



Documentation of the work of the  
**United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)**  
NMUN simulation\*



**Radical** empathy,  
—  
**Peace** reimagined

**NMUN•NY 2023**  
**Conference B**  
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# United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

## Committee Staff

Director	Johanna Günkel
Assistant Director	Pauline Bischoff
Chair	Cameron Carre

## Agenda

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

## Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (For-Against-Abstain)
UNHCR/1/1	Protecting Refugees from Human Trafficking	Adopted without a vote
UNHCR/1/2	Protecting Refugees from Human Trafficking	50-4-11
UNHCR/1/3	Protecting Refugees from Human Trafficking	39-11-15
UNHCR/1/4	Protecting Refugees from Human Trafficking	47-8-10
UNHCR/1/5	Protecting Refugees from Human Trafficking	Adopted without a vote
UNHCR/1/6	Protecting Refugees from Human Trafficking	50-4-11

## Summary Report

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

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

The session was attended by representatives of 64 Member States.

On Monday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, II, beginning discussion on the topic of "Protecting Refugees from Human Trafficking". By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of eight proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, including data collection and monitoring, education, employment for refugees, law enforcement and prosecution, and emergency responses. The atmosphere in the committee was one of eager collaboration and diplomacy, and delegates were motivated to address and discuss the issue at hand. By the end of the session on Wednesday night, the committee had seven papers. By Thursday morning, two of these working groups merged papers.

On Thursday, six draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, three of which had amendments. The committee adopted six resolutions following voting procedure, two of which received unanimous support by the body. Throughout the conference, delegates worked under a shared goal of consensus and were committed to finding solutions to protecting refugees from human trafficking.



**Code:** UNHCR/1/1

**Committee:** United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

**Topic:** Protecting Refugees from Human Trafficking

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*The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

*Noting* the inviolable human rights of all as outlined in Article 3 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948), which guarantees each person the right to life, liberty, and security,

*Inspired by* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) *Guidelines on the Application of Article 1A(2) of The Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees* (1951) and *Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees to Victims of Trafficking and Persons at Risk of Being Trafficked* (1967),

*Deeply pleased by* the *Handbook on Procedures and Criteria for Determining Refugee Status under the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees to Victims of Trafficking and Persons at Risk of Being Trafficked* and the Member States that follow its recommendations,

*Reaffirming* Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 8 (decent work and economic growth), specifically target 8.7, which advocates for the eradication of forced labor, modern slavery, human trafficking, and child labor by 2025,

*Recalling* SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals) for cooperation between regions and within the United Nations,

*Drawing attention to* the need of identifying new human trafficking hotspots such as borders, airports, high traffic areas, rural areas, indigenous reservoirs, and deserts,

*Emphasizing* the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to identify root causes of human trafficking,

*Deeply concerned by* the statistic obtained from the UNODC *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons* (2020), according to which trafficking for organ removal constituted 1% of all forms of trafficking in people,

*Recognizing* that the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, “Especially Women and Children (2000)” emphasizes that the removal of organs can be the end goal of trafficking,

*Supporting* the work of the Refugee Fund to Save Lives with UNHCR and Member States and its cooperation with procedures and programs,

*Recognizing* the work of the Welcome to Brazil Program that simplified refugee registration for Venezuelans, which helped to decrease rates of human trafficking by providing refugees with increased access to the services necessary to secure safety and increase self-reliance of refugees,

*Directing attention to* the legal pathways for refugees to access a country where they can live in peace, freedom, and safety, which is especially relevant after COVID-19, a period that allowed for fewer opportunities to legally exit and enter nations, which led to a rise in the use of people-smugglers,

*Deeply concerned with* the exacerbated root causes of human trafficking, and heightened risks to trafficking and exploitation as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, specifically economic and societal inequalities,

*Appreciating* the work of World Health Organization (WHO) with health directed operations, and recognizes the importance of training about medical operations in high-risk situations,

*Highlighting* the work of the international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) Anti-Trafficking International (ATI) and Health, Education, Advocacy, Linkage Trafficking (HEAL Trafficking) on educating healthcare practitioners on the recognition and support of human trafficking victims,

*Reminding* that up to 80% of victims of human trafficking visit health care institutions while still in captivity, which creates the opportunity for health practitioners to free them from their abusers,

*Acknowledging* the work of the International Organization of Migration (IOM) in cooperation with the UNHCR and the Task Team on Anti-Trafficking Global Protection Cluster, which provides guidelines and suggestions to Member States,

*Drawing attention to* the work of the Regenerated Freirean Literacy through Empowerment and Community Techniques (REFLECT) project, an effort committed to by 193 United Nations (UN) Member States, for their efforts to develop a formal economic model to calculate the cost of ending of human trafficking within refugees,

*Comprehending* the extent of the work of the United Way Center to Combat Human Trafficking who have trained more than 400 staffers from over 160 agencies on how they can assist trafficking survivors from first contact to successful resolution, whilst also assisting in many other ways to combat human trafficking,

*Recognizing* the founding organizations of the REFLECT project, the UN International Labour Organization (ILO) and the United Way,

*Admiring* the mission of empowerment, solidarity, and advocacy of the International Movement against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR), and considering xenophobia, and discrimination as a barrier to integration into society,

*Understanding* that xenophobia negatively influences the prevalence of opportunities for refugees in host countries and increases the likelihood for refugees to be subject to forced labor and dehumanizing practices,

*Inspired by* the work of UNHCR Regional Office for Southern Africa (ROSA) in its efforts to mitigate xenophobia in Southern Africa through the implementation of peace education, refugee self-reliance, radio stations, and promotion of social cohesion,

*Commending* UNHCR's and World Food Programme's (WFP) *Joint Strategy for Enhancing Self-Reliance in Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Refugee Situations*, as refugee and migrant women are most likely to face food insecurity if agricultural practices are unsustainable and thus more likely to fall into human trafficking due to irregular income,

*Bearing in mind* that refugees and migrants from rural areas are at greater risk of human trafficking, especially women working in the informal sector, especially acknowledging that in Latin America, 58 million women live in rural areas, however, only 5% have access to technical assistance,

*Confirming* the commitment on protecting refugees from human trafficking,

1. *Endorses* Member States to follow the *Joint Framework on Developing Standard Operating Procedures for the Identification and Protection of Victims of Trafficking* from the UNHCR and IOM, and suggests including investigations upon new human trafficking hotspots in a period of 12 months in order to keep the flow of information;
2. *Kindly encourages* Member States to work in upcoming human trafficking areas by:
  - a. Working with the Refugee Fund to Save Lives for any procedure that might need funding assistance;
  - b. Initiating a database between regions that share borders to allow feedback about the new regional hotspots, so that Member States can work on new strategies to combat human trafficking by:
    - i. Being more culturally sensitive;
    - ii. Receiving accurate information within Member States;
  - c. Working with the Task Team on Anti-Trafficking Global Protection Cluster in creating durable solutions for the new high risk areas;
  - d. Prioritizing regional hotspots by monitoring and giving resources to help human trafficking as identified in the investigations;
  - e. Advocating for regional cooperation that goes beyond the common forms of human trafficking, such as organ trafficking;
3. *Calls upon* Member States to keep providing safety measures and housing in previous first-contact-spots, mostly located in rural areas, following the *Handbook on Procedures and Criteria for Determining Refugee Status under the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees*, and to also provide the same safety measurements for the new hotspots found in future investigations;
4. *Further encourages* Member States to provide information and opportunities for new refugees entering their territory in order to move to safer and more urbanized areas if needed by:
  - a. Specifically working closely with women, children, and indigenous populations;
  - b. Providing legal assistance and capacity-building programs relating to the recovery of land and property for those who decide to return to their home country;
5. *Advises* Member States to mirror the UNHCR Collaboration in Sudan to address human trafficking by:
  - a. Developing a joint multi-stakeholder and government strategy to address smuggling of persons and human trafficking at the national level;
  - b. Calling upon Member States to implement or continue similar programs within their borders;
6. *Encourages* Member States to coordinate with UN agencies, such as the IOM, UNODC, and UNHCR, as well as regional and national partners to develop targeted initiatives by:

- a. Prioritizing national gaps in available protection services, notably in shelter, access to justice, identification of survivors, and the provision of responses to gender-based violence, trafficking, and for the unaccompanied and separated children;
  - b. Providing those especially at risk of trafficking international protection;
7. *Highly recommends* Member States to work with NGOs to help combat human trafficking of refugees by:
  - a. Encouraging Member States to work with United Way Center to Combat Human Trafficking within their ideals and availability;
  - b. Encouraging Member States to commit to projects like REFLECT to support the work of NGOs that are associated with the UN;
8. *Encourages* WHO to create online formations to include educational material on human trafficking for health students, in continuity with the work already done by different international NGOs, such as ATI and HEAL Trafficking, and with the financial and logistical help of the Member States, so in the future, Member States and their educational boards can incorporate these formations amongst their own health students' curriculum through:
  - a. Documentaries on human trafficking, including sections that emphasize the high vulnerability of refugees;
  - b. Readings on the signs and symptoms that could highlight a victim from human trafficking during consults, presented as clinical vignettes;
  - c. Readings on the medical take in charge of such patients, including sections that should focus on the appropriate regional resources to refer them to and the importance of using the services of a certified translator in the hospitals to have a better understanding of their refugee patients, especially in a possible situation of abuse;
9. *Suggests* Member States collaborate with IMADR to reduce xenophobia, and reinforce the importance of including refugees in host societies to ensure they have access to the support necessary for stability and security and do not become isolated by:
  - a. Increasing awareness of the economic and cultural benefits refugees offer in host countries, which mitigates the xenophobic treatment of refugees;
  - b. Increasing career opportunities for refugees through job programs focused specifically on refugee independence;
10. *Recommends* Member States to continue working with UNHCR and WFP to achieve the *Joint Strategy for Enhancing Self-Reliance in Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Refugee Situations*, focusing on improving women's agricultural livelihoods, as food insecurity increases women's risk of human trafficking, by:
  - a. Empowering women refugees and migrants with the adequate knowledge on sustainable farming, such as new plant breeding techniques, to increase yields in rural areas, in turn improving food security;

- b. Partnering with humanitarian actors and social workers in community regions to ensure that women refugees are emotionally supported in making decisions about the land in which they work to reduce their risk of forced labor;
- c. Providing training on low-emission practices such as soil carbon storage which mitigates climate change related risks as those affected by climate change are susceptible to becoming victims of human trafficking;
- d. Calling upon Member States to assess the effectiveness of the strategy in the most vulnerable regions every 12 months and will be gradually phased out as self-reliance increases.





