



*American Model United Nations*  
**Commission on Population and Development**

CPD/II/2

SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: Adolescents and youth

SUBMITTED TO: The Commission on Population and Development

*The Commission on Population and Development,*

1 *Expressing deep concern* over the global disproportionate violence on young women, including sexual abuse,  
2 physical abuse and general mistreatment and acknowledging the damaging health consequences that accompany  
3 these types of violence,

4 *Emphasizing* the significance of gender inequalities and the immense influence it has on promoting violence  
5 among women from different backgrounds,

6 *Noting with deep concern* that the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and associated containment measures,  
7 including school closures and restrictions on the right to freedom of movement, are likely to increase risks faced by  
8 girls,

9 *Reiterating* the strong condemnation of trafficking in persons, especially young women and children, which  
10 constitutes an offense and a serious threat to human dignity and physical integrity, human rights and sustainable  
11 development,

12 *Acknowledging* the lasting physical and mental health consequences associated with having been a victim of  
13 human trafficking,

14 *Recognizing* that while issues such as human sex trafficking affect people of all demographics, certain factors  
15 increase the likelihood of becoming a trafficking victim including poverty and unemployment, those facing displace-  
16 ment internally or internationally, young people who have been cast out of their homes or belonging to a culture  
17 that devalues the role of women,

18 *Highlighting* that poverty and unemployment are contributing factors to the trafficking of persons, as a key  
19 recruiting method has historically been the offer of false jobs or false promises of financial assistance to those living  
20 in rural or developing areas,

21 *Further highlighting* that those facing displacement, internally or internationally, due to issues such as violent  
22 conflict, wrongful persecution or famine are especially vulnerable to trafficking,

23 *Underlining* the vulnerability of young people who have been cast out of their homes and are now currently  
24 homeless, living in shelters or in child welfare problems,

25 *Further underlining* that many of these individuals are also racial minorities or members of the LGBT  
26 community, which already places them in a vulnerable position,

27 *Calling attention to* the vulnerability of women in cultures that devalue the role of women in their societies,  
28 including cultures where femicide is currently practiced leading to young girls being trafficked by their own families,

29 *Further recognizing* the ways in which traffickers have been utilizing technology to further recruit, control  
30 and exploit their victims, while also using the internet, especially the dark web, in hiding illegal materials stemming  
31 from trafficking and hiding the identities of their victims from investigators,

32 *Viewing with appreciation* the work currently being done by the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crimes  
33 (UNODC) has done in combating the issue of human trafficking, including the implementation of a tip line for  
34 suspected trafficking,

35 *Expressing concern* over the practice of the forced marriage of young girls around the globe and recognizing  
36 that this practice is a form of human trafficking,

37 *Noting* the recent progress made globally towards ending child, early and forced marriage, including a  
38 decrease in the proportion of girls who were married before the age of 18 in the past decade from one in four to

39 approximately one in five, while expressing concern that, despite this global trend, progress has been uneven across  
40 regions and that the current pace of change is not sufficient to eliminate child, early and forced marriage by 2030,

41 *Fully believing in* the need to support girls and women who were subjected to child, early and forced marriage  
42 as well as their children and underscoring the importance of removing structural barriers that prevent their access  
43 to services that respond to their specific needs,

44 *Noting with concern* the practice of allowing perpetrators of rape, sexual abuse and abduction to marry their  
45 victims in order to avoid prosecution,

46 *Deeply concerned* with the common practice of female genital mutilation in over 30 countries performed on  
47 girls ranging from infancy to the age of 15,

48 *Further acknowledging* the four types of female genital mutilation that entail the partial or total removal of  
49 the clitoral glans, the narrowing of the vaginal opening through the creation of a covering seal and other practices  
50 including but not limited to pricking, piercing, incising, scraping and cauterizing the genital area,

51 *Bearing in mind* that female genital mutilation has no health benefits but rather has negative consequences  
52 on the female body such as chronic pain, infections and psychological consequences,

