



Code: GA3/1/1

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: Eliminating Human Trafficking of Women, Girls, and Gender and Sexual Minorities

The General Assembly Third Committee,

Acknowledging the safety of women, girls, and gender minorities and the impact of their exploitation within the international community, specifically concerned that the human trafficking industry profits \$21,800 USD from each victim,

Reaffirming the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's International Framework for Action to Implement the *Trafficking of Persons Protocol* and its flexibility for regional implementation of solutions,

Stressing the need for protection and monitoring at the individual level for personal security, taking into consideration Stanford's WSD Handa Center for Human Rights, in which data unreliability is a key issue within combatting human trafficking,

Reminding the international community of its commitments to the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, with specific attention to Articles 3, 4, and 5,

Resolute in the belief that there is an unfulfilled need for a reactionary, in-the-moment system that focuses on the immediate protection of potential human trafficking victims, taking into consideration that estimates suggest that only 0.04% of trafficking victims are identified,

Brings attention to the first chapter of the *UN Charter*, in which it is outlined that the United Nations is to maintain peace and security in the international community,

Reminds Member States of Sustainable Development Goal 17: building partnerships for the goals,

1. *Encourages* willing and able Member States to research and test a device which would:
 - a. Act as an instantaneously activated victim locator which would notify local authorities when an abduction or human trafficking incident is detected thereby:
 - i. Maintaining privacy through ensuring that devices would only transmit data when intentionally activated;
 - ii. Acting as an additional method of data collection, potential protection, and that other solutions are needed to continue progress on this issue;
 - b. Provide more accurate statistics on human trafficking through:
 - i. Location data of abducted victims;
 - ii. Collection of vital health statistics of victims during or post abduction in order to more accurately determine psychological effects of trafficking on victims;
 - iii. Working alongside the Office for Victims of Crime Training and Technological Assistance Center for additional methods and specifics of data collection;
 - c. Allow NGOs to work alongside Member states with the data provided from such a device;
 - d. Achieve funding through willing and able Member States which would fund prototyping and test the aforementioned device;

- e. Allow for private sector collaboration in order to accelerate development through calling upon Member States to formulate policy environments which are conducive to private sector and academic research on the aforementioned device, and additionally ensuring collaboration with the United Nations;
2. *Calls upon* Member States to foster public-private partnerships that will enable the development of technologies which can help collect data on human trafficking and assist criminal justice systems in prosecution efforts;
3. *Further encourages* Member States to realize that while women, girls, and gender and sexual minorities are the main targets of trafficking, that attention should be provided to all to achieve true equity in solutions;
4. *Urging* Member States to share information produced by data collection methods defined in this paper through the framework provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's global database on human trafficking cases;
5. *Recommends* that Member States, alongside the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Trafficking, focus on the professional rehabilitation of victims through verified job opportunities.



Code: GA3/1/2

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: Eliminating Human Trafficking of Women, Girls, and Gender and Sexual Minorities

The General Assembly Third Committee,

Reaffirming the report of the Secretary-General on trafficking in women and girls (A/75/289) which recognizes that the progress in the elimination of trafficking in women and girls remains unacceptably slow,

Concerned by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) reports revealing that almost 80% of human trafficking victims are women and children,

Deeply concerned with the information provided by the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) which points out that 5.51 billion trafficking victims are children,

Deeply Alarmed by the 2020 UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, which states that economic instability is the root cause of 51% of human trafficking instances,

Affirming the validity of the short-term and long-term health detriments that human trafficking has on its survivors as mentioned in the report of the Secretary-General on trafficking in women and girls (A/75/289),

Emphasizing General Assembly resolution 73/146 on "Trafficking in women and girls" which promotes preventive measures to reduce the number of human trafficking victims across the world,

Desiring for the survivors of human trafficking to be empowered mentally and physically, as well as economically resilient as suggested by UNICEF,

Guided by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDGs 5 and 8 on promoting gender equality and economic growth,

Observing SDG 4, which focuses on the quality of education, specifically equitable access to primary and secondary education,

Expressing its concern that insufficient funding often limits the ability of law enforcement to monitor instances of human trafficking,

Supporting the call from General Assembly resolution 73/146 on "Trafficking in women and girls" for Member States, the United Nations system, and other stakeholders to observe the World Day against Trafficking in Persons,

Troubled by the Secretary-General on trafficking in women and girls (A/75/289) that recognizes the current COVID-19 pandemic and its widespread social and economic effects, with increasing the vulnerability of girls to exploitation, abuse, and trafficking,

1. *Supports* partnerships with COVAX, an entity sponsored by the World Health Organization and UNICEF, to increase education regarding COVID-19 vaccines in order to:
 - a. Dispel misinformation that discourages people from making informed medical decisions to hasten the end of the pandemic and give the United Nations the ability to focus its attention on other issues such as human trafficking;

- b. Recognize that human trafficking cannot be fully addressed until the COVID-19 pandemic is over;
 - c. Raise vaccination rates in order to end the pandemic so that the financial hardships created by COVID-19 do not continue to increase the financial burden placed on human trafficking survivors;
2. *Further Suggests* Member States adopt the formal education curriculum sponsored by UNICEF in 2016 on how children can identify the warning signs of human trafficking before they become a victim and recommends working with organizations to provide leadership skills and advocate for primary education;
3. *Endorses* Member States and the International Telecommunications Union to increase awareness on how to protect personal privacy on electronic devices and therefore reduce the likelihood of becoming a victim of human trafficking by:
 - a. Teaching potential victims how to identify the warning signs for false advertisements on the internet that could be traps for human trafficking;
 - b. Integrating more technology into elementary schools and teaching children how to use smart devices safely from an early age;
 - c. Encouraging people to regularly change their passwords and refrain from sharing their location via social media platforms;
 - d. Promoting co-operations with law enforcement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in order to work on exposing online trafficking schemes;
4. *Encourages* the acclimation of a multi-step education, job training and eventual and job placement with partnering with United Nations Academic Impact (UNAI) in order to raise gender equality, gender education, and expand economic growth through:
 - a. Suggesting Member States with higher trafficking percentages to partner with UNAI to partner in high trafficking regions to implement educational summits in order to raise awareness about common methods and tactics for eradication;
 - b. Partnering with UNICEF to raise money for university scholarships for victims of human trafficking;
 - c. Endorsing the creation of regional programs to equip young women with the practical knowledge and skills that they need to enter the workforce by partnering with the United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to achieve the goal outlined by the *Icheon Declaration and Framework for Action for the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 4*;
 - d. Partnering with the World Health Organization (WHO) through their comprehensive mental health action plan to equip trafficking victims with coping skills to handle potential mental trauma along with respecting the cultural sensitivities for participating member-states;
 - e. Affirming the creation of job training in various career paths in order to boost national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and create a stronger infrastructure;

- f. Working with local government entities to help victims obtain employment;
5. *Urges* Member States, either with their own resources or through the help of the World Bank, to create or endorse existing national microloan programs within their own countries that are available to victims of human trafficking that:
 - a. Educate victims of human trafficking in specific skills and provide upfront financial costs to create sustainable small-businesses;
 - b. Empower those who have been affected by human trafficking to financially provide for themselves in the long-term rather than being permanently reliant on government aid;
 - c. Utilize NGO campaigns as a source of funding for programs to be implemented in countries which do not qualify for loans from the World Bank;
 - d. Respect each country's sovereignty by allowing them to structure financial programs which best suit their domestic policies;
6. *Inspires* all Member States to pledge their support to the Blue Heart Campaign and promote its goals by means of:
 - a. Supporting victims of human trafficking by garnering solidarity and reducing its impact on society;
 - b. Raising awareness of the cause and bolstering the United Nations Trust Fund for Victims of Human Trafficking to increase monetary support;
 - c. Requesting participation from organizations including UNODC to promote the Blue Heart Campaign;
7. *Recommends* that transit hubs, especially those where human trafficking is known to occur, make a conscientious effort to help eradicate the issue by:
 - a. Posting information such as phone numbers to contact law enforcement, resources to aid them before and after instances of being trafficked and rescued, methods for the general public to contact law enforcement and regarding possible instances of trafficking, and contact information for support agencies;
 - b. Distributing this information in areas that may be frequently traveled by trafficking victims and those at risk of trafficking, such as restrooms, security checkpoints, healthcare centers, and similar locations;
 - c. Providing such information in all relevant languages so as to ensure that victims of different nationalities are able to access and utilize this information keeping in mind cultural sensitivity for all Member States;
8. *Calls upon* Member States to increase awareness of the World Day against Trafficking in Persons and educate citizens on prevention and response to human trafficking by:
 - a. Teaching citizens how to recognize and report possible victims, perpetrators, and other signals of human trafficking in their area;

- b. Informing the public on what they can do to help prevent human trafficking from occurring, what local organizations are working to prevent human trafficking, how to help survivors who are still reintegrating into society, and how to help those who are dealing with the trauma caused by their experience;
- c. Calling attention to groups that are most vulnerable, especially women, girls, and gender and sexual minorities.