**Code:** UNHCR/1/2

**Committee:** United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

**Topic:** Protecting Refugees from Human Trafficking

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*The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

*Acknowledging* that refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are highly vulnerable to trafficking and exploitation for forced labor in their search for safety,

*Concerned* by the potential future implications on foreign policy caused by the absence of labor protection mechanisms for internationally displaced citizens of Member States,

*Fully cognizant* of the need to expand education to refugees primarily regarding the fight against all forms of sexual exploitation of children nationally and internationally,

*Concerned by the Global Report of Trafficking in Persons (2022)* which reported that more than 47% of all refugees are victims to human trafficking,

*Firmly convinced* by the implementation of the work done by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as A21 and their goal to align target content with education standards that engage students in the classroom to understand, recognize, and respond to the threat of human trafficking,

*Emphasizing* the need for Member States to develop designated anti-trafficking units to protect potential and current refugee victims, and prosecute criminals of human trafficking,

*Confirming* the global desire to find low cost, high impact solutions to the issues at hand that are effective in alleviating the pressure placed on refugees when it comes to human trafficking while remaining aware of the financial burdens many Member States face,

*Viewing with great appreciation* the Global Apparel Guidelines initially introduced to create consistent United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) branding as well as the UNHCR Refugee Shop,

*Reemphasizing* the need for citizen identification in countries addressed by the #IBelong campaign,

*Stresses* its desire to aid refugees with legal protection in hopes of preventing human trafficking and reaffirming the importance of legitimate and transparent court systems, as well as consistent procedures and rulings,

*Recognizing* the importance of the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-SWAP) framework in strengthening accountability and enhancing results-based management in all sectors of society,

*Emphasizing* the role of NGOs, private and public partnerships (PPP), and relevant stakeholders in mitigating and eliminating risks of human trafficking,

*Noting with concern* the growing need for effective action from legal systems on a national and international basis in combating the ever-evolving organizations responsible for human trafficking,

*Aware* of the negative effects that fragmentation of information has on the international community's capacity to fight human trafficking,

*Highlighting* the need to provide representation to vulnerable populations, especially children, to work towards the goal of refugee reunification through collaborative programs between NGOs and Member States court programs,

*Concerned* about the lack of accessible resources provided to refugees and victims of human trafficking to ensure their prosperity,

*Recognizing* the National Referral Mechanism (NRM), an existing framework designed to identify and protect refugees for both law enforcement and society as a whole,

*Recalling* the collaboration of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) with inter-agencies including the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and other bodies of the United Nations (UN), such as the Security Council,

*Appreciating* the effectiveness of the *Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court* (1997) when combating criminal organizations and individuals on an international scale,

*Noting* the UN Office on Drugs and Crime's (UNODC) Transforming Alerts into Criminal Justice Responses to Combat Trafficking in Persons (Track4TIP) program and its use in fighting human trafficking in South America,

*Taking note* of the importance of the collaboration among states, NGOs, International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the World Bank in providing microcredit loans and conditional cash transfers in hopes to benefit borrowers and continue a sustainable economy,

*Recognizing* the continuous cycle of growth and sustainability and the importance of financing vulnerable communities through organizations such as the Global Micro Lending initiative (GMLI),

*Recalling* all the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, including resolution 1208 (1998) regarding the rehabilitation of refugees,

*Emphasizing* Security Council resolution 2652 (2022), which protects refugees across the Libyan coast from trafficking, calls for the monitoring of rescue fleet at sea, and condemns those who fail to provide ample protections for refugees,

*Taking note* of relevant resolutions put forward by the General Assembly regarding established international committees focusing on drug trafficking and crime components, including resolution 55/25, "United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime" and resolution 70/1 "Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development",

*Recognizing* Article 1 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, which emphasizes the role of the UN as a protector of all people from human rights abuses that is responsible for defending the equal rights and self-determination of people,

*Emphasizing* the need for refugees to be able to practice their rights as outlined by *The United Nations Declaration of Human Rights* (1948) (UDHR) Article 3 and Article 4,

*Emphasizing* Article 14 of UDHR, which emphasizes the right of all people to seek and enjoy asylum and protection from persecution or abuse in other countries,

*Recalling* Article 1 of the *Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees* (1951), stating the definition of "refugees",

*Acknowledging* the *International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights* (ICESCR) (1966), and the *Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees* (1967), and outlining the importance refugees' lives, as well as protecting them,

*Further recalling the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) (1981) to ensure the respect and the protection of the rights of women,*

*Deeply concerned with the lack of protection geared towards helping children in human trafficking systems considering the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC),*

*Following the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (Palermo Protocol) (2000), which was created to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, to protect and assist victims, and to promote cooperation amongst state parties, specifically Article 11 which requires states to strengthen border controls to prevent and detect trafficking in persons,*

*Utilizing the Palermo Protocol to ensure that human traffickers are being held accountable and promoting measures regarding human trafficking prevention,*

*Conscious of the need to build unto the framework established by the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) in 2000,*

*Guided by the Review of UNHCR's Efforts to prevent and respond to Human Trafficking of September 2008,*

*Calling attention to General Assembly resolution 70/1 "Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" particularly highlighting Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 (gender equality), and SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), which promotes decent employment and economic growth,*

*Further acknowledging SDG 10 (reducing inequalities), SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions) and the need to eliminate human trafficking to achieve these goals,*

*Cognizant of the Uganda Country Refugee Response Plan (UCRRP), which provided an educational framework covering the period 2022-2025 and included detailed planning for 2022-2023,*

*Understanding the current discrepancy between domestic, regional, and international policies regarding human trafficking and their implementation,*

*Utilizing World Health Organization (WHO) to guarantee the proper treatment for victims who suffered with trauma or mental health issues due to human trafficking,*

1. *Proposes the implementation of a UN program offering guidance to nationalized news media outlets such as those working in radio, print, and social media in terms of creating campaigns that educate citizens globally, government officials, law enforcement, and healthcare personnel about the dangers and signs of human trafficking, as well as informing them about steps to take following a suspected case of human trafficking, which would;*
  - a. *Focus on two key areas, prevention of human trafficking, and offering knowledge and legal advice to those who know victims of human trafficking, which would allow national print, audio, visual, and social media to:*
    - i. *Center on both preventative measures to take in areas with concentrated with human trafficking, and identifiers to look for in a possible victim, such as malnourishment or unauthorized immigration status;*
    - ii. *Provide family members or friends of presumed victims of human trafficking with information surrounding the services they can receive and the legal avenues they can embark on;*

- b. Place a significant emphasis on stimulating Member States economies through jobs the program would create, for example in the marketing, art, social media, analytics, and research fields;
2. *Recommends* setting institutional goals including transnational communication of data regarding demographics on human trafficking, and continuing collaboration with amenities that improve legal protection of refugees by:
  - a. Creating an optional database for amenable countries to increase reporting and communication on statistics between countries, heightening accuracy of reports on refugee demographics that facilitate the creation of successful and accurate methods of solutions, by including factors increasing vulnerability to human trafficking such as regional trafficking-hotspots, borders, ports, shores, and rural vulnerable areas additionally to specific social identifiers including but not limited to gender, sexuality, race, and age;
  - b. Continuing the body's past collaboration with the work of the European Union to support the reception and registration of 60,000 refugees in transit centers prior to relocation to the reception settlements where they can have access to protection and national services, for which the European Union have contributed 1.5 million euros already;
3. *Calls for* collaboration with different stakeholders and development partners to expand upon the tertiary element of Uganda's Refugee Response plan supporting the UNHCR's 2019 education target of seeing 15% of refugee women and men access higher education by 2030 globally;
4. *Specifically places importance* on those who are defined as "disappeared" or as "missing" in its campaigns and publications to:
  - a. Allow families across the globe of those with "disappeared" status to be more aware of the services they are eligible to receive, such as financial support and further focus from law enforcement;
  - b. Provide all those concerned about the effects of human trafficking with reassurance that there are policies in place that can be used to their advantage;
  - c. Tie in with further education in law enforcement and government personal sectors;
5. *Requests* the updating and improvement of technology development for research purposes in trafficking centers, to improve the knowledge for center staff and first line responders, especially as it pertains to:
  - a. Further promoting stronger partnership with the United Nations Commission on Science for Technology Department, for said centers in rural areas, which, due to lessened jurisdiction and surveillance by law enforcement, are particularly subject to human trafficking;
  - b. Fostering partnerships with local agencies, NGOs, technology companies, and higher education programs, to develop technological expertise in trafficking centers in order to advance in investigations;
6. *Encourages* the establishment of an initiative called Operation Paper Trail (OPT) to advocate the restructuring of the online display of documentation and reports of past and current UNHCR actions, programs, etc. on various issues addressed by the committee to educate the

public and staff on their contents thereby additionally aiding to combat the lack of awareness of already existing in- and external UNHCR staff training programs, by:

- a. Structuring project displays on the committee website according to type of publication type meaning there should be a categorization on the website differentiating between reports, resolutions, and guide books;
  - b. Establishing an overview of shifts in general policies and focus areas across the past decades as the committee is constantly improving their approach;
  - c. Presenting the relevant projects on reports and resolutions on the already established UNHCR website in a similar manner as stated above;
  - d. Creating a freely accessible app with algorithms inclusive of a multitude of online publications that would provide free education for the ways in which refugees can seek assistance and resources to fight against human trafficking;
7. *Invites* the creation of a legislative framework known as Justice for All to enable contents to be displayed on the app which would ensure its accessibility for all refugees by:
- a. Enabling the app to be in service to all refugees globally without internet connection to guarantee that no matter the location refugees are in they would be able to seek resources;
  - b. Displaying contents on the app such as information in regard to the locations near refugees where they can find shelter for their survival as well as be safeguarded from traffickers;
  - c. Displaying inclusivity on the app by enabling a system of algorithms that would allow it to include a multitude of languages so that all victims in need of support from trafficking would be able to understand the contents of the app;
  - d. Inputting an emergency services database on the app that would enable refugee victims of human trafficking to find law enforcement nearby them to ensure their safety;
8. *Initiates* contemplations regarding the expansion of UNHCR Apparel and the UNHCR Refugee Shop through the creation of sustainably manufactured UNHCR labeled products which shall be created by refugees and IDPs to increase funding for UNHCR projects and majorly contribute to education and empowerment of refugees through establishment of dignified work opportunities, by:
- a. Incentivizing industrial partners to invest in mobile business structures to create decent work opportunities for refugees and IDPs;
  - b. Welcoming other Member State's efforts on continuing improvement of the existing programs to educate refugees, IDPs, and individuals vulnerable to human trafficking;
  - c. Focusing on aiding local startups with educational tools and exposure on the UNHCR website, enabling them to act independently on this long-term project initiated as a small-scale project instead of creating a UNHCR based project requiring more financial resources;
  - d. Assigning the task of finance management to a refugee or local living in a less developed country proficient in finance, if viable, or doing so temporarily to a UNHCR

accountant with the objective of handing over the task to a person fitting the criteria mentioned above;

- e. Enforcing that any revenue created serves as income to the employees of the business and reinvesting it into the business itself,
  - f. Establishing that employment criteria place specific emphasis on hiring persons facing displacement or otherwise disadvantaged due to living in a less developed environment;
  - g. Promoting the creation of project and experience-based education tools on the issue of human trafficking;
  - h. Commends all Member States to target content aligned with education standards engaging students in the classroom enabling the understanding, recognition, and responds to the threat of human trafficking;
9. *Promotes* the creation of educational institutions and rehabilitation services to address the social, economic, and cultural needs of affected individuals, such as but not limited to, IDPs and refugees by:
- a. Working with and assisting communities and refugees to provide them with culturally appropriate services, housing services, and mental health services by:
    - i. Implementing therapy education, therapeutic cure such as psychoeducational groups;
    - ii. Applying trauma informed care for refugees and human trafficking victims to recover from their trauma alongside World Health Organization to form a program;
  - b. Strengthening the formation of healthcare workers so they can recognize situations of possible human trafficking more quickly and know the exact resources and take charge to extract victims from the cycle of violence whilst:
    - i. Ensuring hospitals are well equipped with translators that are trained in supporting trafficking victims and are able to assist doctors in the identification of victims and support in their treatment;
    - ii. Providing mental health services for refugees who had suffered gender-based discrimination;
  - c. Encouraging Member States to integrate a more inclusive approach in removing stigma, regressive stereotypes, and cultural barriers among trafficked victims in the educational and rehabilitation sector such as but not limited to:
    - i. Integrating a cross-agency collaboration among educational sectors by the UNHCR's Global Education Strategy framework in Member States' national development program;
    - ii. Further encouraging cooperation among PPPs, civil societies, academic institutions, and relevant stakeholders to promote gender equality and mainstreaming programs focused on gender equality and removing stigma against trafficked refugees;

10. *Further encourages* Member States to expand the UN-SWAP to be integrated in national program development by:
  - a. Encouraging the creation of an affirmative action program allowing the representation of minorities, refugees, and underrepresented groups in the employment within the educational sector;
  - b. Integrating the existing monitoring and evaluation system set by the UN Resident Development and Coordinator system which oversees operational activities at a national level;
11. *Suggests* Member States to bear in mind Security Council resolution 2652 (2022), for the protection of refugees off the Libyan coast and to support and aid NGOs such as Sea Watch, which oversee rescuing refugees at sea by:
  - a. Sharing technologies with NGOs to help them monitor refugee movements more effectively, especially until a state-led mechanism is fully established, such as:
    - i. Aircraft and vessels for use in the central Mediterranean and other areas as needed, likely to be provided by IGOs;
    - ii. Radars and other identification and tracking technologies to track the location of ships and boats at sea;
  - b. Holding accountable private companies and individuals involved in the abuses of refugees off the coast of Libya that aided the coastguard agency, European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex), with technologies and ships to find refugees at sea before they could reach NGO ships to later seek asylum in different countries across Europe;
12. *Endorses* the need to address the role of poverty in exacerbating the risk of refugee trafficking by:
  - a. Assisting refugees in finding decent work and creating programs to provide people with in-demand skills by:
    - i. Providing access to higher education or trade schools by suggesting that Member States create programs such as scholarships to make education easier to access and ensuring the safety and inclusion of refugees in the learning space;
    - ii. Requesting Member States ensure that employers are providing refugees decent work and safe working conditions and investigating reports to the contrary;
    - iii. Encouraging Member States fill existing workforce needs with refugees with the assistance of civil society organizations dedicated to job assistance;
  - b. Requesting that civil society organizations and Member States create programs to introduce refugees into the local culture through language, customs, and more;
13. *Calls upon* local communities to support and welcome refugees directly into the community, and to skillfully deploy resources to support their integration into society;

14. *Encourages* relief organizations to support front-line cities that bear the brunt of migration, and to assist in the speedy housing of the refugees with the primary focus being on placing them directly into communities instead of refugee camps;
15. *Requests* that local authorities train first responders on the National Referral Mechanism framework to adequately employ this protocol on how to identify and respond to potential cases of human trafficking;
16. *Recommends* the expansion of the UNODC Track4TIP program that further establishes a 24-hour Member State-funded hotline system across all Member States, and recommends the hotline to:
  - a. Maintain statistics on trafficking-related crimes and results of investigations in order to contribute to tracking efforts and expand access to collecting information about human trafficking crimes;
  - b. Create local offices in each Member State that contribute to the effectiveness of the hotline;
17. *Suggests* the creation of Community Support Hubs in Member States to facilitate trauma-informed clinical interventions in collaboration with UNODC, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), as well as being informed by the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy, which specifically discusses the vulnerability of women, children, and persons with disabilities;
18. *Further encourages* any work program focused on local economic development to provide safe and adequate employment to prevent vulnerability of being trafficked due to poverty and instability of local governance;
19. *Recommends* Member States to use microcredits and microfinancing in collaboration with the GMLI providing low-interest to no-interest loans through:
  - a. Microcredit loans that would allow for refugees to use the money as an opportunity to grow businesses and allow for them to settle in their new home;
  - b. Expanding the borrower's scope from home-based activities and self-employment to include savings and insurance, microenterprises, and productive employment;
  - c. Assisting in reducing poverty and vulnerabilities in refugee communities;
20. *Encourages* NGOs, IMF, and World Bank to offer urgent relief and social integration for refugees by:
  - a. Facilitating conditional cash transfers of refugees to support them as they are typically socially and culturally isolated and in dire need of support;
  - b. Cooperating with IMF and World Bank to obtain knowledge and information on the nation-states with the highest accumulation of debt to work closely on removing the gap and offering opportunities for individual and institutional growth;
21. *Strengthening* the formation of healthcare workers so they can recognize situations of possible human trafficking quicker and know the exact resources and take charge to extract victims from the cycle of violence by requesting that NGOs dedicated to healthcare access by:



- a. Ensuring there are translators in hospitals that are closer from human trafficking areas to make sure victims are identified well;
  - b. Providing adequate training to all healthcare workers to be able to identify human trafficking victims and respond to the authorities;
22. *Calls* upon Member States to expand their commitment to prior frameworks and increase measures to prevent human trafficking such as:
  - a. Asking Member States who have not yet signed the Palermo Protocol to do so and begin implementing the measures outlined within the protocol as soon as possible;
  - b. Encouraging Member States to ratify the Palermo Protocol established under General Assembly resolution 55/25 (2000);
  - c. Insisting that Member States further fulfill their commitments to founding UN documents such as the UDHR by prioritizing refugee protection and human trafficking persecution;
  - d. Working to establish clearer international guidelines regarding the conviction and punishment of human traffickers;
  - e. Providing additional resources to domestic, regional, and international law enforcement organizations to track and eliminate human trafficking rings;
23. *Suggests* collaboration between NGOs and Member States in regards to preventative measures as well as institutional growth by:
  - a. Increasing the amount of border patrol and improve the checking methods used by border patrollers to help stop trafficking over borders;
  - b. Establishing more law official checkpoint along trafficking hotspots;
  - c. Training of border officials so they can recognize sign and patterns of trafficking;
24. *Encourages* all Member States to foster collaborations with the NGO A21 and implement solutions necessary within their borders that fights against all forms of sexual exploitation nationally and internationally with the objectives of:
  - a. Reaching communities through presentations, human trafficking awareness programs, primary education programs, education curriculum, public awareness campaigns, and an annual day of global awareness;
  - b. Providing holistic aftercare services and facilities in child advocacy;
  - c. Training professionals in industries that are most likely to encounter potential trafficking victims to equip them to identify the warning signs and respond;
  - d. Orchestrating victim identification operations that identify and assist victims of human trafficking in collaborations with local law enforcement;
  - e. Supplying legal assistance by providing legal aid, representation, and support for survivors during legal proceedings, such as the prosecution of their traffickers;
  - f. Restoring victims' livelihoods through aftercare programs, freedom centers, emergency shelters for victims, long-term accommodation, and survivor relocation services;

