

„Fighting Human Trafficking“



COMMITTEE GUIDE
HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL



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<http://www.theprisma.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/crack-en-el-consejo1.jpg>
<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/what-is-human-trafficking.html>
http://www.stopvaw.org/uploads/trafficking_females_map2.jpg
<http://www.preda.org/de/wp-content/uploads/2011/11/2011-08-24-01.jpg>

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Personal Introduction

Dear Delegates,

My name is Sharon Lohse and I am delighted to be one of your chairs of the Human Rights Council at this year's OLMUN. I am 18 years old and currently visiting Liebfrauenschule Oldenburg. As I am going to graduate this summer, I plan on studying at Muenster University, Germany. In my spare time, I enjoy to play the piano or hang out with friends.

OLMUN 2013 will be the third MUN conference I am attending. So far, I have represented Australia in the Special Conference last year in Oldenburg and the World Health Organization in the Environmental Committee in Berlin. I am indeed thrilled to serve this year's OLMUN as a chair of the Human Rights Council and I am convinced we will have some intense and fruitful debates about human trafficking.



I am truly looking forward to meeting you in June.

Kind regards

Sharon Lohse

Dear delegates of the Human Rights Council,

My name is Phillip Kuck and I will be serving as one of the chairs of the Human Rights Council at OLMUN 2013. I am 21 years old and have just started my second semester of studying Philosophy, Politics and Economics (PPE) at the University of Witten/Herdecke. So as to balance the demands of my studies, I enjoy playing the piano, engage in social activities on campus and stay up to date on current events.

Pertaining to my MUN history, I've been active as a delegate for three years now, this being my sixth conference. I launched my chair career at OLMUN 2011, chairing the ECOSOC. Last year I was in high office at OLMUN – serving as President of the General Assembly and Treasurer. Over the years, I have participated in three OLMUN, one MunoM (Munich) and one CUIMUN (University of Cambridge) conference, representing countries such as Burkina Faso, Bangladesh and the Iranian Defense Minister in the Crisis Simulation in Cambridge. Currently, I'm establishing a MUN simulation at my university, which will be held at the end of the year.



I really hope that this year's OLMUN will be a unique experience for all of us. I am looking forward to meeting you all in June, working hard until then to ensure a wonderful and fun conference entailing heated debates, controversial discussions, and promising (re)solutions!

Yours sincerely

Phillip Kuck

1. The Human Rights Council

The United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) is an inter-governmental organization created by the United Nations General Assembly on 15 March 2006 according to resolution 60/251. Its responsibility refers to the promotion and the protection of all human rights, such as freedom of association and assembly, freedom of speech, women's rights, freedom of religion and belief and equality regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity, and to direct attention to possible neglects of these. To ensure that the assignment is pursued properly, the UNHRC must be in session three times per year for a time span of at least 10 weeks total.



Being part of the body of the General assembly, this is where the election of the member states is conducted secretly and directly by majority vote. The UNHRC includes 47 seats which serve for a three-year term in which the membership is restricted to one immediate re-election. As there are five regional groups presented in the UNHRC, every one of them has a certain number of seats assigned to, based on the respective geographical dispersion. Hence, there are 13

members of the African region, 13 from Asia, 6 from Eastern Europe, 8 from Latin America and Caribbean States and 7 members of Western Europe and other States. Since the members of the HRC are obliged to be supported by all members of their group, there is a tendency to bloc-vote. That is to say, all countries of the same region work usually together in order to be successful concerning policies that are pursued in the council.

Nevertheless, this is only a tendency of the past, which does not imply that any delegation is obliged to bloc-vote. Still, it is essential for you as a delegate to take other countries opinions into consideration if they belong to your region. This is not only important to enable a proper simulation; it also simplifies the decision with whom you are to work together during session. This also gives the opportunity to small countries to be more influential on the council as a whole.