Code: GA3/1/3

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: Eliminating Human Trafficking of Women, Girls and Gender and Sexual Minorities

The General Assembly Third Committee,

Reiterating its strong condemnation of human trafficking, especially trafficking, in women, girls, and gender and sexual minorities, which constitutes a grave offense to human dignity and abuse of human rights, and emphasizing the need for multilateral cooperation to eradicate such trafficking and support victims,

Recognizing the drastic influence of poverty, unemployment, and inequality in the labor market on human trafficking in the undertaking of preventative measures,

Taking into account Goal 5 (Gender Equality) and Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as well as the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children*, which supplemented General Assembly Resolution 55/25,

Underscoring the urgency to uphold the basic rights of all as recognized by the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1979)*, *United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)*, and the *International Bill of Human Rights*,

Further noting that human trafficking violates these internationally recognized rights which has led to the close monitoring by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) on the adherence of Member States to these treaties,

Recognizing UN Security Council resolution 2240 (2015), General Assembly resolutions 74/400 and 71/167, and the efforts of organizations such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to eliminate the trafficking of immigrants, women, and girls,

Reaffirming UN Charter Chapter 1 Article 2(7) on the importance of non-intervention on territorial governance and control, which ensures that individual Member States' boundaries are respected and possible solutions may serve as a non-binding guide to Member States,

Emphasizing the importance of localized dissemination of information regarding trafficked persons and perpetrators in effort to maintain local involvement and prevention of future human trafficking,

Noting with concern the drastic impact of climate change upon victims of human trafficking, especially migrant populations,

Deeply concerned with the rise of the internet and social media as a medium of facilitation for human trafficking,

Deeply disturbed by the illegal funding of individuals and private organizations that perpetuate human trafficking within and across borders,

Welcomes the efforts of Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to prevent and address the particular problem of trafficking in women, girls, sexual and gender minorities,

Emphasizing the role of law enforcement agencies and the judicial system in protecting and preventing further victims of human trafficking,

Keeping in mind that the economic vulnerability of various unprotected populations directly affects their increased risk to human trafficking,



Noting with concern that trafficking practices overwhelmingly affect refugee and border camps, particularly in areas of conflict and displacement,

Further recognizing the heightened vulnerability of minority groups in crisis situations, including refugees, immigrants, indigenous peoples, and other populations,

Expressing the need to adopt educational measures to discourage the demands of the human trafficking industry,

Acknowledging that women, girls, gender and sexual minorities are disadvantaged due to societal inequality and stigmatization often associated with trafficking, and that special measures are required for their protection,

Emphasizing the partnership between United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund and the Department of Family and Children to strengthen the coordination between institutions protecting women, girls, boys, and sexual minorities from trafficking,

Expressing concern about lack of equal opportunity, accessibility to career services and reintegration of women, girls, and sexual minorities,

1. *Encourages* Member States to reduce human trafficking vulnerability by ensuring equal opportunities for leadership, employment, and education through the implementation of employment programs and national budget allocation to meet SDG's 5 and 8 by:
 - a. Youth employment and education programs through UNICEF, such as expanding the program Upshift;
 - b. Member States working to eliminate the wage gap between women and men through implementing legislation, targeting chain businesses, giving women independence, and lowering the vulnerability margin;
 - c. Granting wider access to technology within mentioned programs, as more methods of communication will help provide a safer environment in general, and utilizing partnerships with NGOs;
2. *Calls upon* Member States to work with private organizations to create economic opportunities for vulnerable populations or victims of human trafficking by:
 - a. Providing employment programs for at-risk or vulnerable persons through donor support from NGOs;
 - b. Securing the rights of children according to the CRC;
3. *Takes note* of the importance of the role of partnerships with NGOs to express awareness about human trafficking, as well as the necessity of collaboration with Member States to reach as many people as possible;
4. *Supports* prompt action addressing any local law enforcement corruption through a three-step voluntary social media initiative, working with the United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI), utilizing an acronym titled Harsh, Hardline, and Hold Accountable (HHH), which includes:
 - a. Harsher sentencing for collaborators of human traffickers;
 - b. Initiating data sharing efforts between Member States regarding international criminals and victims along with regional preventative measures;



- c. Voluntary national anti-corruption initiatives which include:
 - i. Enhanced visibility of administrative financial records;
 - ii. Statements of assurance regarding bureaucratic officers following ethical frameworks as outlined in the specific Member States' national policy;
 - d. Denouncement regarding military, government, and police personnel involved in human trafficking activities, alongside a voluntary "blacklist" of these individuals;
5. *Recommends* additional provisions to Member States judicial frameworks to implement laws that identify and protect victims of trafficking from being detained and charged for illegal immigration, such as:
 - a. Screening tools that strategically aid in the identification of victims and survivors of human trafficking;
 - b. Statistical research to monitor data and trends that contribute to the effects of human trafficking;
6. *Calls upon* Member States to cultivate partnerships with NGOs to collaborate with the United Nations International Organization for Migration (IOM) to foster a holistic approach to migration in human trafficking prevention in ways such as:
 - a. Collaboration between NGOs, IOM, and UNHCR with the existing special rapporteurs to focus on regional lines of communication in order to monitor influxes of refugees and assist in smoothing out said influxes;
 - b. Working in tandem with regional NGOs to foster online training programs for regional use within Member States centered on creating efficient border security and immigration policy;
 - c. Establishing cultural and language centers within willing Member States in association with the IOM in migration hotspots to help reduce the susceptibility experienced by immigrants by providing cultural and language mediators;
 - d. Further comprehensive IGO involvement of the International Organization of Migration (IOM) in relation to reorganization of the education structure for safe migration of vulnerable populations to indirectly prevent human trafficking;
7. *Places specific emphasis* on protecting refugee populations that are especially vulnerable to human trafficking, including categories such as climate migrants, gender and sexual minorities, political refugees, and indigenous populations, through specific recommendations of voluntary actions that include:
 - a. A voluntary national database showcasing specific regions of Member States that may contain especially dangerous conditions for these unprotected populations;
 - b. A voluntary national initiative directed at funding street lighting and increased police patrols in unsafe areas heavily traveled by these vulnerable minorities;
8. *Invites* Member States to connect with the International Telecommunication Union to expand media regulation in regards to human trafficking, especially for internet service providers, through:



- a. The collaboration between Member States and internet service providers to intensify work on shutting down sites which aid in human trafficking, by:
 - i. Incentivizing service providers to improve Information and Communication Technologies in aim of combatting human trafficking;
 - ii. Supporting those providers especially those which respond quickly to reports of human trafficking on their sites and remove such incidents;
 - b. The governmental encouragement of social media companies to monitor their platforms for suspicious activity, noting the fact that over half of online human trafficking victim recruitment occurs on social media, necessitating an increased vigor in tracking such activity to prevent further recruitment and eliminate potential malefactors;
 - c. Member States introducing liabilities for social media companies who are aware their platforms are used for human trafficking and do not respond to that;
 - d. Governmental collaboration with media and internet service providers to eliminate cyber flows of human trafficking, especially in regards to the use of webcams which allow for virtual trafficking, in hopes to curb online demands of such practices;
9. *Encourages* Member States to work with local organizations to disseminate information regarding personal internet use in accordance with the size of the population having access to the internet in hopes to educate people to safely limit sharing of personal information;
10. *Emphasizes* the need to raise awareness regarding methods used by human traffickers to target potential victims in order to:
- a. Assist Member States' work with NGOs to help implement awareness programs on the methods used by human traffickers to target victims;
 - b. Streamline support in both urban and rural areas, understanding women, girls, and gender and sexual minorities come from many different backgrounds, working with international organizations such as the Association for Women's Rights in Development (AWID);
 - c. Implement a training program for Member States to incorporate monitoring and awareness of trafficking tactics into law enforcement;
11. *Calls upon* Member States to work with NGOs to promote economic stability in impoverished communities to prevent the targeting of vulnerable populations as a means to combat human trafficking by:
- a. Collaborating with micro-financing NGOs to support and increase upward mobility for individuals in vulnerable communities including indigenous peoples, displaced persons, and refugees;
 - b. Reinforcing and making aware the suggestions to increase upward mobility of impoverished communities by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs;
12. *Recommends* improving the work of international and regional organizations in collecting data on human trafficking cases and addressing issues specific to Member States by:



- a. Reinforcing the use of the Counter Trafficking Data Collaborative (CTDC) on the domestic level within Member States to:
 - i. Diversify the focus of the CTDC to tackle data-collection challenges in both urban and rural communities of Member States;
 - ii. Collaborate with Member States, regional organizations, and NGOs;
 - b. Increasing the ability of regional organizations to collect data within Member States on human trafficking cases in order to streamline awareness and prevention of cases in human trafficking hotspots;
13. *Encourages* Member States to pursue a partnership with the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO) in furthering the effectiveness of preventative and reactive measures of their domestic law enforcement by:
- a. Advancing the database of human trafficking efforts through expanded collaborative information exchange among Member States and the ICPO to:
 - i. Include identities and charges of criminal traffickers involved in both domestic and cross-boundaries trafficking attempts;
 - ii. Include related documents and reports of known trafficking attempts and alarming operations that may escalate to human trafficking;
 - iii. Include past experiences of domestic and regional efforts against human trafficking to enrich the overall readiness of Member States against the issue;
 - iv. Ensure the desirable quality and quantity of data collected from voluntarily participating Member States;
 - v. Apply advanced data analytics and modelling techniques to the globally concerted database to analyze past crimes, understand ongoing human trafficking efforts, and predict surging trafficking efforts for effective prevention;
 - b. Working with the ICPO in emphasizing programs, including local policing programs, designed to honor the sovereignty of each Member State, through:
 - i. Member States' constructive and non-binding conversations about the ICPO's interaction with domestic forces to reach bilateral agreements;
 - ii. The ICPO's support and Member States' willingness to participate in the human trafficking database to promote strong collaboration between international and domestic forces;
 - iii. Curated briefings and trainings to domestic law enforcement and border control;
 - iv. Allowing states to adapt its established domestic law enforcement to the programs in their own pace and control;
 - v. Furthering discretionary collaboration between ICPO and individual states to enable border control;
 - c. Supporting the initiatives of local law firms, international legal organizations, and NGOs in order to:



- i. Develop and enforce a set of legal and human rights for refugees and displaced persons;
 - ii. Mobilize direct legal aid, litigation, and systemic advocacy;
 - iii. Bridge the differences in protection laws between Member States;
 - iv. Assist these displaced peoples in gaining temporary visas or citizenship;
14. *Urges* Member States to promote the data analysis of contributing factors that enable human trafficking within their own Member State and regionally by:
 - a. Examining illegal trafficking patterns within destination and source Member States and how they affect the flow of human trafficking including:
 - i. The presence of strong organized crime;
 - ii. The fact that most detected victims are moved across borders within the same subregion;
 - b. Further recommends examining Member States that increase the demand and effect flow of human trafficking patterns;
15. *Encourages* Member States to recognize the dire condition of human trafficking victims and lend their support to reintegration and rehabilitation efforts for survivors by:
 - a. Reiterating its call for poverty alleviation and hiring aid to get more women in a safe work market;
 - b. Inviting organizations such as Refugee for Women to broaden branches of long-term housing care and make it globally accessible;
16. *Further invites* the coordination of Member States and the private sector in a collaborative effort in order to ensure a substantive database of collective resources for victims and those combating trafficking by:
 - a. Urging individual Member States issue recommendations for companies with over 100 employees of which 30% would be classified as vulnerable, including women, sexual minorities, and those with disabilities;
 - b. Recommending the creation of a database of open job opportunities for companies not currently meeting targets that would allow victims to be reintegrated into the workforce;
 - c. Utilizing resources to ensure that rescued victims get access to any necessary aid after getting rescued out from human trafficking;
 - d. Recommending using transparent efforts to ensure equal distribution of information and resources;
17. *Encourages* the World Bank Conflict Crime and Violence (WBCCV) team to expand their anti-human trafficking program beyond prevention including funds from the Human Rights Inclusion and Empowerment grant for the rehabilitation of the victims which would:
 - a. Help victims economically to rebuild their life in their home country;



- b. Assist victims with the cultural adaptation of their destination Member States;
18. *Emphasizes*, while keeping in mind Member States' sovereignty, the suggestion to create targets to lower trafficking rates worldwide, especially suggesting that Member States aim to achieve these targets by 2030;
19. *Further encourages* the rights agreed to in the UNCRC and OHCHR, which are violated by human trafficking, to be adhered to and recognized by Member States through:
 - a. Voluntary allocation of funds and providing adequate research to get adequate information regarding the violations of those rights which they have recognized;
 - b. Bringing that research biyearly to the United Nations as to assess the progress of the adherence of that country to those treaties.



Code: GA3/1/4

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: Eliminating Human Trafficking of Women, Girls, and Sexual and Gender Minorities

The General Assembly Third Committee,

Affirming the United Nations' definition of exploitation of trafficking in persons found in the UN Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) 2020 *Global Report on Human Trafficking* as "the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs,"

Recognizing the need for widespread community awareness regarding the indicators of human trafficking to mitigate its dangers, noting the benefits of community mobilization programs to engage communities in the 2020 Report of the Secretary-General Trafficking in women and girls (A/75/289),

Acknowledging the applicable facets of education, including digital and institutional aspects, to improve the condition of vulnerable populations, especially women, children, and gender and sexual minorities, and recalling its General Assembly resolution 73/146, "Trafficking in women and girls," that recognized the need to strengthen such educational aspects,

Noting the need to consider preexisting initiatives like the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT), which have promoted prevention measures for human trafficking including spreading awareness, international cooperation, and knowledge databases,

Emphasizing Article 16 of the *Convention of the Rights of the Child* (1989), which states that "No child shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his or her privacy,"

Convinced that implementing best practices in digital education will protect vulnerable sexual minorities from predatory internet recruitment by traffickers,

Expressing its appreciation of the Voluntary Trust Fund that contributes to the aid for victims in persons, especially women and children,

Concerned with the 40.3 million human trafficking victims globally and the difficulties presented by differences in regional investigative practices,

Alarmed by 38% of persons in human trafficking falling victim to forced labor which directly affects the economy of the source country,

Recognizing that victims of human trafficking face difficulties reintegrating into the society and economy of their host nation and noting the strong calls in General Assembly resolution 73/146 on "Trafficking in women and girls" adopted by this body to encourage governments to establish victim reintegration programs,

1. *Recommends* all Member States to amend definitions of human trafficking, found in documents such as General Assembly resolution 55/25, *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children*, to deliberately include gender and sexual minorities;

2. *Advises* the implementation of a holistic curriculum, which will include:
 - a. Primary and secondary level education on topics such as:
 - i. An ability to identify potential perpetrators and situations in which one may feel unsafe, increasingly on digital platforms, by promoting social and digital literacy;
 - ii. A comprehensive sex education of safe sex practices, advised by various NGOs that aim to reduce cultural stigmas or taboos around sex education to allow for improved awareness of signs of sexual exploitation and abuse as well;
 - b. Transitional education programs intended for adults to encompass:
 - i. An awareness of the correlation between socioeconomic differences and those underserved communities primarily targeted by traffickers;
 - ii. An ability to recognize indicators of human trafficking in especially children and the homeless;
 - c. A basic understanding of human trafficking and its multiple forms of exploitation and dangers by utilizing engaging media platforms (i.e. literature, film, social media);
 - d. Best safe practices for usage of large public media platforms to recognize signs of traffickers and victims;
3. *Further advises* multilateral cooperation towards universal digital security measures that will prevent cases of human trafficking, including:
 - a. Promoting transparency on data usage and privacy to ensure that traffickers cannot target vulnerable groups with the misuse of personal data;
 - b. Advocating for the development and distribution of low cost, accessible, and voluntary monitoring measures which allow individuals in distress or at risk to share their locations with local law enforcement, enabling officials to attend to their needs in a more timely manner through:
 - i. The development of an accessible and user-friendly app that would allow potential victims to relay a message to authorities and close contacts;
 - ii. The implementation of law enforcement training to ensure that the individuals receive the type of response time that will be swift;
 - iii. The tracking of SIM cards upon the relaying individual requests, law enforcement officials will be able to respond and track the victim that sent the message;
 - c. Encouraging Member States and the United Nations Office of Information and Communications to collaborate in order to help lead Member States towards safe and innovative technology;

