**FORUM:** Human Rights Council

**QUESTION OF:** Combating the growth of modern slavery

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** Zambia

THE HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL,

*Deeply concerned by* the fact that an estimated 40 to 50 million people are held in a forced marriage or are forced labourers, according to the UN,

*Alarmed* by the estimate that 1 in 4 victims of modern slavery are children,

*Affirming* that freedom from slavery and servitude is a Human Right defined by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 4,

*Condemns* human trafficking in the strongest terms and in all its forms, including human trafficking, debt bondage, forced marriage, serfdom and forced prostitution, for it is a violation of the fourth article of The Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

*Noting* that the term slavery is not yet defined by the United Nations,

*Recognizing* that slavery, while often considered to be long abolished, is still prevalent in this world,

*Emphasizing* the need for slavery, in all its forms, to be abolished completely,

*Expressing its appreciation* to all previous attempts from nations, NGOs, and individuals to combat modern slavery and the growth thereof,

1. Seeks to define slavery as state of a person of being controlled by another person in nearly all or all aspects of life, specifically in the aspects of work, pay, and personal life, such as forced marriage or human trafficking;
2. Calls for the creation of a new UN organ to be called the Committee on the Abolishment of Modern Slavery (CAMS) under the Human Rights Council by 2019, which would work in order to achieve its goal of the abolishment of modern slavery through providing aid to nations that request it in manners such as, but not limited to:
   1. locating of and dealing with companies and individuals that work with enslaved and forced labourers,[
   2. the spread of awareness of slavery and human trafficking to keep more civilians from falling victim to modern slavery,
   3. setting up vigilance committees which would work with local authorities and armed forces to perform rescue missions in cases of high risk for any victims of slavery,
   4. setting up clinics to help former victims of slavery in their emotional recovery,
   5. receiving advice from various UN Organs and authorized NGOs, such as the UN Human Rights Council on reviewing requests received from the international community for the sake of fairness;
3. Calls upon the CAMS to work to the locating of and dealing with companies and individuals that work with enslaved and forced labourers, through means of random spot checks performed by a designated squad by the CAMS of any companies the CAMS deems to be at high risk of having forced labourers, as results of, for example:
   1. claims of victims of companies or employers,
   2. claims of witnesses regarding forced labour, slavery, or forced marriage by companies or employers,
   3. requests from the Human Rights Council in regards to the consideration of new-found cases of slavery, human trafficking, and forced marriage,
   4. potentially untrustworthy statistics or reports of companies or employers;
4. Requests the creation of a designated squad within the CAMS which would have the ability to physically step in, upon request of a nation due to that nations own lack of ability, to rescue any persons or groups that have been confidently identified through the methods described in Clause 3 of this resolution and to escort them to the nearest, safest, government building, using the safest possible method such as but not limited to:
   1. Helicopter,
   2. Official UN car;
5. Encourages the CAMS to aid all nations with educating their populations regarding the danger of slavery, human trafficking, and forced marriage, through programs such as but not limited to:
   1. educational programs to be taught in school, created by either of a nation’s own educational committee or by the CAMS, based on ideas such as but not limited to:
      1. a nation’s own laws,
      2. a nation’s and surrounding nation’s statistics regarding slavery
         1. Schools get lesson packets depending on students age such as but not limited to:
            1. children under 12 will be taught about the danger of interacting with strangers
            2. Children the ages of 13 - 18 will be taught about toxic relationships that can lead into slavery
   2. billboards,
   3. radio,
   4. video advertisements on platforms such as, but not limited to:
      1. TV,
      2. social Media,
      3. newspapers and magazines;
6. Further requests nations who see the issue of slavery to be an issue to allow the CAMS to set up UN-funded clinics to help victims of slavery to recover from the traumatic experience or physical injury as a result of modern slavery through methods such as, but not limited to:
   1. a medical centre for both former and current victims of slavery who cannot afford or are not able to go to a public or other private local hospital which would provide health care such as but not limited to:
      1. basic first aid and emergency room response to physical injuries,
      2. long-term care for patients with injuries acquired as a result of their enslavement,
      3. any necessary healthcare able to be provided to current victims of slavery while the CAMS works to better their situation,
   2. free group and/or individual therapy with either a professional psychiatrist employed by the CAMS or a graduate from the program mentioned below,
   3. three-month introductory courses at the clinics for locals to be educated on how to run the above-mentioned programs;
7. Wishes to remain actively seized on the matter. And furthermore wishes to continue to actively bring together Member states that are calling for more proactive action, and work to agree priorities;
8. Requests that people convicted of taking part in slavery and all violations regarding slavery such as human trafficking and debt bondage will also be convicted of a human rights violation as slavery directly violates article 4 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
9. Expresses its hope to achieve international cooperation in capturing and prosecuting, through international courts like interpol and ICC, known criminals of the crime of slavery recognised by the declaration of human rights trough extradition treaties ensuring criminals with known involvement with slave trading can be arrested in all UN-member states as slave owners and or suppressors;