Due to the limited seats of the UNHRC, an "Institution-building package" has been set up in order to institute its mechanisms. These include amongst others the *Universal Periodic Review* (UPR) which examines the performance, the promotion, and the violations of human rights of each member state of the UN, the *Advisory Committee*, consisting of independent experts who advise the Council concerning problems, and the *Complaint Procedure* which enables both, individuals and organizations, to raise attention to violations of Human Rights. Furthermore, the HRC cooperates with *Special Procedures* publishing reports on problematic conditions in certain states.

2. Defining and Contrasting Human Trafficking

Human trafficking is also referred to as modern day slavery. It deviates from our historic view of slavery, making it difficult to conceptualize. But ultimately, slavery today and 200 years ago share one notion: It's the notion that one person's life, liberty and fortune can be under the absolute control of another, and be sold, bought, or used at the will of an owner.

With the history of slavery in mind, we will now turn to an ascertain definition provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC):

Referring to the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish trafficking in persons*, Human Trafficking can be defined as the following:

“the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the 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 of 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. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs”¹

In order to understand this definition of Human Trafficking thoroughly, one shall contrast it to Human Smuggling, as the two are confused too easily. Human Trafficking does not equal Human Smuggling. While Human Trafficking necessarily involves elements of force and or fraud or coercion, humans being smuggled generally cooperate. Moreover, trafficked humans are victims, persons smuggled violate most countries laws. Furthermore, smuggling always crosses at least one international border. Trafficking can, but does not indispensably cross any borders.

Trafficking	Smuggling
Must contain an element of force, fraud or coercion (actual, perceived or implied), unless the person is under 18 years of age and involved in commercial sex acts	The person being smuggled is generally cooperating.
Forced labor and/or exploitation	There is no actual or implied coercion.
Persons trafficked are victims.	Persons smuggled are violating the law. They are not victims.
Enslaved, subjected to limited movement or isolation, or had documents confiscated.	Persons are free to leave, change jobs, etc.
Need not involve the actual movement of the victim.	Facilitates the illegal entry of person(s) from one country into another.
No requirement to cross an international border.	Smuggling always crosses an international border.
Person must be involved in labor/ services or commercial sex acts, i.e., must be working	Person must only be in country or attempting entry illegally.

¹ Extract from the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish trafficking in persons*:
http://www.uncjin.org/Documents/Conventions/dcatoc/final_documents_2/convention_%20traff_eng.pdf

² <http://www.caseact.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/07/Prop-35-Human-Trafficking-Fact-Sheet.pdf>

2.1 The Act of Human Trafficking

The act of Human Trafficking is simply put: what is done when a human person is being trafficked. This consists of the following integral parts: the recruitment, the transportation and the harboring or receipt of persons.

The recruitment is often easy as potential victims are frequently in a state of high vulnerability. This pertains to the economic situation in most cases but can also derive from an instability resulting from a lack of support from family or friends.

The transportation method of trafficking varies from case to case. Nevertheless, airplanes, cars and trains are the most frequent methods of transportation. Quite often long distances are travelled in order to put the victim in an unfamiliar situation – often not even knowing the local language nor any other person to contact.

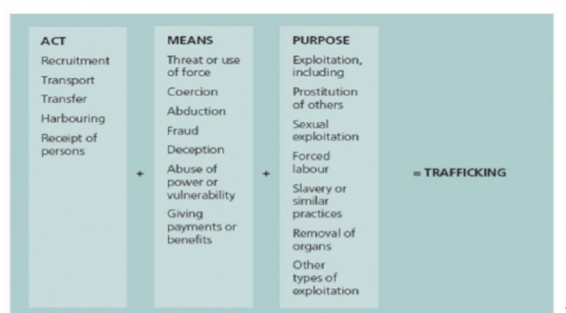
The receipt of the persons at the given destination is often very crucial, dashing all the hopes of the victims. Right at the airport for example, the passport of the victim is taken away or destroyed, forcing them to accompany a person to a brothel or factory instead of the promised destination.

