



*American Model United Nations*  
**General Assembly Third Committee**

GA Third/I/4

SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons

SUBMITTED TO: The General Assembly Third Committee

*The General Assembly Third Committee,*

1 *Guided by* the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and reaffirming its role under  
2 the charter,

3 *Affirming* the obligation of all parties to respect international humanitarian law and international human  
4 rights law,

5 *Reiterating* its strong condemnation of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, as it constitutes  
6 a serious threat to human rights and development,

7 *Recognizing* that poverty, unemployment, lack of socio-economic opportunities, gender-based violence, dis-  
8 crimination and marginalization are some of the contributing factors that make people vulnerable to trafficking in  
9 persons,

10 *Recalling also* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the other human rights covenants, including  
11 the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and  
12 Cultural Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,

13 *Acknowledging* the Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights and the Special Rapporteur's emphasis  
14 on "The substantial right to remedies and the procedural rights necessary to secure them" regarding trafficking in  
15 persons' victims,

16 *Alarmed* that long-standing systemic impunity for international law violations has allowed for the recurrence  
17 of grave violations without consequence, and stressing the need to ensure accountability for all violations of interna-  
18 tional humanitarian law and international human rights law in order to end impunity, ensure justice, deter further  
19 violations, protect civilians and promote peace,

20 1. *Urges* countries to acknowledge the existing United Nations definition of human trafficking, defined in  
21 Article 3, paragraph (a) of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons as one that focus on  
22 the exploitation of peoples;

23 2. *Recommends* that countries place a new emphasis on the importance of transparency in the topic of  
24 human trafficking, through implementation of tactics such as:

25 (a) Tiplining (a hotline allowing callers to tip off the authorities);

26 (i) For those who are concerned about their families or believe that a loved one is in danger;

27 (ii) For those who believe they have information that may expose human trafficking crimes;

28 (iii) That utilizes established foundations on tiplining such as the Polaris Organization for easier  
29 access and an expanded network;

30 (b) Monitoring of the Dark Web through tools that have been proven to expose thousands of cases  
31 in human trafficking, such as;

32 (i) Memex, Datawake, and TellFinder;

33 (c) Awareness and Education Campaigns such as;

34 (i) Education programs for children and for families at risk of being trafficked that direct families  
35 to resources that are confirmed to be legitimate and safe, such as adoption centers and immigration  
36 agents;

- 37 (ii) Educational programs for potential victims and current victims in the knowledge of victim  
38 centers that are established at places with existing infrastructure like schools and hospitals and  
39 present resources, also acknowledging susceptible populations related to environmental factors such  
40 as climate refugees and displaced people in resource stressed regions, victims of natural disasters;  
41 NGOs that have established education programs and initiatives such as Not for Sale and Love 421;
- 42 (iii) Professional counseling to help healthcare, police, and immigration officers to provide appropri-  
43 ate treatment to trafficking victims regarding the trauma associated with their situation, and to be  
44 able to identify trafficked victims;
- 45 (iv) Awareness campaigns that bring issues to light in the public arena and bolster courage and  
46 hope in other human trafficking victims by placing emphasis on the de-stigmatization of survivor  
47 experiences and allow them to speak about their experiences;

48 3. *Approves* the statistics collection process on migrants and other potential trafficking victims and restruc-  
49 turing of the Human Trafficking Knowledge Portal originally established by the United Nations Office on Drugs and  
50 Crime between nations in such a way that respects sovereignty and provides help to countries that may not have the  
51 resources to implement recommended policies, such as:

- 52 (a) The establishment of a national shared platform to share information amongst countries, es-  
53 pecially about migrant victims, that does not require the sharing of information but strongly suggests it, and is  
54 organized by the categorizations of source, transit, and destination countries, which allows for;
- 55 (i) Destination countries to tailor their immigration policies to the regulation of arriving migrants  
56 from transit and source countries;
- 57 (ii) Transit countries to tailor their immigration and emigration policies to the regulation of arriving  
58 migrants from source countries, and the departing migrants headed to destination countries;
- 59 (iii) Source countries to tailor their emigration policies to the regulation of departing migrants headed  
60 to destination countries;

61 4. *Strongly encourages* more economically developed countries to assist less economically developed countries  
62 in providing material and financial aid to expand their capacity to combat human trafficking, with incentives for  
63 more economically developed countries such as the reduction in:

- 64 (a) The severity of trafficking in destination countries;
- 65 (b) Terrorism for more economically developed countries;
- 66 (c) Corruption in poorer nations with different economic incentives besides trafficking for their  
67 governments;
- 68 (d) Drug cartels and other organized transnational crime;

69 5. *Further recommends* the involvement and eventual membership within the InterAgency Coordination  
70 Group Against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT) framework of the World Bank, and for the creation of a World Bank  
71 program encompassing human trafficking as a global issue, by:

- 72 (a) Supporting an approach to infrastructure development based on best practices in combatting  
73 human trafficking as an economic issue in itself, including methods such as;
- 74 (i) Shelters for persons being trafficked to receive mental and physical care;
- 75 (ii) Increased infrastructure in monitoring border and transit activities to flag instances of human  
76 trafficking;
- 77 (iii) Developing formal criminal investigation units within countries to probe methods of trafficking  
78 within individual countries;
- 79 (b) Encouraging collaboration with the World Bank and drawing attention to the expertise of the  
80 World Bank in advising Member States in the development and subsequent implementation of social and labor law  
81 to combat circumstances induces human trafficking;

82 6. *Encourages* countries to access funding options for humanitarian aid in the human trafficking topic by:

83 (a) Allocating resources in determined areas that have the greatest human trafficking issues and not  
84 enough means to combat them;

85 (b) Enhancing information gathering data through Organizations that are already established in  
86 detecting Human Trafficking Routes such as Thorn: Digital Defenders of Children;

87 (c) Establishing new partnerships with non-governmental organizations such as Polaris, which fo-  
88 cuses on implementing tiplines and crisis hotlines, by;

89 (i) Working with the International Justice Mission on the collected statistics and data to effectively  
90 execute raids on brothels;

91 (ii) Utilizing the established victim/survivor center resources in organizations such as the A21 Cam-  
92 paign, which works with medical/psychological treatment and vocational training;

93 7. *Urges* the usage of strict and effective prosecution of high-level coordinated crime organizations involved  
94 in human trafficking, with tactics such as:

95 (a) Reverse sting operations, which include;

96 (i) Street and Web sting operations, which are tactics in which police forces pose as sellers of sex  
97 and other forms of trafficking in order to expose and capture those who buy the trafficked victims;

98 (ii) Brothel sting operations, which involve the arrest of brothels by police forces, and then the usage  
99 of those brothels to capture other traffickers and buyers of trafficked victims;

100 (b) Intelligence gathering, which involves;

101 (i) Working with victims and survivors who are willing to provide information to organizations such  
102 as Non-Governmental Organizations, and government agencies that aim to tackle human trafficking;

103 (ii) Using hidden cameras and other surveillance equipment to find and capture the culprits of human  
104 trafficking (traffickers and buyers) and identify hot spots of trafficking;

105 8. *Suggests* that countries focus on cutting down demand for trafficked victims, using techniques such as:

106 (a) The usage of visible cameras as deterrents;

107 (b) The publication of the profiles known buyers and traffickers in forced labor, child trafficking, or  
108 sex trafficking in;

109 (i) The international community in order to inform other countries of trafficking criminals;

110 (ii) Local communities, in order to deter both buyers and traffickers from further perpetuating  
111 human trafficking;

112 9. *Emphasizes* the need for counseling services for police and immigration officers to recognize victims of  
113 human trafficking and deal with them, using tactics such as:

114 (a) Educating officers to recognize signs of human trafficking;

115 (i) Lack of control over their own possessions, assets, and finances;

116 (ii) Lack of a home address or identity;

117 (iii) Malnutrition;

118 (iv) Deprivation of personal space and privacy;

119 (v) Signs of abuse;

120 (b) Tightening border security with more attention to detail and thorough examination of migrants  
121 to identify potential trafficking of victims;

122 (c) Encouraging Interpol cooperation to adopt policies and tactics that work with the specifics of  
123 each country, considering factors such as;

124 (i) Geography and landscape;

125 (ii) Economic conditions;

126 (iii) Customs and practices of that country;

127 (iv) Other unique characteristics with that country;

128 10. *Recommends* the formation of laws to affirm the rights of victims and the prosecution of those working  
129 in human trafficking:

130 (a) Amnesty for all victims and witnesses involved in the judicial processes;

131 (b) Monitoring the prosecution of human trafficking offenders to ensure appropriate punishment;

132 (c) Extradition of human trafficking offenders to be tried in the country in which they committed  
133 the crime, and;

134 (d) Making efforts to help survivors reconnect with their families;

135 (i) Further recommends member nations develop extradition policies in cooperation with the United  
136 Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) project on anti-corruption, with the role of estab-  
137 lishing more efficient laws, while continuing to respect the standards of extradition as per UNODC  
138 suggestions and the rights of trafficked persons;

139 (e) Supporting Witness Protection in national governments, or physical and legal protection for  
140 survivors of trafficking, in order to encourage survivors to speak and provide information on current human trafficking  
141 operations, and also encourage awareness and prevention of human trafficking by;

142 (i) Making a legal distinction between survivors turn themselves in legally and people who are  
143 captured so that they are not prosecuted and are able to speak about their experiences;

144 (ii) Ensuring that people who expose human trafficking operations are protected from retribution  
145 from traffickers, as well as legal prosecution by federal, state, or local governments;

146 (iii) Working with the Awareness campaigns to combat stigma for victims, so that victims are not  
147 afraid to tell a loved one or an enforcement body about their situation.

Passed, Yes: 42 / No: 30 / Abstain: 21