4. *Welcomes* Member States to build upon and improve the goals established by UN.GIFT by means such as:
 - a. Contributing to research for the establishment of a knowledge database in cooperation with UN.GIFT;
 - b. Suggesting that UN.GIFT hold biannual conferences where Member States can share experiences, progresses, and issues to ensure that the initiative continues to improve;
5. *Requests* UNICEF to establish a fund aimed towards establishing educational infrastructure in impoverished areas where human trafficking exceeds global average rates by providing:
 - a. Monetary resources for the construction of educational facilities in the aforementioned areas, sourced from a voluntary coalition of United Nations (UN) Member States;
 - b. Human resources in the form of trained and educated staff and teachers, sourced from relevant NGOs as necessary for staffing the facilities;
6. *Encourages* the UNODC expand their mission with funding from the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons for the purpose of:
 - a. Increasing Member State participation in the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons* which frames the specific efforts to prevent and combat human trafficking, as well as to reinforce the implementation of existing instruments and promote cooperation among Member States while implementing entrepreneurial guidance in source countries of identified high trafficking volume;
 - b. Establishing a standardized code of ethics to ensure viable recruitment practices of and safe work environments for migrant workers and the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers (CMW), a division of the Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner (OHCHR);
 - c. Providing entrepreneurial education for high-risk individuals by providing guidance through the process of acquiring loans from regional development banks;
 - d. Increasing accessibility of high-risk individuals to employment opportunities as a preventative measure to evade financial exploitation facilitated by:
 - i. Establishing child care centers and services in partnership with UNICEF and the UN Development Programme to provide cognitive development, nutrition, gross and fine motor skills, socialization, and other foundations of child development;
 - ii. Providing self-defence classes that they can apply in exploitative situations;
7. *Invites* the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security to use its assets to assist the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in the creation of the International Action Coalition for Trafficking (IACT) assigned the objective of providing resources and aid to developing countries who have the initiative to address their domestic human trafficking in order to help attack the large organized crime aspect of trafficking in persons which will:

- a. Be overseen and advised by the UN Commission on Human Rights;
 - b. Assess existing programs on social and victim protection, and establish an international focus to facilitate resource allocation for developing countries;
 - c. Provide the following resources to existing programs:
 - i. Technology, personnel, facilities, etc;
 - ii. Observation and monitoring the application of shared and allocated resources in accordance with the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights;
 - iii. Financial stimulation through multilaterally accepted foreign aid programs to improve human-trafficking-related infrastructure development and eliminate economic disparities in underdeveloped communities;
8. *Strongly advises* Member States to implement training and education for government officials and law enforcement to better identify and aid trafficking victims by:
- a. Introducing training programs that help identify and protect victims that may not be able to come forward themselves through methods including:
 - i. Providing training services such as the academic training programs in the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) to inform police responses and enhance engagement of law officials;
 - ii. Establishing digital literacy initiatives and programs that provide education on the identification of victims through the assistance of NGOs that focus on administering aid to vulnerable groups including migrant workers and refugees;
 - iii. Creating facilities such as the National Human Trafficking Training and Technical Assistance Center to identify and aid victims of trafficking;
 - b. Providing aid packages in the form of legal representation or compensation to promote societal victim reintegration through:
 - i. Implementing standards like those delineated in the UNODC aimed to allot financial aid to NGOs who increase victims' access to legal aid and other forms of compensation;
 - ii. Applying the UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Human Trafficking in order to provide economic compensation to further aid victims;
9. *Emphasizes* the importance of providing law enforcement officials with the education needed to identify traffickers by:
- a. Incorporating advice and input from the United Nations (UN) Counter Terrorism Center's Border Security and Management (BSM) Programme in order to identify and prevent

traffickers who are attempting to flee across borders, as well as locate current victims being transported;

- b. Expanding upon the Palermo Protocol using the standards and policies implicit in the International Organization for Migration (IOM) by means of:
 - i. Reevaluating current regional policies, specifically the effectiveness of deterrence regarding prosecution standards;
 - ii. Providing evidence-based recommendations to regional blocs for the sole purpose of prosecution advising;
- c. Utilizing internet services for the purpose of human trafficking prevention by instituting methods such as:
 - i. Recommending Member States to partner with the Counter-Trafficking Data Collaborative under the UN Migration Agency to monitor internet hotspots of human trafficking by implementing software mechanisms with the intentions of flagging words commonly associated with human trafficking and providing open correspondence with the Security Council to provide guidance in how to proceed with legal matters;
 - ii. Providing mechanisms to identify and prosecute internet providers, technological corporations and private actors, and other institutions responsible for human rights violations according to Article 17 of the 1966 *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights* (ICCPR);

10. *Further Invites* Member States to establish rehabilitation programs for survivors of human trafficking through:

- a. Cooperation with local NGOs and governments to provide language and vocational training, as well as facilitate the transference of vocational education certificates or diplomas from accredited academic institutions in order to ease economic reintegration;
- b. Facilitating the vocational training between survivors and companies, workshops, institutions or businesses, where survivors can develop or strengthen work habits and technical skills to increase their possibilities of future employability;
- c. Establishing a partnership with UN Women and UNICEF to provide accessible mental and physical healthcare by providing mental health resources and connecting survivors with healthcare professionals;
- d. Using seized assets from traffickers for funding these programs, in accordance with Secretary-General on trafficking in women and girls (A/75/289).



Code: GA3/1/5

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: Eliminating Human Trafficking of Women, Girls, and Gender and Sexual Minorities

The General Assembly Third Committee,

Recognizing the need to provide support for the 25 million victims of human trafficking worldwide as recorded by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in an overview of "Human rights and trafficking in persons" published in 2014,

Deeply concerned with the issue of human trafficking, especially that women and children make up an estimated of 71% of the 40 million, who are in forced labor and forced marriage, as presented by the 2016 report of the International Labor Organization (ILO),

Aware of the need to implement interregional support networks, to assist UN agencies in coordinating their work with other international organizations, stated in General Assembly resolution 73/146, "Trafficking in women and girls" (2018),

Further aware of the collaboration of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with Uber on the growing issue of sexual exploitation due to global ride share programs,

Guided by the United Nations 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2030, including SDG goal 16 of peace, justice and strong institutions and SDG goal 4 regarding education,

Reaffirming the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, resolution 55/25 of the UN General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that all Member States have an obligation to exercise due attentiveness to prevent trafficking in persons, to investigate and punish perpetrators, to rescue victims, to provide for their protection, and that not doing so violates and impairs or neutralize the enjoyment of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of victims,

Noting with interest the United States National Conference of State Legislature's (NCSL) 4P (Prevention, Protection, Prosecution, and Partnership) approach framework and its multifaceted anti-trafficking philosophy,

Examines the importance of SDG 4 (inclusive and equitable quality education) in relation to educating populations that are particularly vulnerable to human trafficking,

Supports region-specific, pre-existing infrastructure that is focused on human trafficking rehabilitation and their strength in being regionally appropriate,

Reiterates the importance of United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), which promotes education and Sustainable Development Goal 4 and Project Hope which is implemented by People's Republic of China to provide lifelong learning opportunities,

Conscious of World Day against Human Trafficking in Persons, which is held annually on July 30th,

Endorsing the Malala Fund, which advocates for women and girls education globally by creating academic institutions in rural areas around the world,

Considering SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions) and SDG 17 (partnership for the goals) in relation to the identification of human trafficking victims and prosecution of perpetrators,

Taking note that unilateral coercive measures may weaken local economies and Member States' ability to curb the rates of human trafficking,

Noting further the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the access of victims of human trafficking to adequate legal assistance as reported by a thematic brief completed by the UN Office of Drugs and Crime,

Acknowledging with appreciation the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in its effort to promote conventions and protocols through its Global Program against Human Trafficking in Persons, for their development of tools against trafficking and training materials in its Global Report Program,

Commending the Blue Heart Campaign against human trafficking for their admirable effort at the globalization of the human trafficking solution, along with their contributions to victim relief and education,

Recalling that the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR), Article 5 specifically, details and highlights the prohibition of degrading and humiliating behavior,

1. *Recommends* the collaboration between Member States and the UN in the matter of implementation of state-specific framework on an international level, as well as utilizing the UN as a facilitating body for geopolitical conferences through:

- a. Promoting the United Nations Sustainable Development Group's cooperation framework and its four key objectives, seeking to implement these by:
 - i. Clearly and widely ensuring that the United Nations collective response is formed in a fashion that encompasses as many Member States as possible without applying unneeded strain on solutions;
 - ii. Embodying the 2030 agenda for sustainable development, with specific attention to goal 17: Partnerships for the goals in order to encourage multilateral solutions;
 - iii. Ensuring that the SDG's promise to leave no Member State behind, especially for underdeveloped Member States that are often not given the proper consideration or attention in solutions;
 - iv. Providing all Member States with the proper tools and resources to ensure that all entities have the opportunity to implement solutions, especially in situations of sustainable development;
 - v. Reminding the international community that not all Member States have the inherit resources to achieve many of the goals laid out at both the regional and international level;
 - vi. Encouraging Member States to assist other states in need within their geopolitical groups in order to provide the means to achieve robust solutions;
 - vii. Encouraging Member States in financial need to seek out funding groups for developing states such as the United Nations Women's Guild Charity Program and the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL) in order to attain additional funding;
- b. Requesting that within geopolitical groups that Member States seek to provide sufficient funding to implement solutions region-wide in an equitable fashion;
- c. Encouraging open communication between geopolitical groups such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Council of Europe (CoE) and Group of Latin America and Caribbean Countries (GRULAC);

- d. Encouraging an increase in similar conferences through encouraging Member States to consider that conferences such as the aforementioned are crucial in implementing regional policy, especially within the scope of utilizing the United Nations as a facilitating body;

2. *Endorses* the United Nations Inter-Agency Coordinating Group Against Trafficking in Persons (UNICAT) to host an international conference in order to create a set of standardized practices for the medical care of trafficking victims for:

- a. Member-States to share best practices with each other regarding specialized medical training for doctors to identify and treat victims in accordance with the trauma they endured;
- b. Modeling and expanding best practices related to providing emergency services for victims such as shelter and humanitarian care through supporting personal and legal assistance;
- c. Promoting the collaboration between regional bodies regarding ending violence against women through the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women;

3. *Considers* the opportunity for Member States with similar infrastructure systems and regional closeness to share existing data via regional databases by:

- a. Including information on known human traffickers and human trafficking groups in each region;
- b. Listing legal professionals vetted to represent human trafficking victims per region in various languages so that survivors have easier access to legal counsel;
- c. Adding regional bloc data to UNODC Sherloc in order to strengthen existing international database;

4. *Invites* Member States to implement subsidies for ride share companies and other taxi services in order to be proactive against human trafficking by:

- a. Creating education programs for employees and drivers about signs of human trafficking while on the job;
- b. Advertising campaigns on cars and other products that are easy to read and are recognizable;
- c. Using social workers and other experts as points of information as community resources in order to provide information to vulnerable population through:
 - i. Use of community resources at hand and by providing a curriculum template that can be replicated within each respective Member State;
 - ii. Encouraging those most in need to use available resources through use of education on social services;
 - iii. Considering ways that are culturally sensitive to each culture found in each country in which this resource is applied to;
- d. Share global awareness of the signs of human trafficking and resources that are accessible to those most vulnerable and less able to access virtual resources through use of:
 - i. Pamphlets in accessible locations including, doctors offices, hospitals, social workers offices, places of worship, food banks;
 - ii. Public access television infomercials and public service announcements;
 - iii. Billboards on main highways and in rural areas;

iv. Free public events;

5. *Supports* the right to education for all children especially in the fundamental and elementary stages by:

- a. Encouraging a commitment of Member States to the right of education to decrease the risk of child trafficking and child labor;
- b. Recommending schools and media sources to pay special attention to human trafficking on World Day Against Human Trafficking in Persons through the UN Office of Drugs and Crime and The World Health Organization providing:
 - i. Media outlets with shareable infographics, statistics, and advertisements to publish on their news source;
 - ii. Schools with age appropriate lesson plans specific to the grade level aimed at preventing sex tourism and trafficking;
 - iii. Online marketing tactics through social media;

6. *Further stresses* the need for International Educational Programs (IEPs) that teach children to watch for the signs of human trafficking including:

- a. Providing a pre-established transnational curriculum that educates children globally on the warning signs and danger of human trafficking;
- b. Allowing underdeveloped nations to receive proper knowledge and information to prevent the baiting and trafficking of children;

7. *Suggests* implementation or facilitation of a funding system to ensure the return to school for children, to continue their education, through looking towards sponsors in developed countries:

- a. Taking inspiration from Project Hope implemented by People's Republic of China to improve teaching quality and the ability to afford infrastructure for educational facilities;
- b. Encourages collaboration between Member States and NGOs outside of the United Nations to achieve this goal;

8. *Encourages* increased collaboration across Member States to eliminate human trafficking and prosecute perpetrators by:

- a. Improving the rule of law that will allow more survivors to get justice as stated by IOM and it will give survivors access to more social services;
- b. Increasing stringent border patrol investigations between Member States with open borders or similar border policies through implementation of technological innovations to investigate suspecting vehicles;

9. *Further invites* Member States to implement legislation that mirrors the 2014 African Union Khartoum Declaration, which increases the facilitation of technology and capability sharing between Member States, with the goal to:

- a. Prosecute perpetrators in order to increase currently low conviction rates;
- b. Track and identify more victims of human trafficking who have crossed borders;
- c. Promote legislation that encourages cooperativeness of governments and law enforcement to favor victims of injustice and the protection of investigative journalism of human trafficking;

10. *Calls for the consideration* of Member States to offer protection to asylum seekers who have been denied entry, as they return to neighboring states;

11. *Further suggests* the implementation of regional support and identification networks to ensure safe spaces, modeled after current care coordinator programs, for the victims of human trafficking by:

- a. Expanding human trafficking hotline programs in which there will be a direct assistance available for victims of human trafficking:
 - i. Provide training for operators to help identify victims and provide adequate support;
 - ii. Support the consciousness officials have about handling private data of victims during legal processes;
 - iii. Ensure anonymity for callers to protect their identity unless requested otherwise for assistance;
- b. Maintaining a referral system accessible to potential identifiers within homelessness organizations, sexual assault and domestic violence advocates, workplaces, school and medical officials;

12. *Further recommends* the implementation of a unified, international Survivors' Transitional Education Program (STEP) that builds off of previous frameworks such as The UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons that:

- a. Works to create an international framework of guidelines for rehabilitation centers relating to the safety and anonymity for survivors of human trafficking;
- b. Provides workforce skills and assistance in job placement;
- c. Aids in finding housing and other relevant resources such as access to food and other basic needs;
- d. Works to prevent individuals from reentering the cycle of human trafficking by providing financial capital and resources to prevent this extreme need that results in this reentering;
- e. Requests potential implementation with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to protect the sexual wellbeing of all and with potential funding and collaboration from NGOs that aim to diminish the occurrence and effects of trafficking.



Code: GA3/1/6

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: Eliminating Human Trafficking of Women, Girls, and Gender and Sexual Minorities

The General Assembly Third Committee,

Reaffirming General Assembly (GA) resolution 55/25 on *The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons*, which defines human trafficking as, “the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation,”

Recalling Article 16 of the 1966 *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*, which states that “everyone shall have the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law”, and Article 4 of the 1948 *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, stating, “No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms,”

Directing attention to the variety of predisposing factors such as gender, sexual orientation, immigration status, and economic and housing insecurity to human trafficking, as the ratio of children to adults being trafficked is dependent upon economic security of specific geographical regions, in which in high income countries, 86% are adults and 14% are children, while in low income countries 50% are adults and 50% are children,

Taking into consideration GA resolution 64/293 on “United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons,” which established a global plan of action to streamline efforts and increase multilateral cooperation towards combating trafficking in persons,

Considering GA resolution 73/146 on “Trafficking in women and girls,” which recognized the need to encourage efforts regarding the provision of relevant documents, such as birth certificates, which aid in the lowering of risk of women and girls,

Acknowledging that according to the Polaris Project, over 40% of homeless youth identify as LGBTQ+ and that homelessness is a prime predictor of predisposition to human trafficking due to the increased economic and social vulnerability associated with homelessness, according to Unanima International,

Bearing in mind that former victims of human trafficking are more vulnerable and susceptible to reentering the human trafficking network due to lack of education and a foundational support group and that they are often held accountable for crimes committed under coercion,

Having examined the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, which established a framework that outlines a toolkit for Member States, highlighting criminalization, law enforcement response, training, assistance and protection of victims, and data collection,

Recognizing the recommendations of the report of the Secretary-General report 75/289 (2020) on improving economic opportunities for women and sexual and gender minorities to eliminate human trafficking while increasing opportunities in industries of sustainable development,