2.2 The Means of Human Trafficking

The means of Human Trafficking follows the act of the trafficking. It describes more in depth how the trafficking takes place. Frequently, physical force and coercion are involved. In addition, situations of special vulnerability are used to put the victims under unimaginable pressure.

2.3 The Purpose of Human Trafficking

The purpose of trafficking is very straightforward. Exploitation is at its core. This includes, but is not limited to: sexual exploitation, forced labor, slavery or similar practices and the removal of organs. As most victims do not see a way out of the situation they were forced into, they are easily exploited. Although well-organized structures lay behind this exploitation, it is very hard to detect these. This form of exploitation clearly violates many human rights, due to the working conditions, the working hours and no salary at all.



³ <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/what-is-human-trafficking.html>

In conclusion, a possible case of human trafficking might look like the following:

A poor woman in desperate need of a better economic situation, from an Eastern European country sees a billboard advertising a glamorous waitressing job in London, Paris, New York City or Los Angeles. Eager for a prospective of a regular income in an affluent country, she calls the number provided on the billboard. She is being told that for only \$2,000, a company will take her to one of the advertised cities and, where she will be guaranteed a waitressing job in a well renowned restaurant with a good salary. She ponies up the money, or agrees to pay the company afterwards out of her waitressing earnings, and boards a plane to Los Angeles.

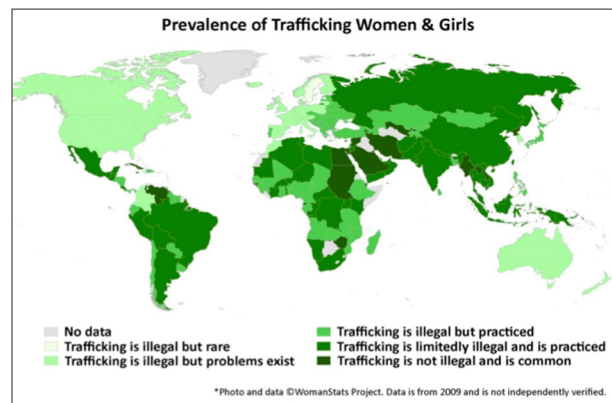
When the plane lands, however, that woman is not taken to a café or a restaurant. Instead, she is taken to a brothel, where she is sold to the owner and forced to become a prostitute. She must pay off that \$2,000, she is told, in addition to her daily room and board. She is in a country where she does not know anyone, where she has no passport, nor any other official paperwork and where she is been threatened with violence or death if she runs away from the brothel. If she is not taken to a brothel, she might be taken to a factory, where she works alongside small children for 16 hours a day. Or she might work in a private home, tending to a family's needs; unlike a housekeeper or a nanny, however, she will never receive any money or a chance to talk to her family again.

3. Especially endangered groups of people

Human trafficking claims many victims – men, women and children from all over the world. Now two especially endangered groups of people are to be highlighted.

3.1 Human Trafficking in Women

⁵Women make out two thirds of the trafficked victims. Criminals lure them with false promises concerning employment, such as working as waitresses or nannies, but eventually rape, drug, imprison or threaten them with violence. Though some women are aware of entering the sex industry, they do not know about the violence which will befall them, nor that they are in danger of physical and mental health issues due to abuse and the danger to infect themselves with diseases, such as AIDS/HIV or tuberculosis. Once the women are held captive under social stigmatization, sometimes even treated as slaves, there is barely a chance to ever escape. Traffickers take their passports, pressure them to pay off their “debts” which consist of e. g. transport costs, or blackmail them due to their illegal immigration. Especially women from Asia, Africa and South America are at great danger to become victims to human trafficking, due to their low status in society. Women experience discrimination after being raped or divorced and are neither allowed to join the labor market nor do they have access to education.