25. *Proposes* the creation of task forces for national police to facilitate collaborative research by organizing them into communications groups according to regional proximity by:
  - a. Imploring Member States to collaborate on the establishment of concrete, holistic guidelines, and globally coherent databases on documentation of methods of human trafficking-related offenses, training and rescue methods as well as technology to facilitate recognition of crime series and networks;
  - b. Thoroughly identifying victims of human trafficking and trafficking networks;
  - c. Ensuring an accurate determination of IDP status;
  - d. Identifying regional and international trends regarding populations with a heightened risk of trafficking, including migrants, refugees, and internally displaced persons;
26. *Recommends* the use of voluntary resources to combat criminal activity in affected areas to alleviate crime and create more safety for stable societies by:
  - a. Training law enforcement and border patrol for more stability and safe migration;
  - b. Training naval forces to act in a manner similar to "person overboard" situations to save shipwrecked people and react immediately to help supporting and rescuing from heavy Sea and providing health care and shelter by maritime units;
  - c. Using the help of early warning systems to investigate and identify networks of trafficker rings;
27. *Urges* local police departments within all UN Member States to work with separate anti-trafficking units that focus on the prosecution and investigation of human trafficking cases by:
  - a. Acknowledging that each Member State has its own set of policies and rules regarding training its forces, rather than changing singular policies;
  - b. Creating national training forces that specialize in human trafficking and how to deal with the screening and providing manuals on how to monitor suspicious behavior that could be linked to trafficking;
28. *Further recommends* all UN Member States to remember the mandates outlined in the *Statue of the Office of the UNHCR* annual report when implementing constant procedures of prosecution by:
  - a. Emphasizing a discussion regarding goals of Member States in regard to reducing rates of human trafficking;
  - b. Discussing different types of programs that each Member States has implemented to protect human traffic victims;
29. *Further suggests* to the fellow committees and Member States to hold human traffickers accountable for their actions through:
  - a. Continued partnership with UNODC to address relevant stakeholders of human trafficking through consultations and joint ventures such as Trafficking in Persons by:
    - i. Expanding the Global Action Against Trafficking Persons program in Bangladesh, which allows for the inclusion of UNODC as member of Technical Working Group on Countertrafficking to provide relevant stakeholders, who would apply through UNHCR;

- ii. Allowing the exploration of the scope and capacity building of criminal justice actors on an international level under one umbrella through prosecutors, judges, investigators, police, border and coast guards and detective branches of Member States' police;
  - b. Recommending states sign and ratify the Palermo Protocol, supplementing the *United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime*;
  - c. Fostering collaboration and establishing guidelines on legal procedures to create a coherent manner of operation to achieve the objective by:
    - i. Suggesting that courts and tribunals should provide greater protection for refugees that have been victims of human trafficking and exploitation to ensure the safety of the refugees, their identity and assist with their reintegration;
    - ii. Using hybrid courts and ad-hoc tribunals to provide greater protection for victims of human trafficking and recommends that efforts must be made to increase access to justice, resources, and training for judges and legal practitioners;
  - d. Urging other Member States to suspend behavior amplifying risks of human trafficking such as but not limited to:
    - i. Restricting frequent movement on their borders;
    - ii. Creating arms trafficking in conflict zones;
    - iii. Launching armed attacks on other nations;
  - e. Increasing prosecution of high-level offenders;
  - f. Implementing an Anti-Trafficking Unit, and a National Referral Mechanism ensuring accountability and transnational justice for victims;
30. *Urges* all Member States to further enhance their efforts towards the protection and assistance for children suffering from human trafficking through the establishment of the International Child Welfare Act (ICWA), framed after the Norwegian Child Welfare Act;
31. *Ensuring* all children within each Member State, regardless of nationality or citizenship, are lawfully permitted assistance and protection through:
- a. Providing accessible healthcare in accordance with each Member States' capabilities;
  - b. Organizing access to safe housing via adoption, foster care and other methods meant to ensure the safety and best interests of all children;
  - c. Educating children and the general public about human trafficking through educational curriculum, prevention programs, and awareness campaigns;
  - d. Prohibiting the sale of child pornography and child exploitation in any form;
32. *Encourages* the implementation of national legislation in Member States mandating that all unaccompanied children entering Member States be provided a court-appointed temporary guardian that represents the child and exercises custody over the child and the child's property by:

- a. Proposing that Member States' court systems work together with NGOs to provide organization of and funding for the implementation of court-appointed guardianship for unaccompanied children with NGOs offering the organizational basis for the program and the courts mandating whether a child should be accepted into the program;
  - b. Supporting the creation of a suggested set of guidelines by UNHCR in consultation with Member States that nations can amend for specific national needs for how guardians are selected and paired with children that include the areas of education level, background checks, certification, age, and welfare checks;
  - c. Suggesting the creation of a national registry by Member State governments for all unaccompanied children that are entered into the temporary guardian program for the purposes of eventual reunification;
33. *Advocating* for the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs to dedicate legal advisors specifically focused on issues of human trafficking and refugee human rights;
34. *Encourages* all Member States to increase the capacity of court systems globally by:
  - a. Promoting the increase in funding for courts on a national scale specific to individual Member State court systems;
  - b. Asking Member States to make continuous financial contributions to the International Criminal Court and International Court of Justice;
  - c. Sharing evidence, statistics, and information regarding trafficking cases and organizations between Member States and international courts for the purposes of increased efficiency decision-making capabilities;
  - d. Training state and international court personnel, prosecutors, and judges by the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs on the most effective methods of prosecuting alleged human traffickers;
  - e. Ensuring the presumption of innocence until guilt is proven;
35. *Calls upon* Member States to collaborate with NGOs that work alongside the UN to facilitate free legal services to refugees, such as providing security during legal proceedings and assisting victims who have been coerced to commit crimes as a direct consequence of their exploitation;
36. *Urges* Member States to support the creation of state-led and regionally-based mechanisms, in agreement with the UDHR, which emphasizes the right of all people to seek asylum and have life, liberty, and justice, and have the capacity to rescue refugees at sea off global coastlines which would consist of policies that include:
  - a. Supporting NGOs for sea rescues to ensure the protection of the human rights of refugees;
  - b. Leaving rescue operations of refugees out of the mandate of the Frontex agency where applicable;
  - c. Regional and national laws to take charge of rescue operations at sea for a greater legal accountability than what exists through the limited rescue operations of NGOs;

- d. Requesting assistance from regional blocs in heavily affected areas to assist in funding and coordinating this mechanism;
- e. Recommending the establishment of safe and legal overland routes for refugees in cooperation with member states experiencing high refugee flows;
- f. Annual periodical reviews every six months from the United Nations secretariat or secretary general and relevant NGOs regarding this mechanism.



**Code:** UNHCR/1/3

**Committee:** United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

**Topic:** Protecting Refugees from Human Trafficking

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*The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

*Committing to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015),*

*Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), particularly Article 5, which states that no one shall be subjected to torture, inhumane, degrading treatment or punishment, and Article 4, which states that no one shall be held in slavery or servitude, as reiterated in the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (2016),*

*Keeping in mind the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951) and the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees (1967) that recognize the fundamental rights of refugees worldwide,*

*Fully aware that not all Member States have signed the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951), which defines the term “refugee” and the legal obligations of Member States to protect refugees, due to concerns of autonomy, sovereignty, and the limited resources of developing Member States,*

*Noting with concern that according to the International Labour Organization (ILO), an estimated 27.6 million people were actively being trafficked globally as of 2021,*

*Deeply conscious that the protection of victims of human trafficking is a critical and complex matter, however, long-term support for all current refugee assistance should be expected as refugee camps are not long-term solutions to forced displacement,*

*Highlighting the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) News App that exists to provide information concerning assistance and solutions for refugees and internally displaced persons,*

*Recalling General Assembly resolution 55/25 on “The United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime” which calls for the cooperation and participation of Member States to find countermeasures against transnational organized crime that incorporates human trafficking,*

*Recognizing the importance of education on human trafficking, through the creation of brochures or manuals, giving tools to Member States to combat human trafficking,*

*Recalling the initiative by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Bangladeshi government to include issues of human trafficking in Bangladesh’s primary education curriculum,*

*Commending the work of Poland’s National Information and Consultation Centre, which aids in the identification of victims of human trafficking, intervention, preventative counseling, education consultancy for institutions and organizations, and provides specialist shelters for victims of human trafficking,*

*Observing the work of the Armenian National Referral Mechanism which aids in providing shelter, medical care, and necessary legal assistance to refugees,*

*Taking into account* the work of the Black Sea Regional Cooperation and Mission Armenia in promoting regional initiatives that would streamline processes for refugees to acquire housing, employment, and mental and/or physical health services,

*Affirming* the collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund Activities (UNFPA) to contribute to the funding of educational opportunities when educating victims of human trafficking on their rights and entitlements,