1. *Requests* a means of funding for healthcare programs through cooperation between United Nations Agencies such as the World Health Organization (WHO) foundation and the World Bank by:
 - a. Implementing resources through the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) as 30 percent of human trafficking involves children;
 - b. Promoting collaboration between monetary agencies such as the World Bank alongside charities and Humanitarian Organizations such as the Red Cross and the Blue Heart Foundation, in order to secure funding for said programs;
2. *Recommends* the expansion and creation of halfway homes and existing shelters designated for uplifting and securing victims of human trafficking through organizations such as the NGO Global Shelter Cluster, in an effort to reintegrate them back into society and decrease vulnerability to the atrocities of human trafficking with funding provided through the joint collaboration of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to:
 - a. Propose expanding opportunities within the halfway homes and existing shelters to promote economic advancement in women and sexual and gender minorities such as:
 - i. Powering halfway homes and existing shelters with sustainable energy through the support of international organizations such as the African Renewable Energy Initiative, International Solar Alliance (ISA) and International Network on Gender and Sustainable Energy (ENERGIA);
 - ii. Creating sustainable job opportunities within the agricultural field for women through collaboration with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization to provide funds and continue to advocate for women to own land, to run farms, and increase their involvement in the agriculture industry, providing jobs to promote economic advancement and further reduce the likeliness that these groups fall victim to human trafficking;
 - iii. Forming mentorship programs led by former victims to provide sustainable economic opportunities;
 - b. Further request that healthcare programs be accessible to victims of human trafficking within these halfway homes and existing shelters including birth registration programs, Maternity programs, and Vaccination drives;
3. *Suggests* the enactment of anti-discriminatory measures and the establishment of opportunities for gender and sexual minorities in order to decrease the social marginalization that increases their subsequent likelihood of homelessness such as:
 - a. The recognition or legalization of same-sex partnerships among Member States;
 - b. Educational programs, through both physical and technological means, aimed at discussing and examining the existence of gender and sexual minorities to foster a sense of unity;

- c. The expansion of access to housing within the the LGBTQ+ community in collaboration with the UN-Habitat's mission to provide housing for all;
 - d. Additional anti-discriminatory laws targeted specifically at gender and sexual minorities;
- 4. *Urges* Member States to expand Mobile Integrated Healthcare (MIH) programs and services to provide healthcare to populations most vulnerable to human trafficking, such as migrants, runaway and homeless youth, and the LGBTQ+ population by:
 - a. Partnering with UN bodies such as UNICEF and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and NGOs such as Doctors Without Borders and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to establish such programs with the proper resources and funds;
 - b. Providing and distributing sanitary kits through the UNFPA Supplies Programme including informational pamphlets on family planning services, basic hygiene products, and menstrual products to young women and children;
 - c. Supporting an expansion of birth registration efforts by:
 - i. Acting as a service point where newborn children in rural areas can be properly registered according to the laws of the state of which they were born in;
 - ii. Providing a location where adults who were never properly registered or lack a proper birth certificate can obtain legitimate birth certificates;
 - iii. Properly educating individuals on the importance of obtaining a birth certificate in order to spread awareness;
 - d. Promoting and educating patients on long lasting or permanent, sustainable options for birth control aside from oral and emergency use contraceptives, such as IUDs, vasectomies, and tubal ligation;
 - e. Expanding and hosting drive-through and mobile vaccination clinics, notably for HPV, Hepatitis A, and Hepatitis B, to combat the spread of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) and to further prevent cervical and other cancers;
- 5. *Endorses* interstate communication and collaboration to increase efficiency of victim identification and to reduce the incidence of transnational trafficking cases by:
 - a. Strengthening the cooperation between anti-trafficking agencies internationally through the expansion of a rapid, technology-based communication channel that centers around:
 - i. Utilizing shared trafficking databases such as the Human Trafficking Knowledge Portal of the UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) that are updated yearly and contain information regarding trafficked victims, perpetrators, demographic percentages about vulnerable groups, and human trafficking hubs;
 - ii. Providing Member State accessibility to the aforementioned databases through funding from the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, especially women and children;



Code: GA3/1/7

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: Eliminating Human Trafficking of Women, Girls, and Gender and Sexual Minorities.

The General Assembly Third Committee,

Expressing its appreciation for the work being done by international bodies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as the United Nations (UN) Development Fund for Women, the Commission for the Status of Women (CSW), the United Nations Entity for the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), and other programs focused on the protection and development of women,

Acknowledging that according to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), 79% of human trafficking involves the sexual exploitation of women and girls, and that minority groups such as the marginalized, impoverished, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer (LGBTQ+), and more are disproportionately targeted by human trafficking practices,

Taking into consideration that the International Labor Organization (ILO) estimated that human trafficking is a global issue that affects 2.4 million people at any given time and that the report of the Secretary-General on Trafficking in women and girls pursuant to General Assembly resolution 73/146 on "International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development" estimates that human trafficking generates over \$150 billion United States dollars (USD),

Recognizing the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) as an available UN body to provide an abundance of resources as well as continue to research more protection and preventative measures regarding the effects of human trafficking,

Taking into consideration the danger of the transnational nature of human trafficking in all of its forms, and the need for international cooperation to counteract these harms, as well as the existing efforts of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) with The Counter Trafficking Data Collaborative (CTDC) which created a global data hub focused on trafficking cases,

Aware of the low prosecution rates for the perpetrators of human trafficking and the severe effects that these crimes produce on their victims, which include mental, emotional, and physical trauma which can hinder the lifestyles of victims affected, preventing them from reacclimating to society effectively,

Emphasizing the need for preventative measures that guarantee the protection of survivors of human trafficking from being detained or prosecuted as illegal immigrants and the importance of prosecution of human traffickers to the full extent,

Alarmed by the report from the UNODC (2020) revealing that vulnerable populations are often prosecuted or detained for crimes related to their trafficking period, including women who were forced to undergo prostitution and sexual acts, and survivors who have been displaced and thus are treated as illegal immigrants, and the immense harm this causes to these survivors of an already heinous act including the increased likelihood of being trafficked again, loss of income and self-determination, and more,

Noting deep concern for the inexperience that justice servants have in interacting with trafficking survivors on an individual basis in both personal and professional capacities, and the chilling effect this has on cases being brought to justice and recognizing the importance and effectiveness of training public servants,

Disturbed by the condition of the international criminal justice system which has encountered various complications with respect to the disproportionate prison sentences of perpetrators of human trafficking

as well as a growing concern on the issue of amelioration for both criminal punishment and prison measures, such as reducing bail fines, for these perpetrators,

Recognizes the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, Sustainable Development Goal 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions), and the *Convention of the Rights of the Child* to enumerate rights to protect victims including, but not limited to, the right to freedom from torture; the right to life, liberty, and security of person; and the right to not be held in slavery or servitude,

Acknowledges that country-specific measures are an effective solution to address particular aspects of trafficking, but reiterates that human trafficking is a transnational industry that has global impacts, and thus necessitates multilateral collaboration based on open and voluntary communication and participation,

Addressing the existence of a growing threat posed by the increased proliferation of online methods of exploitation by perpetrators of human trafficking and recognizing the negative impact the COVID-19 pandemic has had on this issue, particularly with respect to victims,

Concerned with the way information and communications technologies (ICTs) as well as the internet are being abused by perpetrators of human trafficking for the purpose of recruiting and exploiting women and children to engage in prostitution, child pornography, illicit material, and abuse of young children, as well as other forms of exploitation of forced labor,

Acknowledging the capabilities of information and communications technologies such as the internet and social media to play an important role in preventing and actively combating instances of human trafficking, specifically with regards to women and children,

1. *Encourages* Member States to adopt standardized teachings, aimed at those vulnerable to human trafficking, by utilizing international databases, such as the Migrant Management Operational System Application, run by the IOM, to:
 - a. Provide preventive information to girls in schools through lessons;
 - b. Supply resources, such as handouts and pamphlets, to LGBTQ+ resource centers;
 - c. Offer information in the form of books and posters at homeless shelters;
2. *Suggests* that Member States to look towards international databases, like the CTDC, for data on their respective regions in order to:
 - a. Inform law enforcement groups about the locales being targeted so they can:
 - i. Monitor these areas with more scrutiny;
 - ii. Place posters informing of the risks of human trafficking in these regions, including identities of known traffickers in the area;
 - b. Educate governments about how effective their practices have been so that they can adjust and adapt said practices;
3. *Expresses its hope* that Member States will further cooperate with international bodies focused on the safety, development, and autonomy of women around the world to increase their effectiveness;
4. *Further suggests* UN entities like the UNODC and the Security Council collaborate in order to create an International Security Taskforce that would train border security agents from

volunteering international Member States on how to more effectively detect human trafficking signs that would:

- a. Address a vulnerability of human trafficking that has not received enough attention from both regional and international levels in order to reduce the number of potential survivors by better-equipping border security agents to detect trafficking;
 - b. Feature educational lessons taught towards the border security officers that could be led by experts of transnational crime and specialists who predominantly know human trafficking signs so that there is a realistic simulation of what human trafficking may look like;
 - c. Be implemented by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), given their experiences combatting human trafficking;
5. *Calls upon* Member States to examine and propose recommendations on how to reform legal structures and rehabilitation services to better address ineffective human trafficking laws that increase the capacity of being trafficked that would:
- a. Work in conjunction with the advancement of legal reform to coordinate national measures and victim protection;
 - b. Strongly encourage the Security Council and the United Nations Development Corporation (UNDC) to push for effective legislation in order to protect survivors;
6. *Encourages* Member States to increase the awareness of the World Day against Trafficking in Persons and focus on the educational impact of this day for citizens to better respond to instances of trafficking through a mix of educating both survivors on resources available to them and the general public on trafficking and how to identify it happening;
7. *Emphasizes* the importance of rehabilitation of victims and encourages the expansion of the UNODC's Electronic Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons to provide further services for trafficking survivors such as websites and applications for trafficking survivors to use both during and after experiencing trafficking, such as resources for contacting law enforcement and accessing social rehabilitation resources such as family reunification, therapy, and other helpful rehabilitation methods;
8. *Endorses* further collaboration of all Member States in order to provide better equipped resources for survivors in the realm of mental health in lieu of the traumas they have experienced while also offering safe housing as they transition back into society by:
- a. Coordinating an inclusive support system with NGOs in order to remain culturally-sensitive to the diverse survivors of human trafficking;
 - b. Referencing different forms of aid offered by organizations with the goal of rehabilitating survivors and providing resources for mental health among other traumas that survivors may encounter by:
 - i. Examining the aid offered by different Member States in terms of housing, financial aid, medical care, education, and legal aid;
 - ii. Implementing such results of these different organizations in order to decrease the number of human trafficking survivors that do not receive support from their respective Member State;

9. *Encourages* Member States to participate in voluntary data sharing programs such as the CTDC and the UNODC's Electronic Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons on a regional and international scale to increase the effectiveness of prosecution and prevention measures, as well as provide guidelines for responding to trafficking, educating the reader, and emphasizing future development of response strategies;
10. *Endorses* Member States to produce public policies in cooperation with the private sector and NGOs to provide survivors of human trafficking with mental health care and psychological assistance in order to ensure that all human trafficking survivors who identify as women, girls, or sexual and gender minorities are able to access free counseling with trained professionals that specialize in human trafficking as a means to rehabilitate them as members of society by:
 - a. Producing annual reports through the OHCHR regarding the implementation of mental health care and psychological assistance from Member States to human trafficking survivors in consideration of the international guidelines held in the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons* and the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking in collaboration with the World Health Organization;
 - b. Improving existing programs for mental health care to assist human trafficking survivors within Member States in consideration of the mentioned guidelines and future reports;
 - c. Implementing new mental health programs in Member States through the help of the international community and funding mechanisms such as:
 - i. Allocation of funds by the UN General Assembly Fifth Committee for the development of these programs;
 - ii. The formulation of public-private partnerships that promote the medical assistance required;
 - iii. Encouraging the participation of NGOs in the implementation of these programs through ECOSOC;
 - d. Ensuring access to free counseling with trained professionals with an emphasis on human trafficking for all human trafficking survivors who identify as women, girls or sexual and gender minorities;
11. *Emphasizes* the importance of Member States to update their criminal codes to prevent the revictimization and prosecution of trafficking survivors for elicited acts committed during the duration of their trafficking and done under duress, especially in the case of sexual acts which are often prosecuted as prostitution;
12. *Supports* regional and international training programs for prosecutors, police, and judicial officers in how to better interact with survivors of trafficking as to not isolate them and prevent them from seeking justice and encourages Member States to take part in or develop similar programs, noting the success of those programs which offer free and accessible training of prosecutors, police, and judicial officers to improve their professional and personal interactions with survivors of trafficking;
13. *Welcomes* all Member States to produce legislation that encompasses all crimes involved in human trafficking, especially those that violate the fundamental rights of people to freedom and personal integrity, through the assignment of serious penalties for these crimes, such as elimination of bail and increased adequate prison terms;

14. *Expresses its hope that* governments and police forces work with national and international police organizations like Interpol to strengthen shared databases and criminal intelligence so that perpetrators receive justice wherever they may be;
15. *Recommends* that enablers and patrons of human trafficking become subject to the application of criminal justice with the objective of producing more comprehensive criminal policies worldwide through:
 - a. The criminalization of the patronage and management of sex work and related services, especially when the suspicion of sex trafficking and the violation of human rights persists;
 - b. The decriminalization of victims of human trafficking in sex work and related industries as recommended by article 17 of General Assembly resolution 73/146 on “International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development” which states that the punishment for the victims of trafficking inflicts greater harm;
 - c. The expansion of the implementation of the recommended principles and guidelines on human rights and human trafficking within the Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to the Economic and Social Council which, despite its ratification, is yet to be effectively applied on a global scale;
 - d. The criminalization of activities and conducts that enable the existence of human trafficking as unregulated transnational commerce, unregulated transportation of people and goods, and unregulated services in tourism and entertainment among other activities;
16. *Requests* the formation of a training program for law enforcement officers working under border patrol and transportation to enhance protocols and skills in recognizing trafficking victims by:
 - a. Establishing an international budget under UNICEF to fund the training program for officers which will:
 - i. Work with accompanying Member States’ governments to help initiate a fund for the training program;
 - ii. Urge NGOs to assist in the formation of this training program by providing donations from their additional women’s rights, children’s rights, LGBTQ+ rights, and other goals that support human rights under trafficking situations;
 - b. Working on the amelioration of the education aspect of the training of officers to recognize the different forms of human trafficking and the signs associated with those forms in victims;
17. *Hopes* that Member States consider the use of technologies to help combat human trafficking by:
 - a. Establishing an international notification system to alert neighboring countries of the identity of known traffickers;
 - b. Creating an easily accessible database of cases including evidence, victims’ anecdotes;
18. *Implores* to reduce the number of cases by strengthening legislation that is geared towards prosecuting perpetrators accordingly to prevent a recurrence of these acts;

19. *Encourages* Member States to allocate more funds into their justice systems in order to smooth the trial process and seize illicit assets in order to use them to fund the justice system to ensure prosecutions, research, and investigation of human trafficking;
20. *Endorses* the IOM partnership with the United Nations, international NGOs, the private sector, and development partners on all aspects of counter-trafficking responses in order to suppress and punish trafficking in persons with an emphasis on prevention, protection, and prosecution in collaboration with the UN System;
21. *Promotes* the formation of educational institutions to open the conversation around other trafficking methods by:
 - a. Bringing together small organizations based around children's rights, women's rights, and rehabilitation of human trafficking survivors in order to form a larger organization solely working on educating others on human trafficking forms;
 - b. Urging the development of books, media sites, articles, reports, and other sources of information to circulate around the public to encourage others to recognize the signs and possible dangers of human trafficking;
22. *Reaffirms* its commitment to work with the UNODC Anti-trafficking Unit to hunt down any corrupt persons, especially those who are rich and powerful;
23. *Suggests* that Member States make efforts to persuade internet service providers and social media corporations to adopt measures aimed at promoting the responsible use of online content through the internet in the hopes that such actions will play an active role in mitigating human trafficking, specifically the exploitation of women and young girls who are the most vulnerable to online forms of exploitation;
24. *Further encourages* Member States to actively work to implement a series of strategical approaches that are directed towards the utilization of information and communications technologies to mitigate instances of human trafficking particularly those of women and young girls through the adoption of measures that would increase accessibility to information and digital literacy amongst the most vulnerable to human trafficking;
25. *Urges* Member States to acknowledge the many threats posed by the increase of online forms of exploitation and work to strengthen their laws to reflect the enormity of the issue and actively address the need for greater awareness of human trafficking within law enforcement bodies and local municipalities.