There are different factors influencing and facilitating the act of human trafficking. On the one hand, it is the high demand, which is fed by racists and their fantasies, such as having power over innocent women. These clients usually come from Western countries and have the strong urge

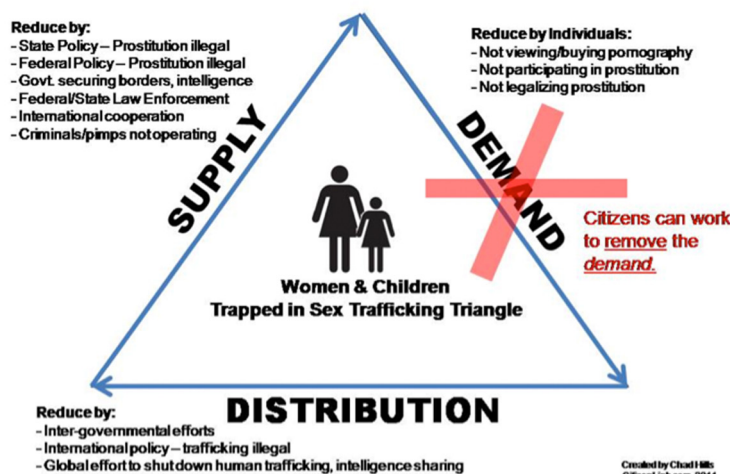
⁴ http://www.stopvaw.org/uploads/trafficking_females_map2.jpg

to possess females. On the other hand, the fact that international politics have not paid enough attention to this problem enables traffickers to be as successful, though trafficking is a growing field of crime and by now almost as big as the drug and weapon market. Today's globalized world stands for open borders. However, politicians do not take into consideration this also extremely difficult to track internationally organized crimes. Out-dated laws and those who even discriminate the victims of human trafficking add up to the lack of laws trying to narrow down the crimes. To give an example, the European courts only mind those who own a residence permit. Due to the facts that trafficked women are illegal immigrants and usually not in possession of their passport which was taken away by their traffickers, the victims are incapable of trusting in European courts. There are even countries where the women being illegal immigrants and prostitutes are charged and condemned for their violation of law whereas the procurers pay a fee for their release and are not further tracked.

” Within the broad category of prevention, government bodies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) should take both a short-term and long-term approach to addressing trafficking. Short-term actions include education and awareness-raising initiatives. Medium and longer-term projects include lobbying efforts to change national laws, training and technical cooperation projects for law enforcement and the judiciary and improving the social and economic position of vulnerable women. ”

5

HUMAN SEX TRAFFICKING



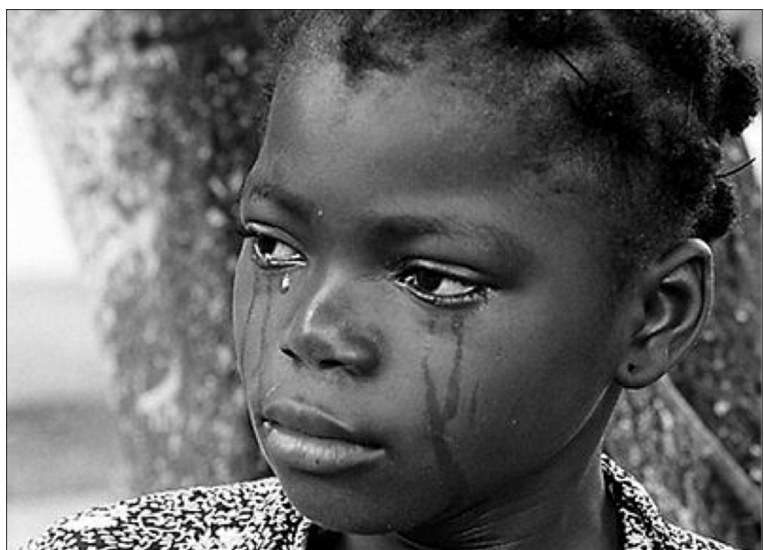
5 http://www.stopvaw.org/Prevention_of_Trafficking_in_Women.html