*Acknowledging* the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children* (2000) as it pertains to assisting Member States with the creation of laws, anti-trafficking strategies, and the resources to implement these strategies,

*Keeping in mind* Thailand's National Screening Mechanism which identifies refugees, granting them protections that would otherwise be considered illegal migrants,

*Recognizing* that refugees, especially women and children, are at a significantly greater risk of becoming victims of human trafficking, due to their unique vulnerability to homelessness and unemployment,

*Noting with approval* the extensive work conducted by the Armenian Anti-Trafficking Unit (ATU) which aims to conduct initial investigations and to work in close collaboration with the Investigative Committee (IC) by referring cases of human trafficking,

*Cognizant* of the fact that developing Member States may not have the resources necessary to fully fund domestic and international programs to help refugees,

*Noting with satisfaction* the work of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in enhancing mutual respect and cooperation among Member States, as well as, providing necessary aid and educational materials to individuals and governments,

*Recognizing* that the issue of human trafficking is a mutually shared burden by all states and as such must be addressed by cooperation between Member States and non-state actors,

*Commending* the Alliance for Justice for their work in providing services to victims of human trafficking,

*Reflecting upon* the multitude of services provided by the creation of the National Assistance Trust Fund for Assisting Victims of Trafficking,

*Acknowledges* the long history of refugees and migrants within the international community highlighting Sustainable Developments Goal (SDG) 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 5 (gender equality), and SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth),

*Further highlighting* SDG target 16.1, aiming to significantly reduce all forms of violence and SDG target 16.2 which aims to end abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and all forms of torture and violence against women,

1. *Suggests* that Member States that are not signatory States to the *Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees* (1951), implement similar measures to Thailand's National Screening Mechanism, creating a protected persons status for those who would otherwise be considered illegal migrants, who are prone to becoming victims of human trafficking, keeping in mind the sovereignty of Member States;

2. *Recommends* that Member States adopt preventative measures to reduce refugees' vulnerability to human trafficking, such as:
  - a. Programs to assist refugees in seeking employment opportunities developed through Member States' domestic initiatives;
  - b. Adequate housing and hotels serving as housing supplements for refugee families;
  - c. Providing primary and secondary education to refugees through public schooling, state-funded private schools, or regional NGOs;
  - d. Providing any Member States which do not have the resources to implement the aforementioned provisions with funding from the UNHCR;
3. *Encourages* Member States to increase their voluntary contributions, by upgrading the UNHCR News App to inform refugees of trafficking hotspots, permitting intervention and detection, and informing the general public of dangerous areas by:
  - a. Equipping refugees with the knowledge and resources to achieve stability via information on education, healthcare insurance, housing, employment, or legal services;
  - b. Creating better tools to improve information and prevention in order to simplify the process and help refugees;
  - c. Allowing translation into all official United Nations languages;
4. *Strongly encourages* Member States to develop national awareness campaigns, by adapting and publicizing educational tools on human trafficking based on UNHCR's pre-existing educational content, such as televised advertisements or brochures, in order to:
  - a. Instruct the public on how to recognize the signs of a person being trafficked;
  - b. Alert the proper national authorities and offer immediate help to the victims;
  - c. Redirect the victims of human trafficking to the proper resources, such as NGOs providing shelter, employment, and food aid;
5. *Invites* Member States, with the help of the pre-existing UNHCR teaching material and the IOM, to develop curriculum-integrated school programs providing information on refugees and human trafficking that would allow students to use their knowledge to recognize the signs of human trafficking and alert the proper authorities;
6. *Encourages* the expansion of UNHCR to include an additional sub-agency that integrates the operations of Poland's National Information and Consultation Centre for victims of trafficking in persons and the Armenian ATU through:
  - a. Setting in place an informational program for all Member States on the risks and effects of human trafficking, and how to investigate and convict human traffickers;
  - b. Setting an international standard to which Member States' border guards should be educated when it comes to human trafficking, ensuring that border guards are aware of the warning signs of human trafficking and how to specifically pay attention to minors without parents or guardians who are especially at risk of human trafficking;



- c. Deciding upon and implementing an international standard educating first responders and first-line healthcare workers on how to spot victims of human trafficking;
- 7. *Calls upon* Member States to cooperate with NGOs, such as the Alliance for Justice, to provide services to substantially more victims of human trafficking via:
  - a. Dispersing more funds from the National Assistance Trust Fund for Assisting Victims of Trafficking in order to provide victim protection services and support an NGO-owned shelter;
  - b. Implementing services, provided by regional NGOs, for victims who wish to participate in the criminal justice process, such as the opportunity to provide written testimonies;
  - c. Training to judicial officials, immigration agents, border patrol, healthcare professionals, and police officers to detect and respond to human trafficking practices through seminars, learning modules, and sensitivity training;
  - d. Embedding resilience-building programs in curriculums for human trafficking victims, such as the Human Trafficking Healing and Resiliency Program, for women and children, focusing on trauma and violence-informed care through community-based organizations;
- 8. *Invites* the adoption in all regions of operations similar to Armenia's National Referral Mechanism in order to provide a number of services to refugees who have experienced human trafficking, such as:
  - a. Housing and employment, with assistance being provided through:
    - i. Regional NGOs, providing assistance in funding domestic and regional initiatives for the housing and employment of refugees;
    - ii. Domestic initiatives, providing assistance in formulating infrastructure for housing and promoting existing programs for the housing and employment of refugees;
    - iii. UNHCR, providing assistance in the formulation of best practices on this topic;
  - b. Medical and mental healthcare, with assistance being provided through:
    - i. National e-health systems, assistance would be provided in the form of giving refugees access to adequate low-cost or free healthcare;
    - ii. WHO, with assistance provided in the form of funding or aiding Member States in the formation of programs on the domestic or regional level;
- 9. *Further invites* Member States to form alternate solutions to refugee camps that align with the principles and values of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) (2018), such as:
  - a. Providing refugees with the ability to voluntarily repatriate to their home country when deemed safe through the resources of domestic regional NGOs;
  - b. Developing policies with NGOs and the private sector to help assist refugees in local integration;

- c. Aiding refugees by providing options for voluntary resettlement to a third country through the UNHCR's relationships with Member States' governments;
- 10. *Calls upon* Member States to create centers, such as Health, Education, Advocacy and Linkage Trafficking (H.E.A.L. Trafficking), as appropriate, which are facilitated and funded by UNHCR and focus on physical and psychological care to further provide educational resources and health services in countries with high levels of refugees, to promote advocacy and awareness to those more vulnerable to human trafficking;
- 11. *Further recommends* aid to strengthen interactions by working with NGOs to facilitate support for refugees by:
  - a. Providing extended outreach with the support of larger Member States to further provide resources to developing Member States by:
    - i. Encouraging developed Member States to help financially support developing Member States;
    - ii. Utilizing needs-based support for developing Member States to further exercise advocacy and unity between Member States;
  - b. Connecting refugees with support and educational resources to mitigate human trafficking (H.E.A.L. Trafficking) through:
    - i. Encouraging Member States to provide education and incentives with affiliated NGOs to facilitate support for refugees;
    - ii. Urging Member States to encourage a number of promotions or campaigns for NGOs to facilitate exchanges between refugees and NGOs.



**Code:** UNHCR/1/4

**Committee:** The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

**Topic:** Protecting Refugees from Human Trafficking

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*The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

*Reiterating* Article 3 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948) that “everyone has the right to life, liberty, and security of person”,

*Fully aware* of the *Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees*’ (1951) principles to guarantee refugee’s right to life and freedom as well as the respect and protection,

*Reaffirming* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees’ (UNHCR) role in mitigating the human trafficking crisis through promoting the rehabilitation of trafficked victims,

*Convinced* that the efficiency of the Refugee Status Determination process is directly related to human trafficking rates among refugees according to the UNHCR,

*Emphasizing* General Assembly resolution 76/186 on “Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons”, adopted in 2017, to coordinate the fight against human trafficking,

*Acknowledging* the international definition of trafficking established in Article 3 of the *United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime* (2000), that national legislatures abide by to ensure that human traffickers are accordingly prosecuted specifically for the crime of human trafficking,

*Concerned* by the vulnerability of refugees to be trafficked as they cross international borders to find safety and security from war and natural disasters,

*Acknowledging* the role of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) in ameliorating the status of refugees by ceasing trans-national trafficking operations,

*Recognizing* the shortcomings within the prosecution of human trafficking syndicates,

*Reemphasizing* the importance of developing a data collection system to detect trafficking hotspots,

*Asserting* the importance of transnational cooperation at the borders of neighboring countries,

*Acknowledging* the need to maintain partnerships with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the International Labour Organization (ILO) when it comes to prevention regarding awareness campaigns,

*Aware* that the World Health Organization (WHO) notes that rural and unchosen assigned resettlement can lead to isolation, de facto forced assimilation, and cause a damping effect on the reporting of suspected trafficking among low-connection communities,

*Urging* other bodies of the United Nations (UN), especially the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to continue to assist Member States subjected to mass poverty,

*Observing* the disparity in power and resources between developing countries and developed countries in combating this issue,

*Noting with concern* the vulnerability of persons who have been trafficked, and that revictimization is a possibility without support,

