**FORUM:** ECOSOC

**QUESTION OF:** Human Trafficking

**SUBMITTED BY:** France

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

*Recognizing* the fact that there are 40.3 million people trapped in human trafficking as 71% are women and girls and 29% are men and boys,

*Affirming* the international human trafficking precedent nations must follow in the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and all protocols passed in coordination with resolution 55/25 thereby after, all member states must uphold the protection of all people as well as criminalize and prosecute all acts of trafficking within them,

*Noting with regret* that many nations are not upholding the protection measures and protocol under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 as many nations fall in Tier 2 or 3 countries meaning we see this must be improved immediately,

*Further recalling* A/RES/72/179 as it calls for all nations to protect all migrants’ rights regardless of their reasons of fleeing, human rights as mentioned in the Declaration of Human Rights in order to protect them from trafficking,

*Bearing in mind* that many young boys and girls drop out of schools and enter into human trafficking,

1. Requests all nations who endorse forced labor as a way of running their government, highlighting Belarus and North Korea, to stop these ways of forcing labor upon their own citizens by:
   1. implementing labor laws in terms of working conditions, hours, and age and enforce them through International Labor Association (ILO) checks that ensures that:
      1. these laws will include making plans for companies that have over 500 workers in order to ensure all people meet the requirements to work as well as are obtaining pay
      2. strictly watch large corporations such as multinational companies like Nike in developing nations by monitoring them through the International Labor Organization or UNHCR check ups
   2. allow citizens to obtain their own pay that does not go to the government but instead to the people themselves
   3. nations shall not force people to work and take this money or else urges for international community sanctions to be enforced
   4. the evaluation of the previous legislature and methods adopted by other countries with similar circumstances which have proven successful to inspire the other countries
   5. the consideration of the information gathered by relevant bodies that are capable of taking further actions to address human trafficking such as NGOs and national human trafficking hotlines
   6. the cooperation among related international or internal organizations aiming at the same goal of preventing human trafficking;
2. Proposes the utilization of drones at borders, first targeting popular human trafficking destination states as well as common places where people flee especially areas of conflict or high surges of refugees:
   1. these drones will be part of the nation’s border control and if they request help members of UNODC or other UN body heavily involved in human trafficking can help
   2. drones will be flown over the border of each nation and once something look suspicious or alarming the person operating the drone will contact border control on the ground immediately in order to check those people for legitimate passports, background checks, and will be taken into questioning individually in order to combat trafficking from border to border
   3. the utilization of drones has been deployed by the United States at their borders and has been more successful in rural areas catching immigrants or drug traffickers, thus showing that it has potential within other countries;
3. Further proposes the utilization of heat detectors at borders through TALOS border machines that can detect heat radiation in cars or boats that enter a country these will be checked extensively in order to hopefully rescue people being trafficked, for people of large groups, such as refugees, all people will be taken into questioning individually at the border in which officers will be able to be trained in terms of signs of human trafficking;
4. Urges the increase of education in developing nations as well as within refugee camps in order to increase women independence so that they are less likely to become trafficked into sexual exploitation:
   1. recognizing within developing nations women feel that the only way to earn money is to sell themselves for sex, it is necessary to work alongside the UNESCO Program for Education for All which is working in developing nations globally to increase access and quality of education
   2. proposing to incentify going to school within developing countries:
      1. Mexico has implemented the PROGRESA program which gives family money for attending school as well as offers grants in order to cover costs of school which increases the amount of children who tried harder to obtain those grants
      2. a similar program offered in Kenya showed that the average attendance increased by 15%
   3. in refugee camps it is necessary to offer education through non-governmental organizations such as Project C.A.R.E or through methods of the UNHCR as education is a human right in the 1951 Refugee Convention
   4. providing public education, especially in the rural areas, upon the awareness on human movement and safety in all secondary schools through the means including but not limited to:
      1. Social Media
      2. Printed media such as brochures posters, pamphlets and newsletters
   5. encouraging government subsidies to ensure the accessibility of education and construction of new facilities and if a country iss unable to provide education we see it as necessary to utilize NGOs to help
   6. further recommending workers like blue-collar workers to go for online courses and uploaded videos in order to contribute for the overall productivity of a nation;
5. Endorses the expansion of France’s Priority Solitary Fund, PSF, which is a project currently operating in five countries in Africa such as Ghana in order to lessen the amount of people being trafficked there as well as setting up programs for trafficking victims:
   1. believes nations must help contribute funds or set up similar operations in other nations with high amounts of trafficking according to their specific ability;
   2. sees it as necessary to provide rehabilitation centers for those who have been trafficked including services for all ages:
      1. believes there must be forms of education in order to help reintegrate these people into society
      2. lessen discrimination and social stigma of trafficked people within the areas
      3. look to help coordinate these people into nearby jobs
      4. educate others that are not victims on precautions to avoid trafficking and we see that this will also help with lessening discrimination
   3. allow for victims to apply for medical and financial care which will allow them to obtain certain services they may need as victims of trafficking such as drug addiction care, mental healthcare, maternal healthcare, or physical abuse care;
6. Hopes for the expansion of One International Organization:
   1. One International Organizations targets areas of extreme poverty and educates them on human trafficking, sexual exploitation, and human organ trafficking; they have already operated with Nepal and have identified over 300 organ trafficking survivors and helped provide medical attention for them
   2. by expanding upon this organization we will be able to urge nations and people to help donate or encourage nations to set up organizations similar in order to help provide the needed measures for trafficked victims of any kind
   3. through the education brought within these programs it is necessary to get the National Human Trafficking Hotline to the people within areas of poverty as they are most likely to witness it, therefore by increasing the utilization of the hotline the global community will be able to target those reported;
7. Aims to combat human trafficking by setting up promotion campaigns with support from the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) in countries where human trafficking is prevalent by:
   1. urging all governments to pair up with United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)as well as the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT.HUB) to actively discuss and suggest solutions during the conference
   2. encouraging all MEDCs to contribute 0.10% of their GDP to the campaigns
   3. raising funds to fuel related endeavors and campaigns launched against human trafficking.