3.2 Human Trafficking in Children

Child trafficking is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of children for the purpose of exploitation. It is a violation of their rights, their well-being and denies them the opportunity to reach their full potential. 6

That is to say, children are forcibly removed from their original environment in order to serve hard labor, such as domestic work or work on plantations and construction sites, in restaurants and other businesses, as child soldiers, beggars, or, for the most part, as prostitutes. More than 1.2 million children are being trafficked every year⁷, summing a total of 12 billion Dollars profit that is made by the traffickers. Fact is most children come from Eastern Europe, Asia or Africa, due to corrupt governments and a lack of laws concerning this matter.

Poverty as the pre-condition of child trafficking facilitates the act for dealers in several ways. For instance, traffickers do not hesitate to blackmail families who violated their country's laws. Almost 50 per cent of the victims knew the criminals before getting involved into the act of human trafficking. Sometimes, the debts of a family are so mountainous that they see no choice than to sell their children. Some even believe their children will have better employments and lives in foreign countries. Other courses of action are e. g. abduction from streets or forced marriages. Giving



an example, there is a "mail-order bride" service in Asia and Eastern Europe in which virgin girls at 13 are sold to their clients. In most cases, these girls experience isolation and violence, thus they are powerless towards their traffickers and customers.

The reason for children being so popular among traffickers is very simple. The younger the victim, the less resistance it will put up, especially since they are most likely not even in a position to defend themselves. Furthermore, children are cheap and less likely to demand higher wages, and particularly vulnerable.

In fact, there are two main areas in which children are misused, one of them being labor forces, the other one being sexual exploitation. The first mentioned applies to domestic work, work in shops or at farms, serving as child soldiers, et cetera. Not gaining any money, these children are often treated as slaves. In order to fight this kind of child abuse it is extremely essential to adopt expedient measures against child trafficking, inter alia establishing minimum labor standards.

6 http://www.unicef.org/protection/57929_58005.html

7 http://www.unglobalcompact.org/docs/issues_doc/labour/Forced_labour/HUMAN_TRAFFICKING_-_THE_FACTS_-_final.pdf

Sexual exploitation is, too, an immense deplorable state of affairs. The average age of children that are forced to enter the sex trade industry is 12 to 14 years.⁸ Women and children in prostitution are exploited 10 to 20 times per night, seven days in a row. The reasons that enable these circumstances are as follows. In many nations, sex concerns one's privacy and is not to be talked about in public. Hence, communities react reluctant on uncovered cases concerning the sex industry. Furthermore, child pornography and sex tourism are anonymous acts. Dealing with children from other countries where law enforcement is carried out in a very different, sometimes much more meager way, it is extremely difficult to persecute sexual exploitation of children.

The effect, child trafficking has on its victims is enormous. Not only does it withhold human rights and the right to freely develop their personality from the children, it also has physiological effects on them. Often, they are not capable of identifying themselves as victims, thus it facilitates the crime to both, traffickers and clients. Though the children are often sent to school as an act of inconspicuousness, they have a lack of life skills. It is hard for them to concentrate, as they are overly submissive, extremely nervous, hyper vigilant and sometimes even paranoid. Moreover, they fear authority figures, especially law enforcements, as they have been told that they are very dangerous to them.

To conclude, what must be done is to enable a better international corporation in order to sentence human traffickers. Laws have to be strengthened, policies and services ought to be accessible, such as the re-integration and counseling of the victims, and prevention needs to be offered especially to the regions that are especially endangered.

⁸ <http://www.dosomething.org/tipsandtools/11-facts-about-human-trafficking>

4. The response of the United Nations so far

The UN offers practical help to States, not only in helping to create more precise laws, but also in creating comprehensive national anti-trafficking strategies. Furthermore, assistance is given with respect to resources in order to implement these strategies. States receive specifically tailored assistance including the development of local capacity and global expertise, as well as practical tools to encourage cross-border cooperation in investigations and persecutions.