1. *Proposes* the mitigation of human trafficking of refugees through data collection, prosecution, and victim-centered care;
2. *Considers* utilizing the existing partnership between INTERPOL and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to include UNHCR so that the data on drug trafficking hotspots can be shared, as drug trafficking also coincides with human trafficking, which will:
  - a. Facilitate the stratification of the demographics and backgrounds of trafficked persons;
  - b. Direct attention to the lack of self-identification specifically of men and boys in forced labor situations, and more increasingly in sex trafficking;
3. *Suggests* a continuation of the partnership of IOM and UNHCR with the Joint Framework on Developing Standard Operating Procedures for the Identification and Protection of Victims of Trafficking to oversee a project on improving data collection practices, data standards, and the technologies needed to facilitate such processes including:
  - a. Concentrating on problems commonly involved with trafficking data collection, including inconsistent screening, a lack of service coordination, data standards and formats that are incompatible;
  - b. Implementing tools to quickly discover data problems, and most importantly a way to ensure security when collecting, analyzing, and sharing data for the benefit of all Member States;
4. *Encourages* Member States to amend Article 16 of the *Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees* (1951) to provide fair, just, and legal representation to refugees through the Department of International Protection;
5. *Urges* Member States to increase prosecution of high-level members of human trafficking syndicates, which can be achieved by:
  - a. Increasing data collection of human trafficking syndicates through employing law enforcement training focused on detecting signs of human trafficking;
  - b. Promoting victim cooperation, and victim reports from refugees who have been subjected to human trafficking;
6. *Advocates* for an increase in the efficiency of the refugee registration process, specifically in regard to accepting refugees on a *prima facie* basis when applicable, by:
  - a. Accepting refugees into host countries more efficiently to lower the risk of human trafficking;
  - b. Granting refugees access to the systems necessary for societal integration, independence, and decreased possibility of revictimization;
  - c. Imploring Member States to strongly commit to resettling refugees in urban areas, within their cultural communities, or in the locales of their choosing to the fullest extent possible;

7. *Urges* Member States to adopt Article 3 of the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime*, regarding people under legal age, in order to provide fair legal representation and prosecution by:
  - a. Defining the age gap for work travel consent of minors, meaning those under the age of 18 who engage in a commercial sex act, regardless of force, fraud, or coercion, to be trialed under human trafficking laws following Article 1.1 of IOM Constitution that states to provide migration services such as medical examinations, placement, advisory services on migration;
  - b. Acknowledging the necessity to work towards recognizing functional registration given to asylum seekers and refugees, who lack proper identity and nationality proof, within existing civil registration systems through:
    - i. Inclusive, joined-up registration workshops such as the Centre of Excellence for Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) Systems with the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and UNHCR;
    - ii. Opting for inclusive registration systems that integrate host and refugee populations, in which a study on exchanging information between functional and foundational registration can take place;
    - iii. The development and dissemination of recommendations for civil registration in which guidelines on identity management in humanitarian contexts lean towards emergency consultations;
  - c. Working alongside World Vision to provide services mirroring the Catch-Up Programme and UNICEF to assist those under the legal age in prosecution cases;
8. *Supports* the Training Law Enforcement Officers to Fight Migrant Smuggling Plan for Member States, working in tandem with UNODC in order to educate police officers and coast guards on human trafficking, allowing for quicker and more effective action by government workers by:
  - a. Educating police and coast guard officers on national legislative frameworks of the host country and neighboring countries through a series of capacity-building workshops mirroring that of the workshop by the Global Programme Against the Smuggling of Migrants with the Moroccan Government explaining how human traffickers can be prosecuted;
  - b. Emphasizing the conditions under which refugees are most vulnerable to human trafficking;
  - c. Educating frontline workers on developing a wider variety of media in their offices to ensure inclusivity of all persons to understand trafficking schemes by:
    - i. Utilizing a broader spectrum of media such as podcasts and videos which allows refugees who may not be literate to process necessary information;
    - ii. Providing brochures in high-traffic areas within the offices of frontline workers such as police, firefighters, paramedics, hospital workers, military, and flight workers;
  - d. Considering a framework similar to the Brazilian Anti-Trafficking Action Plan for investigation, prosecution, and conviction in cases of sex trafficking by:

- i. Allowing Member States to have their own choice in implementing the action plan within their territories;
  - ii. Granting Member States the right to punish sex traffickers according to their criminal background and their national policies;
9. *Requests* Member States to prioritize the conditions that facilitate UNHCR's durable solution of voluntary repatriation over integration and resettlement, as stable living conditions are required to keep existing constituents from being trafficked during forced migration;
10. *Invites* Member States to reform existing domestic regulations and to strengthen the relevance of the *1951 UN Refugee Convention*, indicating the right and freedom of work and employment settlement to:
  - a. Assure the right to work for hand-operated skills laborers in local industries for reactivation of the local economy;
  - b. Ensure that the foreign qualifications and degrees of skilled workers are considered in the work placement of the host country;
11. *Encourages* developed Member States to provide funding and resources for lesser developed countries in aiding victims of human trafficking and preventing revictimization by providing mental health services to help former trafficking victims, particularly those who have experienced sex trafficking and/or child or forced marriage from being manipulated into returning to their victimizer due to lack of social support;
12. *Allocates* specific resources for women and children refugees through a collaborative effort with UNICEF, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), and UNHCR, financed through voluntary monetary donations from national governments and the United Nations Population Fund to provide:
  - a. Medical care, psychosocial counseling, and shelter to all, including labor victims;
  - b. National campaigns fighting against child sexual abuse that advocate for the safety of children through combatting forced early marriage, sexual exploitation, and child pornography;
  - c. National 24-hour telephone lines dedicated to helping and guiding victims of human trafficking framed after the Re-establishment, Residential Places, Security, Assistance (ROSA) program in Norway, which:
    - i. Works in partnership and is overseen by national governments and other NGOs dedicated to human trafficking efforts to maintain an understanding of public issues and funding for the telephone line;
    - ii. Fosters accessibility to the general public, victims, and law enforcement with any information towards eradicating human trafficking or in need of assistance;
13. *Requests* developed Member States to work alongside entities such as the World Bank to draft programs of debt forgiveness to benefit host countries fully committed to refugee protection by:
  - a. Supporting refugees in countries that commit to housing and providing employment;

- b. Providing free medical checks, medicine, and treatment for the victims of human trafficking to protect refugee communities from diseases;
  - c. Providing specific materials to those most vulnerable to trafficking including women and children;
- 14. *Supports* a more equitable distribution of donations and assistance to host countries and additionally proposes an equitable World Bank debt forgiveness program in place of loans for low and middle-income or other nations in need;
- 15. *Intends* to eradicate the inequitable direct donation and assistance by Member States to specific host countries while excluding others, leading directly to refugee restrictive policies by disenfranchised Member States;
- 16. *Directs attention* toward developing communication methods between refugees, host communities, and local and national governments by:
  - a. Using developments in technology to create platforms for consistent and accessible communication;
  - b. Fostering personalized relationships between refugee communities, host communities, and local governments by stationing local officials in areas highly populated by refugees.



**Code:** UNHCR/1/5

**Committee:** The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

**Topic:** Protecting Refugees from Human Trafficking

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*The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

*Acknowledging the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (2000),*

*Affirming Article 25 of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights (1948) which states the rights of every individual to an adequate standard of living,*

*Recalling the goal set in 1921 by the International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children that ensures Member States secure protection from trafficking and sexual exploitation on the international level women and children,*

*Reaffirming the Norwegian Child Welfare Act (1992) to provide and look after children in harmful environments,*

*Recalling Article 5 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (2000) which states that no one shall be held in slavery or servitude and that no one shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labor,*

*Stressing that human trafficking is defined as a criminal offense and that perpetrators are held accountable through prosecution for their crimes,*

*Emphasizing the United Nations' (UN) 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda), highlighting Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 (gender equality),*

*Guided by the 2020 International Organization for Migration (IOM-UNHCR) on developing standard operating procedures to facilitate the identification and protection of victims of trafficking as a baseline resource for solutions,*

*Reiterating the need for stronger collaboration and communication between Member States in regard to refugees and border traffic control,*

*Recognizing the need to demolish the criminal enterprises of traffickers by eradicating illegal criminal networks involving drug and weapon dealing in order to ensure vulnerable groups such as women and children will not become victims,*

*Bearing in mind relevant organizations, including Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC), The World Bank, The Lotus Flower, The International Justice Mission (IJM), the International Monetary Fund, Save the Children, United to Fight Against Human Trafficking (UNITAS), International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), International Court of Justice (ICJ), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC),*

*Taking into account that a major driver of human trafficking is child marriage, as well as the need to utilize programs like the Bangladesh Counter Trafficking in Persons Program to help collect information and target perpetrators,*



*Reemphasizing* the existing Inter-Agency Standing Committee report on *Guidelines on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergency Settings* (2007), namely the need to have mental health support in times of emergency as well as providing a guide to recommend specific psychological support depending on the situation,

*Expressing* its support to the *United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances* (1988) which puts an end to the international drug trade that would ensure that traffickers will not profit from illicit means that support them in their crimes against humanity,

*Deploring* the need for Member States to adopt the United Nations Security Council resolution 2616 (2021) to cease traffickers from gaining access to weapons in order to prevent illegal purchases of armaments to avert the violence that victims are subjected to,

*Highlighting* the work of the non-governmental organization (NGO) Refugee International, which are dedicated to saving lives, defending rights, and ensuring the safety of displaced people across the world,

*Emphasizing* the contribution of the NGO Simavie, who are making it achievable for those who menstruate to manage their period with dignity and without shame, as well as ensuring that women and girls have access to water, a restroom, and equitable treatment,

