



*American Model United Nations*  
**General Assembly Plenary**

GA/3rd/I/10

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

SUBMITTED TO: The General Assembly Plenary

*The General Assembly Plenary,*

1 *Reaffirming* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

2 *Recalling* the recent Security Council resolution 2017/821 of August 2017 on the topic of children in armed  
3 conflict encouraging local leaders and civil society networks to play a role in enhancing community-level protection  
4 and rehabilitation, including non-stigmatization, for children affected by armed conflict and other forms of human  
5 trafficking,

6 *Reaffirming* the General Assembly resolution 71/167 of September 2017 that calls upon governments and the  
7 international community to prevent and address trafficking and strengthen existing legislation in relation to forced  
8 labor, unlawful recruitment and use of child soldiers, sex trafficking, domestic servitude, and debt bondage or bonded  
9 labor,

10 *Reaffirming* the General Assembly resolution 71/167 of September 2017 that calls upon governments and  
11 the international community to prevent and address trafficking and strengthen existing legislation,

12 *Expressing* deep concern with the spread of human trafficking and exploitation of men, women, and children,  
13 across the international community,

14 *Expressing* grave concern about the serious violations and abuses of human rights and of international  
15 humanitarian law in regards to human trafficking,

16 *Recognizing* the need to respect local communities and their respective cultures, traditions and ways of  
17 resolving community conflict,

18 *Emphasizing* the dire need to improve education and public awareness, prevent further trafficking through  
19 expansion of victim programs and prevention measures, strengthen enforcement of these programs and laws against  
20 the practice of trafficking,

21 *Urging* all parties to respect the civilian character of schools in accordance with international humanitarian  
22 law,

23 *Encouraging* Member States to consider concrete measures to deter the use of schools by armed forces and  
24 armed non-State groups, as it contributes to the unlawful recruitment and use of children in armed conflict,

25 *Strongly recommending* United Nations country-level task forces to enhance the monitoring and reporting  
26 on use of schools to recruit, abduct, and enslave children into various forms of human trafficking,

27 *Encouraging* transnational corporations to investigate and pursue reported cases involving forced labor within  
28 input factories,

29 1. *Calls for* the establishment of a public awareness campaign that will operate as a means of disseminating  
30 information to citizens in both rural and urban areas through:

31 (a) Offering means of identifying characteristics of current victims, such as;

32 (i) Poor hygiene;

33 (ii) Signs of physical abuse;

34 (iii) Signs of poor health;

35 (iv) Lack of working permits or identification;

36 (b) Offering appropriate means of identifying details about their line of work, such as;

37 (i) Questions of their official job title;  
38 (ii) Questions on their safety in their work environment;  
39 (c) Offering appropriate means of how to question their physical well-being;  
40 (d) Providing information about the location of local rehabilitation centers and the services they  
41 provide, such as;  
42 (i) Counseling services;  
43 (ii) Basic drug rehabilitation;  
44 (iii) Society reintegration counseling;  
45 (e) Encourages spread of public awareness through the use of Non-Governmental Organizations  
46 (NGOs) such as, but not limited to;  
47 (i) Association Pro Refugee;  
48 (ii) Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women;  
49 (iii) Anti-Slavery International;  
50 (iv) Awareness Against Human Trafficking;

51 2. *Facilitates* cooperative efforts with local police and military to standardize training on trafficking in  
52 persons by providing:  
53 (a) Anti-corruption training and awareness for police and military officials;  
54 (b) Guidance for investigating past and present abuses by government officials that have perpetually  
55 ignored or participated in the trafficking industry;  
56 (c) Implementation of a counter-trafficking training curriculum focused on identification of victims,  
57 human trafficking rings, and traffickers themselves;

58 3. *Requests* the creation of specific training for local law-enforcement officers in order to increase awareness  
59 on how to handle trafficking, placing focus on:  
60 (a) Information on how to identify trafficking victims, such as;  
61 (i) Their general appearance;  
62 (ii) Place of occupation;  
63 (iii) Absence of identification documents;  
64 (iv) Absence of work permits;  
65 (b) Information on how to appropriately interview victims;  
66 (c) Importance of creating a victim-friendly approach to ongoing and future investigations;

67 4. *Encourages* partnership with Non-Governmental Organizations to provide awareness and prevention for  
68 vulnerable populations, such as refugees, women, and children, through:  
69 (a) The conduct of outreach programs similar to those provided by UnBound, which provides regional  
70 support and education to refugee populations;  
71 (b) Establish local Non-Governmental Organizations to provide informed assistance in affected com-  
72 munities;  
73 (c) Education of locals to identify potential trafficking victim situations;  
74 (d) The use of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC) Toolkit to combat traf-  
75 ficking in persons, specifically referring to;  
76 (i) Tool 9.2 Awareness-raising measures;  
77 (ii) Tool 9.3 Awareness-raising campaign checklist;

