities prosecute and punish trafficking offenses, including both forced labor and forced prostitution. Additionally, the authorities are improving victim protection efforts, training law enforcement and other government officials, and raised public awareness of trafficking offenses. Taiwan cooperates with NGOs at home and abroad and makes a serious effort to establish protection and counseling mechanisms for victims.

Turkey

Turkey is among the most used route for passage into Europe by Middle-Eastern and Asian refugees. Turkey signed on March 18, 2016, an agreement with EU to increase patrols in the Aegean Sea and on the land borders with Greece and Bulgaria, as well as crack down on human-trafficking gangs in return for a € 6 billion to help it handle the crisis. Much of that money would go directly to groups helping refugees in Turkey or to programs set up by the Turkish government to house, train and integrate migrants. The country has absorbed over 1 million Syrian refugees since 2011. Many believe that is a crucial player in controlling the influx of refugees into Europe.

³³UNPO: Taiwan: Top Country Against Human Trafficking. *UNPO: Afrikaners*, unpo.org/article/14460

UN INVOLVEMENT: Relevant Resolutions & Treaties

The UN steadily deals with this issue due to the seriousness of it. The UN system offers practical help to States, to draft laws and create comprehensive national anti-trafficking strategies and support with resources to fulfill them. States receive specific assistance including the development of local capacity and expertise, as well as practical tools to promote cross-border cooperation in investigations and prosecutions³⁴.

The Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land Sea and Air

The Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land Sea and Air was adopted by General Assembly resolution 55/25, it went into force on 28 January 2004. It tackles the growing problem of organized criminal groups who smuggle migrants, often at high risk to the migrants and at a high profit for the offenders. A significant achievement of the Protocol was that, for the first time in a global international instrument, a definition of smuggling of migrants was agreed. Its goal is to prevent and combat the smuggling of migrants, as well as promoting collaboration among parties while protecting the rights of smuggled migrants and preventing the worst forms of their exploitation which often characterize the smuggling process³⁵.

The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children

This Protocol was adopted by General Assembly resolution 55/25. It entered into force on 25 December 2003, and it is the primary global concerning law binding instrument with an accepted definition of trafficking in people. A massive number of States have now signed and ratified the Protocol. It contains provisions on a range of issues, including criminalization, assistance and protection of victims, the victim's status in the receiving nations, the return of victims in their own country, preventive acts, measures to deter the demand, interchange of facts and training, and measures to fortify the success of border controls. Furthermore, it stipulates that governments must espouse or strengthen lawmaking or other measures to dissuade from the demand which fosters every form of exploitation of people, especially women and children resulting in trafficking. Nations have to become parties to the Convention before they can become parties to any of its Protocol³⁶.



³⁴ United Nations and the Rule of Law. *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*.

<https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/thematic-areas/transnational-threats/trafficking-in-persons/>

³⁵ "United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and Its Protocols", [polis.osce.org/node/7406](https://www.polis.osce.org/node/7406).

³⁶ "United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children - Together Against Trafficking in Human Beings - European Commission." *Social Protection Statistics - Unemployment*



Research Questions

- What possible solutions may my country propose/support?
- Does my country has already signed some of the UN conventions facing human trafficking?
- Does my country have any national laws to stop human trafficking?
- What are the actions undertaken in the past by my country toward human trafficking?
- What has been done to strengthen borders to help the issue of human trafficking? Have these actions helped?
- How will my delegation deal with problems of reestablishing victims of human trafficking which have escaped back into regular lifestyles? Are there any organizations that may help?
- What type of human trafficking exists in my country (forced labor, sex traffic, child exploitation, etc.)?
- Is my country in a place on the routes of trafficking? Is it an origin, transition or destination country?



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