1. *Stresses the need* for the creation of the Humanitarian Emergency Loading Program (HELP), intended to provide a prompt response to women that suffered from human trafficking, under the direction of the UNHCR, destined to:
  - a. Give victims access to free legal assistance to ensure they can pursue justice by requesting funds through IJM and the International Monetary Fund to hire lawyers and professionals;
  - b. Provide basic hygiene services to victims of human trafficking by furthering free access to personal hygiene products to trafficked persons, framed after the efforts done by Simavie, and building shelters voluntarily financed and built by NGOs and Member State governments, such as the work of Refugee International to further shelter security;
  - c. Urge all Member States to further voluntary monetary contributions to provide access to safe and drinkable water, sanitation, and nutritious and well balanced food sources;
2. *Strongly encourages* the mobilization of all Member States to revisit the goals set in 1921 in the *International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children* by suggesting all Member States re-sign and revise it to fit current times and issues by:
  - a. Hosting a decennial convention to allow Member States to re-sign their commitment of the protection of women and children refugees in regards to human trafficking starting in 2026 at the UN headquarters;
  - b. Giving Member States the opportunity to share the data they have collected over ten years from the conference regarding the amount of refugees, women and children specifically, trafficked to ensure their commitment is true and the number of women and children refugees trafficked is not increasing by:
    - i. Having a clear demonstration that the commitment of Member States is true and there is an active effort being made by Member States;

- ii. Ensuring that if there is an increase of women and children refugees being trafficked, other Member States are made aware of areas to be monitored and have possible support or action taken through the UNHCR;
3. *Establishes* the international Educational Program Initiative of Awareness for the Youth (EPAY), with instruction sponsored by community centers and encourages funding from the NGO Save the Children, in order to raise awareness among the youth about the dangers and risks of human trafficking by:
  - a. Creating an international educational program that will be available in primary and secondary institutions that will enable children to be taught the ways in which they can protect themselves and their peers from public predators;
  - b. Launching a global internet platform Lost Children (LC) by kindly requesting funding with a portion of the UNHCR budget, with content will raise awareness around the risks of human trafficking;
  - c. Implementing the creation of free discussion groups that will be available both in-person and online with female psychologists, doctors, nurses, and teachers that will be able to assist and provide support towards girls and women in establishing a safe space for them to be able to reach out for help by:
    - i. Kindly requesting to organize conferences in partnership with the HeforShe organization in order to promote inspiring women and create discussion and debates with and around them;
    - ii. Recommending self-defense classes for girls in schools, universities, and colleges in partnership with other non-profit organizations;
    - iii. Expanding the Finnish Action Plan for the Prevention of Violence against Children 2020–2025 on a worldwide scale by collecting data on violence experienced by children;
4. *Calls upon* Member States to act in partnership with UNICEF, in order to guarantee the protection of all children from violence, sexual exploitation, and abuse by:
  - a. Increasing the protection of all children from child pornography no matter their citizenship status, modeled after the Norwegian Child Welfare Act, orchestrated by national public agencies, governmental bodies, and NGOs dedicated to child protection;
  - b. Partnering with businesses, governments, and civil society organizations such as UNITAS in order to ensure that children receive essential social services needed for their survival and reside within sustainable communities;
  - c. Working with INTERPOL and the ICJ, in order to share resources to rescue child victims of trafficking as well as closing locations where perpetrators convoy their victims;
5. *Supports* the creation of a document extension of the 2020 *IOM/UNHCR Framework of Engagement* document that focuses on creating standard operating procedures for protecting and handling cases of trafficking that are specific to women and children refugees that will be shared amongst Member States as a guide by:

- a. Using the objective presented in the original 2020 document that wishes to strengthen cooperation between the IOM and the UNHCR in reference to identification, referral, protection, and assistance of victims of trafficking;
  - b. Keeping the first section of the document that is labeled “Introduction” as it provides the basic guidelines and definitions of what an IOM-UNHCR cooperation would look like in regards to human trafficking;
  - c. Maintaining the second section of the document regarding the timeline and actual framework of how human trafficking cases are handled as it is a solid step-by-step view;
  - d. Elaborating on the third section of the document regarding solutions in specialized support areas to highlight women and children’s urgency in the family tracing, assessments, and reunification section;
6. *Requests* international collaboration and the creation of an anti-trafficking world taskforce group by:
- a. Enhancing communication between Member States to ensure there is awareness of trafficking that is occurring through the crossing of international borders;
  - b. Ensuring that border checkpoints have the knowledge based on the procedures from the 2020 *IOM/UNHCR Framework of Engagement* on developing standard operating procedures to facilitate the identification and protection of victims of trafficking as a baseline resource for solutions on how to recognize and stop traffickers from bringing refugees that are being trafficked across borders;
  - c. Creating an online database accessible to all Member States that maps out reported incidents of human trafficking that will safeguard vulnerable victims by tracking travel patterns and possible routes of trafficking and allowing for further analysis and investigation of cases through the data obtained from the algorithms of the database that all Member States have access to add information and view;
7. *Encourages* Member States to work collaboratively with UNODC by adopting the Rehabilitation 2030 initiative under the guidelines of WHO in order to guarantee the formation of rehabilitative programs that would prevent repeated offenses and ensure compassionate justice for all victims;
8. *Calls upon* Member States to renounce the issue of child trafficking for marriage, and combat it through the use of the Bangladesh Counter Trafficking-in-Person Program through:
- a. Expanding the program to include other nations with collaborative information sharing and funding;
  - b. Partnering with both public and private sectors to ensure comprehensive data collection on child victims and distribution to appropriate response agencies;
  - c. Working to prevent trafficking at the local level by increasing awareness around the risks of migration and setting in motion legal reform to support children who are at the risk of and survivors of trafficking;
  - d. Strengthening security measures across the Indian ocean and establishing maritime crime programs working to prosecute child trafficking and human smuggling;

- e. Informing and collaborating with local government agencies through designated UNHCR offices for annual reporting and monitoring.



**Code:** UNHCR/1/6

**Committee:** United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

**Topic:** Protecting Refugees from Human Trafficking

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*The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

*Recognizing* the inherently transnational nature of human trafficking of refugees as a result of ongoing global disruptions,

*Profoundly concerned* by the impact of human trafficking on the physical, emotional, and psychological well-being of refugees, and the importance of protecting and promoting their human rights and dignity, by aligning solution-finding with the current global development with an attention to gender-specific approaches and climate-related challenges,

*Recalling* previous commitments made by the United Nations (UN) such as effective implementation of the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children* (2000), supplementing the *United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime* (2000), the *Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT), Beijing Declaration* (1995) and the *Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons* (2020),

*Further recalling* the global commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), which includes Target 8.7 to take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labor, modern slavery, and human trafficking, and to end child labor in all its forms,

*Appreciating* the efforts of regional organizations such as but not limited to: the *European Union Strategy towards the eradication of trafficking in Human Beings* (2021-2025), the *Revised Migration Policy Framework for Africa and Plan of Action* (2018-2030) of the African Union, the *Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution* of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), and the *World Day Against Trafficking in Persons* of the Organization of American States (OAS),

*Recalling further* the importance of General Assembly resolution 70/1 "*Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*", specifically SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), and SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions),

*Welcoming* the importance of intelligence gathering and sharing with international organizations such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC), United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), Expert Group on Refugee, Internally Displaced Persons, and Statelessness Statistics (EGRISS), the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and other international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that further facilitate the multilateral collaboration between Member States, and the data protection provided by the United Nations Office of Information and Computational Technology (OICT),

*Reaffirming* the 2006 *UN Human Trafficking of Refugees Toolkit* and highlighting its efforts to detect and deter human trafficking among refugees on an international level,

*Considering* the necessity to maintain clarity of critical information and preventing the redundancy of intelligence provided by individual Member States,

*Cognizant* that the right to share data at a global level which recognizes data protection regulation is at the discretion of each Member State,

*Acknowledging* that cross-border trafficking is a particularly complex problem, especially regarding data transmission for the international community with respect to implementing effective measures, and that often only low-level perpetrators are convicted and subject to criminal charges,

*Emphasizing* the need for cooperation with the United Nations Information Communication and Technology Task Force (UNICTTF) to allocate resources to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR),

*Conscious* of the annual financial and data resources that the UNHCR has, including but not limited to, the Microdata Library and Blue Dots Hubs, and the various funding entities available through the United Nations,

*Underlining* the crucial work of the UNODC and International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), which specialize in the fight against international illegal activities,

*Emphasizing* the importance of educating appropriate Member State authorities, such as border officials, on how to identify cases of human trafficking,

*Aware* of the effectiveness of data sharing between Member State operated human trafficking task forces in rescuing trafficked persons and protecting persons against potential trafficking,

*Recognizing* the work of the Global Alliance Against Traffic of Women in prosecuting cases of human trafficking, and protecting refugees on country borders,

*Concerned* by the Global Report on Trafficking of Persons that recorded a 27% reduction in the number of convictions recorded globally in 2021, and the importance of educating police departments and judges on how to identify and prosecute cases of human trafficking,

*Encouraging* international cooperation in strengthening legal systems and police departments in order to reduce human trafficking cases on a domestic level,

*Acknowledging* that only 93% of Member States currently have comprehensive laws thoroughly criminalizing human trafficking and establishing punishments for human trafficking crimes,

*Taking into consideration* that human trafficking generates at least US \$150 billion globally in illicit profits for traffickers and undermines the integrity of financial systems, further emphasizing the need for “Know Your Customer” programs, trainings on unusual transactions, and financial red flags,

1. *Invites* all Member States to collaborate with the relevant UN bodies, such as but not limited to, UNODC and INTERPOL, in order to join global efforts in the fight against human trafficking;
2. *Suggests* that a specific appeal be added to the UNHCR’s annual request for funding that includes resources delegated to the sustainment of UNHCR databases and associated programs and alongside this, suggesting further that Member States increase their funding of the UNODC Trust Fund for Victims of Human Trafficking;
3. *Proposes* the creation of an additional database titled the United Nations Central Database on Refugees (UNCDR) which expands on the existing UNHCR Microdata Library by:
  - a. Creating an open-source, publicly accessible library containing non-sensitive statistics and information concerning human trafficking of refugees;