- 78 5. *Encourages the establishment of* the Regional Task Force for Trafficking in participating countries in order  
79 to:
- 80 (a) Monitor trafficking violence on a regional level;
  - 81 (b) Partner with participating Non-Governmental Organizations in order to offer trafficking-specific  
82 training for law enforcement officials in the area;
- 83 6. *Facilitates* cooperative efforts with local police and military to standardize training on trafficking in  
84 persons by providing:
- 85 (a) Anti-corruption training and awareness for police and military officials;
  - 86 (b) Guidance for investigating past and present abuses by government officials that have perpetually  
87 ignored or participated in the trafficking industry;
  - 88 (c) Implementation of a counter-trafficking training curriculum focused on identification of victims,  
89 human trafficking rings, and traffickers themselves;
- 90 7. *Recommends* mechanisms for strengthening local and national legal systems, services, and criminal justice  
91 systems in order to persecute actors in the trafficking business for the purpose of:
- 92 (a) Addressing the issue of victim blaming by encouraging legislative action protecting the rights of  
93 victims who have undergone;
  - 94 (i) Forced labor, sex slavery, sex tourism, organ trafficking, and all other forms of trafficking;
  - 95 (b) Ensuring the prompt and strict persecution of all involved in the exploitation of any person  
96 regardless of their race, gender, socioeconomic status, religion, or type of trafficking endured;
  - 97 (c) Assisting nations with fragmented justice systems in consolidating efforts to prosecute perpetra-  
98 tors of trafficking;
- 99 8. *Further requests* the recognition of conflict zones as areas in need of special counter-trafficking efforts  
100 such as:
- 101 (a) The partnership of local communities with the most regionally-appropriate Non-Governmental  
102 Organizations, such as;
    - 103 (i) Awareness Against Human Trafficking (HAART);
    - 104 (ii) Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS);
    - 105 (iii) International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC);
    - 106 (iv) European NGOs Platform Against Trafficking Exploitation and Slavery (ENPATES);
- 107 9. *Encourages* the utilization of a global shame campaign, to shame products or services that derive from  
108 or benefit from human trafficking through:
- 109 (a) Disseminating information about trafficking and products that derive from trafficking through  
110 Non-Governmental Organizations and regional bodies willing to corporate with the UN;
- 111 10. *Requests* the cooperation of designated local and national Non-Governmental Organizations to assist  
112 in the expansion of victim services through the use of:
- 113 (a) A singular regional hotline operated by Non-Governmental Organizations, in which;
    - 114 (i) Hotlines will collect victim demographics and information that will then be reported to the  
115 United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC), which will be reviewed biannually to analyze  
116 prevention efforts;
    - 117 (b) The creation of roaming reporting centers to work in conjunction with hotlines to provide services  
118 in areas with no telephone answers;
    - 119 (c) The UNODC Toolkit to combat human trafficking in persons and UN sponsored training in the  
120 operation of said hotlines to encourage information and technology sharing in countries without trafficking services  
121 and established hotlines;

122 11. *Calls* for the strengthening of international cooperation in the form of information sharing and forums,  
123 such as OpenGlobalRights and The Global Human Rights Forum, in order to better report incidents and expand  
124 ideas;

125 12. *Encourages* national governments to partner with Non-Governmental Organizations in order to establish  
126 centers for trafficking victims to reside in until ready to be introduced into society, focused on:

127 (a) Offering counseling services to all victims provided by designated Non-Governmental Organiza-  
128 tions;

129 (b) The offer of pro-bono legal assistance through Lawyers Without Borders in order to support  
130 trafficking victims;

131 (c) The provision of training on how to prevent victims from returning to trafficking, such as, but  
132 not limited to;

133 (i) Job training;

134 (ii) Basic education;

135 (d) Basic health practices, such as;

136 (i) Proper nutrition;

137 (ii) Safe sexual practices;

138 (iii) General hygiene;

139 (e) Providing information on how to identify potential traffickers, such as;

140 (i) Inexplicable wealth;

141 (ii) Information on job offers from foreign nations;

142 (iii) Surrounding themselves by easily susceptible individuals, such as women and children;

143 (f) Partnering with local hospitals in order to provide basic drug rehabilitation services and coun-  
144 seling;

145 13. *Requests* the formation of established safe zones as neutral places for displaced peoples, refugees, and  
146 local citizens most vulnerable to trafficking, in order to:

147 (a) Provide education, training, and prevention services;

148 14. *Recommends* programs for reintegration into workforce specifically refugees, such as:

149 (a) Permits for refugees;

150 (b) Basic job training;

151 (c) Classes offered weekly, based on demand and availability, provided by;

152 15. *Invites* the cooperation of different United Nations bodies in conjunction with local Non-Governmental  
153 Organizations to assist in the funding of victim services through the UNDOC Victim Trust Fund established in 2010,  
154 which will be managed by UNDOC;

155 16. *Strongly recommends* the creation and development of roaming reporting stations for victims and families  
156 of victims of human trafficking and exploitation in order to further prevent current victimization to continue by means  
157 of:

158 (a) Providing victims with a safe locations to physically meet with law-enforcement and hospital  
159 care worker to prevent their return into trafficking;

160 (b) Enabling the development of victim self-identification mechanisms through these reporting sta-  
161 tions;

162 (c) Reaching victims in developing nations that do not have access to victim hotlines due to insufficient  
163 technology in order to prevent the cyclical nature of falling victim to trafficking in persons.

Passed, Yes: 35 / No: 25 / Abstain: 14