53 1. *Welcomes* the aid and collaboration of organizations such as the United Nations Commission on Human  
54 Rights, United Nations Development Fund for Women and the World Health Organization;

55 2. *Urges* Member States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to, as a matter of priority,  
56 the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and  
57 Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children in recognition of the importance of these documents  
58 in the fight against the trafficking of persons;

59 3. *Encourages* Member States to address the social, economic, cultural and political factors that make  
60 certain people more susceptible to trafficking by:

61 (a) Working in conjunction with the private sector to increase job opportunities for young women  
62 in developing countries so that they are less susceptible to recruitment methods such as false jobs or promises of a  
63 better life;

64 (b) Promoting and funding education focused on the safe use of technology and how to recognize  
65 what job opportunities are legitimate and which are possible trafficking ploys;

66 (c) Supporting ongoing work to improve the living conditions, safety and infrastructure of refugee  
67 and migrant camps;

68 (d) Providing better funding of youth, women and homeless shelters in order to better protect young  
69 people who have been cast out of their homes, thus increasing their vulnerability to trafficking;

70 (e) Working to promote the importance and value of women in cultures in hopes of mitigating the  
71 likelihood of women in these cultures being subjected to human trafficking;

72 4. *Further encourages* Member States to work with UNODC to adopt new technologies and training that  
73 will help combat the role of technology in the trafficking of persons;

74 5. *Supports* the work of the UNODC to provide the necessary tools to train individuals to recognize,  
75 investigate and legally prosecute cases of the trafficking of persons;

76 6. *Promotes* the work being done by the UNODC to provide networks of trained healthcare providers who  
77 will be able to provide mental and physical support to victims of trafficking;

78 7. *Calls upon* Member States to enact, enforce and uphold laws concerning a minimum age of marriage,  
79 monitor their application and progressively amend laws with lower minimum ages of marriage;

80 8. *Further calls upon* Member States to amend ages of majority to 18 years and engage all relevant authorities  
81 to ensure that these laws are widely understood;

82 9. *Urges* Member States to repeal or amend laws and remove any provisions that enable perpetrators of  
83 rape, sexual abuse or abduction to escape prosecution and punishment by marrying their victims;

84 10. *Recognizes* that education is one of the most effective ways to prevent and eliminate child, early and  
85 forced marriage by helping married women and girls make informed decisions about their lives;

86 11. *Further urges* Member States to remove barriers to education, including by investing in quality primary  
87 and secondary education for every child in a safe environment;

88 12. *Requests* that women who are more vulnerable to circumstances of sexual and physical abuse, includ-  
89 ing in impoverished countries, be granted access to high-quality education with the aid from the United Nations  
90 Development Fund for Women;

91 13. *Draws attention* to the obligations and commitments of Member States to respect, protect and fulfill the  
92 human rights and fundamental freedoms of women and girls to prevent and eliminate the practice of female genital  
93 mutilation;

94 14. *Recognizes* that the practice of female genital mutilation is considered a rite of passage across multiple  
95 different cultures but suggests that these practices be carried out in medical clinics by trained medical providers  
96 in order to mitigate the risk of infection or other physical consequences related to the practice being performed in  
97 unsterile environments by untrained parties;

98 15. *Suggests* that any clinic who would perform any procedure classified as female genital mutilation also  
99 be staffed with mental health professionals with the purpose of these individuals being able to give advice and  
100 guidance before the procedure and also offer confidential counseling to girls after the procedure to help mitigate the  
101 psychological effects of female genital mutilation;

102 16. *Notes that* developing support and promoting educational programs while also training social workers,  
103 teachers, medical personal, community and religious leaders and relevant professionals helps ensure the provision  
104 of supportive services to all women and girls who are at risk of, or have undergone, the female genital mutilation  
105 procedure.

Passed, Yes: 5 / No: 1 / Abstain: 2