Code: GA3/1/8

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: Eliminating Human Trafficking of Women, Girls, Gender and Sexual Minorities

The General Assembly Third Committee,

Emphasizing the seriousness of human trafficking within African Member States as well as other developing and developed Member States,

Recognizing the role of COVID-19 in stressing Member States' resources for the prevention of human trafficking, as the World Bank reported an additional 150 million individuals into poverty which has increased the risk of human trafficking,

Acknowledges that the Special Rapporteur on Unilateral Coercive Measures to the Human Rights Council emphasizes that economic sanctions, at times, exacerbate poverty within communities in developing states which increases the rates of human trafficking,

Cognizant that a 2020 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC) reports that countries of origin convict their own citizens 95% of the time, while countries of destination tend to convict more foreigners 52% of the time,

Recalling General Assembly Resolution 71/167 (2017) in the importance of education and advocacy towards human trafficking prevention and the want to spread awareness and empathy,

Recognizing General Assembly Resolution 75/51 (2020) that the strengthening of laws with regional as well as other international Member States to better serve the prevention as well as the prosecution for those part of human trafficking,

Acknowledging that, according to the UNODC, the UN Fund Board received an additional 0.6 million on the United Nations (UN) Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Human Trafficking on World Day against Trafficking in Persons in November 2021,

Keeping in mind that technology and social media are a key part of society which could be a tool for raising awareness of the risks of human trafficking, but knowing that the dark web harbors human trafficking transactions,

Recognizing the need for addressing the gendered nature of human trafficking and countering the underrepresentation of women in anti-trafficking institutions,

Concerned by the UNDOC's report that the human trafficking market worldwide is worth \$150 billion annually, allowing criminals to create revenue out of the violation of human rights,

Noting the lack of consistency within legal frameworks of Member States regarding the laws and tactics to combat human trafficking,

Acknowledging that the strengthening of borders in Member States where human trafficking occurs could be proactive when countering active operations of human trafficking,

Addressing the lack of media outreach and the need for an increase in education for the youth, even targeted to women and the affected people on the human trafficking issue,

Bearing in mind that Article 2 of the *United Nations Declaration of Human Rights* that states how everyone is entitled to the rights and freedoms without any kind of discrimination such as sex, birth, or another status specifically in accordance with the economic sector,

Deeply alarmed that there are still significant outstanding funds that are yet to be collected and distributed for the UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Human Trafficking,

Acknowledges UN General Assembly Resolution 61/180 (2007) for establishing the United Nations Inter-Agency Coordination Group Against Trafficking in Persons' (UNICAT) that provides a platform for collaborative work as a network of more than twenty UN entities and regional bodies, such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the Organization of American States (OAS),

Recognizing the critical role of psychological, legal, and capital assistance for effectively reintegrating victims into society,

1. *Commits* to collaboration on all aspects of prevention, protection, and prosecution to ensure an end to human trafficking;
2. *Urges* Member States to prioritize the role of economic stimulation in developing regions in addressing Human Trafficking by:
 - a. Encouraging Member States to work together regionally to build a framework of infrastructure that operates between borders;
 - b. Inviting the Member States within each UN regional block to converse on the status and needs of all regional blocks and provide economic stimulation where needed;
3. *Encourages* the implementation of educational and advocacy programs regarding prevention of human trafficking with UNESCO and UNICEF on multiple levels by:
 - a. Including the implementation of an anonymous and transparent e-platform within each Member State to allow victims to share stories, information and raise victim awareness;
 - b. Distributing pamphlets within schools, hospitals, and community centers to educate citizens to commit and participate in community policing;
 - c. Suggesting for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to maintain a minimum quota for posts per month on its Social media platforms; that involve victim stories, NGO updates, advice for defense against human trafficking, and risks of the internet and how to navigate it safely;
4. *Endorses* the furtherance of efforts of preexisting regional Trafficking Policy Research Groups which could potentially be funded by the Foundation for a Just Society and jointly implemented by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Coalition to

Abolish Slavery and Trafficking with research being carried out by the UNODC with initiatives such as:

- a. Examining and proposing recommendations on how to reform legal structures to better combat human trafficking addressing ineffective laws that increase the capacity of being trafficked with emphasis on cooperation between national and regional governmental bodies;
 - b. Publishing findings in a regional cloud database where all of the information obtained by researchers could be uploaded, which would be implemented by the Global Innovation Fund to ensure that all nation-states understand the gaps and shortcomings of their legislation with respect to national sovereignty;
5. *Recommends* additional measures to be taken to make sure the funds secured by the UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Human Trafficking, are properly distributed, especially to women, children, and gender minorities in origin, transit, and destination countries by expanding the outreach of the UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Human Trafficking to provide an aggregated list of previous and future NGO partners for the sake of affected gender minorities by:
 - a. Expanding the quality of education and gender equality to recruit and expand those working collaboratively with the United Nations under the UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Human Trafficking, recently raised to \$0.6 million;
 - b. Endorsing use of trained psychologists and therapists in the search of victims, in order to improve identification of victims;
 - c. Considering surveillance of trained psychologists and therapists not only to ensure safety but also to ensure proper procedure is followed;
 - d. Participating in the World Day against Trafficking in Persons Statements (UNODC);
6. *Recommends* that the UN Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN GIFT) prioritize:
 - a. Integrating the views of women, gender, and sexual minorities into Member States' human trafficking solutions;
 - b. Increasing coordination between UNODC, International Organization for Migration, and Member States on the topic of human trafficking of women, girls, and gender and sexual minorities;
7. *Encourages* United Nations programs regarding human trafficking to work alongside social media companies to locate and report possible cases and online networks of human trafficking;
8. *Supports* the regional African Member States outreach to international neighboring Member States to better strengthen and progress the laws already set in place to help African collaboration in the prosecution and prevention and protection by:

- a. Adapting regional framework policies that progress with that of current policies that work to advance the lives of human trafficking victims, to better the blueprint for the protection of the citizens;
 - b. Urging to implement the international handbook with other African Member States/ organizations already set in place;
 - c. Recommending the allocation of state department budgets for victim programs to proceed with prevention of further actions of human trafficking;
 - d. Implementing heavier punishments for not only those who engage but also support or assist sex trafficking;
 - e. Merging of laws so that other countries can use same punishment another country has so those who may escape one Member State cannot escape the heavy punishment they would have received otherwise if they had not left;
9. *Urges* the body to create a supportive legal space between regional Member States and to strengthen laws to eliminate regional inconsistencies in legislation regarding human trafficking;
10. *Advises* the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) for the creation of THE ATLAS which would be a forum of technology that researches and develops technology that will help police institutions to deal with cybercrime regarding human trafficking also this technology will make location and tracing of victims easier;
11. *Encourages* Member States to carry out border management with Member States that possess high rates of human trafficking with a focus on falsified passports and documents by using Interpol and regional organizations to have different databases to carry out controls of people, passports, and vehicles; access to these databases is granted to officials of the National Central Offices and can be extended to law enforcement officers stationed on the front line at border posts;
12. *Suggests* that Member States provide accessibility to micro-loans with low-interest rates for women and sexual minorities to begin launching businesses and overall advancing women's status within societies to ensure access to job opportunities in the economic sector, deterring the need for human trafficking by:
 - a. Seeking non-collateral loans that offer women and sexual minorities the opportunity to take initiatives in business or agriculture, which provide earnings and enable them to pay off small debts in order to give equal access to resources to women;
 - b. Encouraging Member States to allow further access for women to explore other financial options such as microfinancing institutions in the private sector, in which the micro-loans accessed would have little to no interest, stimulating the development of economies and advancement of women;
13. *Encourages* the United Nations Inter-Agency Coordinating Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT) to form recommendations for a set of standardized practices for the identification and medical care of trafficking victims during their next side-line event;

14. *Recommends* Member States to support victims of human trafficking by screening individuals convinced of sex-work as potential human trafficking victims and providing appropriate legal support;
15. *Advises* the creation of educational programs that train victims into entrepreneurship and to work with the UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Human Trafficking and local banks to provide capital for victims and survivors so they can have the opportunity to create a business;
16. *Calls upon* the immediate action of Member States, regional and international to bring awareness to human trafficking by:
 - a. Providing more media coverage on stories related to that of survivors at least 1-2 times a week;
 - b. Working with neighboring/ regional Member States to bring a more local awareness through assemblies which will work in a form of town meetings to discuss pertaining issues to better prevent;
17. *Commends* utilization of mental health program NGOs who work with trauma patients with the cooperation of World Health Organization and UNHCR to work with refugees and victims that could cause the development mental disorders due to stressful experiences by:
 - a. Calling for the use of trained psychologists and therapists in transnational mental health programs to improve identification and apply psychological treatment on those afflicted by human trafficking;
 - b. Asking that Member States allow victims of human trafficking who were displaced, regardless of official refugee status, receive necessary psychiatric care.