



Resolution GA/3/I.1

General Assembly Third Committee

Co-sponsors: Republic of Chad, Republic of Cote D'Ivoire, Republic of El Salvador, Republic of Guatemala, Hungary, State of Israel, Republic of Latvia, Republic of Lebanon, Republic of Nauru, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kingdom of Sweden

Topic: Improving the Coordination of Efforts Against Trafficking in Persons

The Committee,

Affirming that a majority of human trafficking cases occur in less developed countries,

Confident that people inside less developed countries do not have access to a report human trafficking cases,

Alarmed by the current rates of human trafficking globally,

Emphasizing that human trafficking is a global issue which concerns all countries,

Aware of the diverse forms in which human trafficking takes place including sex, digital and labor trafficking and modern day slavery,

Reaffirming UNSC Resolution 2388 (2017), in which, "The Security Council reiterated its condemnation of trafficking in human beings..., particularly the sale of people by [ISIL], as well as other violations and abuses by Boko Haram, Al-Shabaab, the Lord's Resistance Army and other

such groups for the purpose of sexual slavery, sexual exploitation and forced labour.” This bill was unanimously adopted,

Noting with deep concern that the majority of trafficked victims are women and children,

Bearing in mind that 40.3 million people worldwide are affected by human trafficking,

Taking note of the trauma human trafficking victims face,

1. Designates that an international traffic hotline be created and paid for by the UN;
2. Affirms that if the victim would like, the country should prioritize a return to their home country, and if not, they should be able to still seek asylum;
3. Confirms that after prosecution, the United Nations should keep a record of people who have left their country of prosecution to make sure that they are regulated and affirms that regulation would be kept in a human trafficker registry;
4. Recommends that each country create a national ambassador for human trafficking who would be in charge of anti-trafficking campaigns and trafficking preventions;
 - a. Supports the creation of shelters and support inside countries for the victims of human trafficking;
 - b. Ambassadors of member states would work in conjunction with other ambassadors to create global solutions as well as national solutions;
5. Accepts that countries that cannot afford to put in place the anti-human trafficking infrastructure stated in the resolution would be able to get grants and other forms of support from the United Nations;

6. Encourages countries to have easy access to travel to those who are trafficked;
7. Calls upon countries to prioritize the protection of the victim;
8. Further requests that countries give rewards for the sharing of intelligence in the topic of human trafficking;
9. Recommends that an international code is adopted by all countries;
 - a. Requests that countries have a higher degree of intelligence sharing and coordination when it comes to human trafficking;
 - b. Designates that an international record/registry of trafficked peoples be created;
10. Further requests countries to create a national anti-human trafficking education programme that consists of;
 - a. Approving national mandatory education programmes for children in schools, with a specific focus on digital threats;
 - b. Authorizing mandatory education programmes through universities and NGOs for law enforcement and government officials;
 - c. Designating such sites for additional optional anti-human trafficking education programs/seminars for all citizens;
11. Approves the creation of a Victims First campaign, which advises countries to;
 - a. Create a victims' support network where victims can call a hotline to seek support and contact a community of other victims;
 - b. Promote anti-human trafficking campaigns that specifically focus on helping women and raise awareness of gender inequality;
 - c. Encourage countries with the ability to take in victims of human trafficking be used as a safe haven and rebuilding location for asylum seekers, refugees, and victims who have been trafficked;

- d. Create legislation in place that does not prosecute those who sell sex, only those who buy sex;
 - e. Create programs that help with mental health recovery for victims;
12. Emphasizes the need for more border security for the purpose of ensuring the rescue of the trafficked and the incrimination of the trafficker;
13. Reminds that not everyone has access to digital devices or a good education;
- a. Have billboards around cities instructing people what to do in case of danger and have digital ads instructing people what to do in case of danger;
14. Encourages countries to get more cyber education by teaching kids to not give anyone online their passwords/personal info and location, pictures of their house or the area near their house, tell them to do a virus scan on regular bases, only download files from a trusted website and if you can get a VPN;
15. Recommends that the United Nations Security Council send peacekeepers to heavily trafficked borders to assist prevention efforts.