The adoption in 2000 by the General Assembly of the United Nations *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking In Persons, Especially Women and Children* marked a significant milestone in international efforts to stop the trade in people. As the guardian of the Protocol, UNODC addresses human trafficking issues through its Global Programme against Trafficking in Persons. A great majority of the member States have now signed and ratified the Protocol. Implementing the goals they agreed upon is nevertheless a problematic of another kind. Very few criminals are neither convicted nor sentenced and most victims are probably never even identified or assisted properly.

For a more detailed account of especially the UNODC's work in the human trafficking field and the real-life complexities faced by people globally every day, please click on the following links:

Prevention of trafficking in persons

Protection of victims of human trafficking

Prosecution of trafficking offenders

(or see the reading recommendations and sources area)

5. Organizational Matters, Research and Preparation

It is vital that you start your research as soon as possible so that you do not run out of time. It is, however, of utmost importance that you follow the recent developments prior to OLMUN 2013. At all times, countries publish statements or reports, and sometimes even change positions. On the whole, your research should be focused on three main points:

1) **Understand** the multifaceted problem of Human Trafficking. Have the United Nations' definition in mind and forge an interpretation that fits best to your country's current situation.

2) Be certain of and **contemplate** the root causes leading to Human Trafficking in your country. Every country faces a different struggle, consisting of diverge components. Having understood the problem one country faces does not necessarily imply having understood the situation in another country. Although it will help you in turn of the debate if you have dealt with the problems of the other countries.

3) **Establish** a realistic but demanding roadmap in order to reduce the amount of trafficked persons in the long run. Furthermore, think of first steps to be undertaken in order to achieve short term results.

We would also advise you to look at current probable solutions and strategies and, based on these, to create your own draft resolution, but **going even further by developing new approaches yourself**. Remember that the Committee Guide is but a mere steppingstone to help you get started on your research, and it does not provide you with everything you need. If you do all this thoroughly you can look forward to an interesting debate!

A good way to get going is to download the current **CIA World Fact Book** and read the information on your country. This gives you a first insight.

So as to get into contact with each other, we are planning on opening an 'OLMUN 2013 HRC Facebook Group'! Talking to other delegates who might have the same or similar opinion is a great basis for merging resolutions or finding co-submitters, so please join us!

What you have to bring to OLMUN 2013

You will be required to come to OLMUN 2013 with a **draft resolution** and a **policy statement**. For instructions on how to write a resolution, please read the handbook of OLMUN 2013. Once all delegations have been distributed and we have received the final list of HRC delegates, you will also be sent an e-mail with some sample resolutions as well as sample policy papers. Each draft resolution should be at least one page long and concentrate on the Operative Clauses.

At this point, we also want to inform you that we expect you to send us your policy statement **prior to** the conference! Since your policy statement is supposed to serve as basis for your resolution, we require you to send it to us **by May 13th**. This will leave us enough time to get back to you with useful feedback and you will be able to adapt your resolution. Please note that delegates not meeting the deadline will be punished. The exact form of punishment has yet to be determined, but be sure that it will end in you making a fool out of yourself for the benefit of the house.

Before we start lobbying, you can voluntarily present your country's opinion to the house by means of reading out your policy statement. Please be aware that all P5 members (The UK, the USA, Russia, China and France) are required to read out theirs! All other countries are strongly encouraged to read out their policy statement as well, as it will benefit you to speak in front of

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Human Rights Council

the house with something you have already prepared. Your policy statements should be concise (not more than 150 words) and should shortly outline the major points of your resolution. This is supposed to simplify the lobbying process.

Be familiar with the **Rules of Procedure**! Of course we will give you a short overview at the beginning of the first committee session, but this does not make it unnecessary to be prepared.