- b. Developing a more secure source accessible only to authorized organizations containing provided confidential information incorporating:
    - i. A homomorphic encryption system created in collaboration with the UN OICT that provides security while remaining compliant with local and international regulations;
    - ii. An authorization process overseen by UNHCR personnel that guarantees the privacy of all secure data by allowing access to all Member State governments and other trusted established organizations;
    - iii. A multilateral data-sharing system that any organization with authorization can access;
    - iv. A bilateral system in which the Member State or NGO providing the data can select which organizations have access;
  - c. Creating a task force composed of UNHCR staff which ensures that data provided by Member States to the multilateral levels of the database is accurate and that standard data quality mechanisms are implemented to prevent redundancy and ensure efficiency of the data collected;
4. *Encourages* the expansion of the data within UNCDR by:
- a. Using existing resources within the UN including but not limited to: Blue Dot Hubs, UNRWA, and UN's Microlibrary;
  - b. Requesting access to the UNICTTF's global network in order to:
    - i. Receive data from Member States to display data at a global level;
    - ii. Expand the data network of the UNHCR Data MicroLibrary;
  - c. Focusing on specific demographics of refugees and human trafficking in order to:
    - i. Display correlations between refugees and human trafficking to Member States;
    - ii. Raise awareness of the increasing disruptions contributing to the increase of refugees falling victim to human trafficking;
  - d. Adhering to the discretion of Member States in regard to data sharing;
5. *Urges* the creation of a Strategic Transboundary Communication Framework (STCF) that enables the organization and collaboration between Member States by:
- a. Organizing local task force groups between the national agencies of neighboring Member States which will:
    - i. Connect countries of origin, transit, and arrival within one geographical and geopolitical context;
    - ii. Improve border security bilaterally;
    - iii. Enable collaborative data flow across regional and local actors;
    - iv. Allow the distribution of trafficking report data including time, location,

- demographics of victim, trafficking method, and any identifying information of the trafficker to other Member State-operated anti-trafficking agencies;
  - v. Share effective strategies in the rescue of trafficked persons, the capture of traffickers, and the dismantling of organizations that engage in human trafficking between Member State operated anti-trafficking agencies;
  - vi. Maintain bureaucratic correspondence with the IOM and UNODC;
- b. Connecting the task force groups to five transboundary communication hubs that facilitate the collection of clusters of demographic data by:
- i. Categorizing two regional networks, covering intercontinental affairs for the African Continent and South America;
  - ii. Categorizing three regional networks, covering extra-continental issues for South and East Asia and Oceania; The Middle East, Europe and Northern Africa; North-America, Central-America, South-America;
  - iii. Including specialists, such as those suggested but not limited to, in the following sectors: police departments, border control, and medical service;
  - iv. Incorporating data collected from the Member States' local task force groups into the UNCDR;
  - v. Meeting annually in conjunction with NGOs and the private sector at a location rotated between Communication Hubs to discuss: local strategies, the improvement of cooperation systems, the efficacy of data usage for multilateral collaboration, and training programs for police departments and border officials to effectively combat human trafficking cases;
- c. Developing a working group that aims to alleviate barriers to economic stability whilst recognizing the unique experience of refugees that are victims of trafficking which:
- i. Identifies host communities that are deeply impacted by the trafficking of refugees in line with the development of a global database;
  - ii. Pursues a public-private connection with NGOs that can lead entrepreneurship training programs in targeted communities;
  - iii. Develops a strategy to identify investors, start-up and microfinancing opportunities for the long-term sustainability of the program through integration with NGOs;
  - iv. Cultivates a pathway to entrepreneurship for refugees through strategy planning, cultural acclimation, and integration of these programs in host communities;
  - v. Will recommend best practices at the Global Refugee Forum of 2023 on how to synthesize global and community efforts within host communities;
6. *Encourages* Member States to take part in an annual conference hosted by the UNHCR that will:
- a. Follow up on the annual meetings of the Communication Hubs that will take place concurrently;



- b. Innovate the UN Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons;
  - c. Consider impacted Member States and account for the changing demographics of the refugee population;
  - d. Educate Member States on safe data usage;
  - e. Provide frameworks on how to implement educational programs on human trafficking regarding refugees with the data provided by UNCDR;
7. *Recommends* the creation of appropriate global training in cooperation with the UNODC Global Action against Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants using, based on the collected data from UNCDR to provide effective tools to professionals in contact with refugees such as:
- a. Civil society actors including, but not limited to:
    - i. School officials, teachers, and administrators;
    - ii. Religious institutions;
    - iii. Developing specific training for healthcare professionals working with refugees to qualify them as identified victims of human trafficking and respond to their basic needs;
  - b. Public services including, but not limited to:
    - i. Providing specific training for law enforcement agencies based on implementing standard operating procedures for those including, but not limited to border patrol and naval operating force;
    - ii. Non-governmental organizations including, but not limited to The Red Cross, Save the Children, Oxfam, and Doctors Without Borders;
8. *Recommends* the utilization of the IAAP to provide extended training to refugee facility staff on psychological therapy all around the world in order to detect victims of trafficking and encourage them to report the violence;
9. *Welcomes* the use of the UNCDR to create curriculums for civil society domestically to provide overall public enlightenment by:
- a. Creating broadcasts on television and the internet as well as outreach programs alongside NGOs to make physical campaigns based on organizing conferences for both students and adults to raise awareness about the phenomenon of human trafficking;
  - b. Developing materials in close cooperation with UNICEF that provide information about human trafficking and its dangers;
10. *Encourages* all Member States to use the guidelines found in the UNODC Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons to develop a national-specific manual to help monitor suspicious activity that could be linked to human trafficking, which includes:
- a. Recommending Member States develop a domestic legislative framework for criminalizing and tracking human trafficking crimes based on local circumstances;
  - b. Recommending cooperative methods for each Member State to extradite

perpetrators and provide mutual legal assistance in criminal cases that cross Member State boundaries;

- c. Establishing standards that can be a guidance for domestic law enforcement and prosecutors to:
  - i. Gather intelligence on human trafficking organizations to further identify victims;
  - ii. Investigate crime scenes and establish border control measures that allow them to provide clear evidence to efficiently convict perpetrators;
  - iii. Efficiently protect victim rights during prosecutions and set guidelines for witness protection programs, as well as establish special considerations for protecting children witnesses and victims;
- d. Integrate training for victim identification and handling, including:
  - i. Workshops on protecting trafficked victims through non-criminalization;
  - ii. Guidelines and considerations for victim identification based on local customs and conditions;
  - iii. Indicators of human trafficking and initial interviews to screen for human trafficking victims;
  - iv. Victim registration by Member States to allow for access to monetary resources such as the UNHCR's requested annual budget appeal and the UNODC Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Human Trafficking;
  - v. Using Member State victim registries to more efficiently track human trafficking cases;
- e. Providing recommendations on the immigration status and victims' right of return or integration by:
  - i. Providing need-based temporary residence for trafficking victims;
  - ii. Establishing the responsibilities of a given Member State to provide care for trafficking victims as both refugees and victims of human trafficking and exploitation;
  - iii. Using the established mechanisms for victims to return to their Member State of origin;
  - iv. Noting that special care is needed when returning or integrating child victims;
- f. Providing assistance to victims of human trafficking, including:
  - i. Language and translation assistance;
  - ii. Medical and psychological assistance with an emphasis on victims of sexual exploitation and labor trafficking;
  - iii. Material assistance including restitution and compensation for victims provided by local NGOs that seek to assist these victims;

11. *Requests* each Member State to both develop and work with existing local anti-trafficking NGO programs on the border to specifically recognize human trafficking tactics and have the means to arrest human trackers on international borders;
12. *Requests* that all Member States develop a domestic anti-trafficking unit pertaining to the local task force groups within their law enforcement systems that focuses on the protection of victims and monitoring known groups and areas connected to trafficking based on the UNODC Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons, in order to:
  - a. Efficiently screen for human trafficking victims on the borders, in order to monitor suspicious activity, and reduce the number of trafficking victims by promoting cross-border collaboration between neighboring countries in order to track regional human trafficking through screening;
  - b. Monitor and prosecute organizations known to be involved in human trafficking with added emphasis on the protection of refugees and monitoring of refugee camps;
13. *Strongly requests* Member States to implement mock trials to simulate trafficking in person cases for local and Member State law enforcement, magistrates, and judges by:
  - a. Further collaborating with UNODC and INTERPOL to help provide resources and updated information in regard to the status of high trafficking areas;
  - b. Hosting mock trials in Member States on a tri-annual basis in varying locations within that Member State;
  - c. Promoting case proceedings through media outlets, like local newsletters, to more effectively attract members of expertise in trafficking cases;
14. *Further advocates* for the implementation of workshops on a national level on illicit financial activity related to human trafficking for police and border officials that:
  - a. Educate them on robust “Know Your Customer” programs, training staff to identify unusual transactions, and recognize red flags as defined by the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network to combat human trafficking;
  - b. Instruct police and border officials on the practices of front companies, exploitative employment, funnel accounts, and alternative payment methods;
15. *Encourages* the further use of the UNCDR and the Counter-Trafficking Data Collaborative as a framework for Member States to share data on human trafficking organizations and victims, in order to:
  - a. Allow prosecutors to more effectively gather and access evidence;
  - b. Enable more effective responses to criminal organizations that participate in human trafficking.