Most importantly: Bring yourself and all your enthusiasm to make a difference! Bring your willingness to debate and compromise, and be eager to participate even if OLMUN 2013 is your first MUN conference. Do not be shy or intolerant but diplomatic and open-minded, and we will be looking forward to one of the best OLMUN conferences with great results whose memory shall never fade!

Contact

If you have any questions concerning our committee's topic, your country's policies, how to conduct your research, procedural matters, how to write a resolution or any other issue, please feel free to contact us via hrc@olmun.org. We would also volunteer to correct your resolutions according to style and content to the best of our abilities. You can also find useful information on procedural questions in the OLMUN Handbook, which will be uploaded in time.

We are looking forward with vivid anticipation to another interesting and long lasting MUN experience with all of you from June 4th to June 7th.

Yours sincerely,

Sharon and Phillip



6. Sources and Reading Recommendations

6.1 Source

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/prevention.html>
<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/protection.html>
<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/prosecution.html>
<http://www.humantraffickingmovie.com/child-trafficking-human-trafficking-of-children.html>
<http://www.ungift.org/knowledgehub/en/about/trafficking-of-children.html>
http://www.luc.edu/chrc/pdfs/Building_Child_Welfare_Response_to_Child_Trafficking.pdf
[http://www.unicef.org/search/search.php?q_en=Child%20trafficking&hits=10&type=Main&navigation=%20sltopicsid:^421\\$](http://www.unicef.org/search/search.php?q_en=Child%20trafficking&hits=10&type=Main&navigation=%20sltopicsid:^421$)
http://www.unglobalcompact.org/docs/issues_doc/labour/Forced_labour/HUMAN_TRAFFICKING_-_THE_FACTS_-_final.pdf
http://www.unicef.org/protection/57929_58005.html
<http://www.unodc.org/toc/en/crimes/human-trafficking.html>
http://www.stopvaw.org/Government_Policies_and_Practices
http://www.dadalos.org/int/menschenrechte/Grundkurs_MR3/frauenrechte/warum/frauenhandel.htm
http://www.stopvaw.org/effects_and_consequences_of_trafficking_in_women

6.2 Reading Recommendations

http://www.ecpat.de/fileadmin/dokumente/Presse/EU_Strategy_Trafficking.pdf (ECPAT: European strategy to fight human trafficking)
http://www.unicef.org/protection/Textbook_2.pdf (Action against child trafficking at policy and outreach levels)
Thematic Programme Against Transnational Organized Crime And Illicit Trafficking (2011-2013).
UNODC's strategic approach to combating trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants
[http://www.unicef.org/search/search.php?q_en=Child%20trafficking&hits=10&type=Main&navigation=%20sltopicsid:^421\\$](http://www.unicef.org/search/search.php?q_en=Child%20trafficking&hits=10&type=Main&navigation=%20sltopicsid:^421$)
<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/publications.html>
<http://www.catwinternational.org/Home/Article/124-saarc-convention-on-preventing-and-combating-trafficking-in-women-and-children-for-prostitution> (SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution)
<http://www.catwinternational.org/Home/Article/471-statement-on-20122016-eu-strategy-to-eradicate-human-trafficking-reduce-demand> (Statement on 2012-2016 EU Strategy to Eradicate Human Trafficking - Reduce Demand)
http://www.unodc.org/documents/Global_Report_on_TIP.pdf (global report on Trafficking in Human Beings, every country can look up their circumstances in this one)

6.3 Brief Glossary

fraud - the crime of getting money by deceiving people

coercion - the use of force to persuade someone to do something that they are unwilling to do

vulnerability - being able to be easily physically, emotionally, or mentally hurt, influenced, or attacked

exploitation - the use of something in order to get an advantage from it

stigmatization – the act of treating someone or something unfairly by disapproving of them

abduction – the act of taking a person away by force

deplorable state of affairs – an undesirable / very bad situation

inter alia – among other things

meager - very small in amount or number or not enough in amount or number

reluctant - not willing to do something and therefore slow to do it