

STUDY GUIDE

The United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC)



The Impact of War on Human and Child Trafficking

Chairs:

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Hey everyone! I'm Ghaliah AlShehayeb and I'll be one of your chairs at this year's PSUMUN. I am so excited to meet each and every one of you and hopefully aid in creating a fruitful, informative, but most importantly, fun, conference.

I have spent a large portion of my high school career attending MUN conferences where I have learned so much from all the wonderful delegates, met so many amazing people, and gained the skill and aptitude that will hopefully allow you all to have the same wonderful experience that I've been so lucky to have.

I would like to remind you that although I, as a chair, will work to my fullest ability to make this conference as fun and interactive as possible, everything is guided by you delegates. Every mishap, solution, and all the chaos and resolution are led by you. And thus, I hope you all bring the utmost excitement and energy to the table to allow us all to engage in a fun and successful debate. I truly am so excited to meet you all and hopefully encourage you to become your best Model UN selves. Good luck!

Greetings, delegates!

My name is Fahad Albassam and I shall be one of your chairs during this year's edition of PSUMUN.

I am truly enthusiastic to meet all of you as this will be my first chairing experience, although certainly not my first MUN this being my 11th InshAllah.

Some interests of mine include rugby, chess, history, and I'm quite the legal & legislative enthusiast as well.

And in conclusion Here's to an MUN to recall for the ages!

Dear Delegates, Welcome!

I'm Mariyam Khan, and it is an incredible honour to be one of your Chairs this year.

Much like yourselves now, I've been a delegate and remember very well the excitement, chaos and nerves that come with MUN, especially if this is your first time. Over the years, I've been a debater, delegate, public speaker, and undersecretary; been an active part of student leadership in both high school and university and have crafted and presented endless public proposals and action plans. These experiences have allowed me to build up skills that are all at your service throughout the conference. I hope you will explode the committee with your energy, excitement, and research, making the most of this opportunity to develop your diplomatic skills and build your MUN career.

I cannot wait to watch you represent your delegations, persuade your fellow delegates to support your resolutions and most importantly, have a BOAT LOAD of fun.

Here's to having the time of our lives!

Dear Delegates,

We are very happy to have you all with us at PSUMUN'23. This year we have the largest event we have had at PSUMUN since its beginning and we are honored that you are a part of it.

This year we have a large number of committees and a plethora of delegates from all around the Kingdom and beyond. We hope you use this opportunity to research the topics that will help you learn more about the past, present, and future of our world. We would also like you to learn from the other delegates that may come from completely different backgrounds.

Model UN conferences are very fun and entertaining, but we hope that PSUMUN becomes more than that to you. We hope that you leave our conference taking a step into the right direction of your future. Everything we learn in life is one step further on the ladder of success and PSUMUN aims to help you with that.

We strive to help educate our delegates to learn more about world issues and learn all the amazing skills that come with joining Model UN conferences. We wish you all the best in the conference and in all your future endeavors.

With that, we hope you have fruitful and constructive debates. The SG yields the floor to you.

Good luck!

*Best regards,
Hend Moughrabiah, Secretary - General*

The UNHRC was established in 2006, serving as an essential arm of the United Nations system. Composed of 47 member states elected by the General Assembly, this diverse committee works tirelessly towards promoting and protecting fundamental freedoms for all individuals, regardless of their nationality, gender, or background.

In our pursuit to address pressing issues, we have chosen a topic of utmost importance: analyzing the impact of war on human and child slavery. This distressing reality continues to plague communities around the world, violating the principles of human dignity and basic rights. As delegates, it is our duty to engage in informed discussions and propose comprehensive solutions that can effectively combat this grave injustice.

Over the course of our committee sessions, we will delve into the multifaceted dimensions of this issue, examining root causes, consequences, and best practices on how to mitigate this humanitarian crisis. Together, we must identify innovative strategies, foster cooperation, and address the systemic challenges that perpetuate human and child slavery during times of conflict.

The Impact of War on Human and Child Trafficking

Human trafficking refers to the illegal and exploitative trade of human beings for various purposes, these purposes include forced labor, sexual exploitation, and involuntary servitude. It involves the recruitment, transportation, harboring, or receipt of individuals through the use of force, coercion, deception, or other forms of manipulation. Thus, human trafficking is considered a great violation of human rights and is a form of modern-day slavery. Child trafficking is a specific form of human trafficking that involves the exploitation and trade of children for similar illicit purposes. Child trafficking is a deeply concerning issue as it inflicts severe physical, emotional, and psychological harm on vulnerable children, depriving them of their rights and childhood. It is a violation of international law and a serious violation of children's rights.

There are many factors that may make people more vulnerable towards trafficking, yet war remains to be one of the most important. Armed conflict often results in the destabilization of social structures, which creates room for vulnerability, leaving people prone to predators:

Displaced populations, disrupted law enforcement, and weakened institutions provide traffickers with opportunities to prey upon the vulnerable, as the authorities who are required to look after and protect civilians divert their attention to matters that are more pressing during a war.

Also, in times of conflict, people often become desperate and displaced, seeking shelter and basic necessities, making them susceptible to deceptive recruitment and trafficking from anyone who promises them either. A form of trafficking promises the victim access to food, water, and shelter, or even a job and an income in some cases. In a war-torn nation, this offer can seem irresistible, but it is often too good to be true.

Additionally, armed groups and militias involved in conflicts frequently exploit and traffic individuals for forced labor, sexual slavery, or as child soldiers. The chaos and lack of effective governance during war magnify the risks and challenges in combatting human trafficking, making it a dire concern in conflict-affected regions.

Human and child trafficking resulting from war has dire humanitarian consequences as individuals, especially children, are subjected to unimaginable exploitation including forced labor, sexual abuse, and recruitment as child soldiers. The physical and psychological trauma endured by victims leaves permanent scars. Furthermore, trafficking erodes social cohesion, disrupts communities, and undermines trust in institutions. Additionally, trafficking fuels organized crime, corruption, and unethically built economies, exacerbating the already fragile conditions in conflict-affected regions. Addressing the negative impacts of war-induced human and child trafficking necessitates urgent action to tackle the underlying causes, protect victims, and ensure accountability for perpetrators. And although most countries recognize the implications of this, most don't have the means necessary to be able to put an end to it, especially those that are currently in a state of war. Others disregard the issue entirely, whether it be due to civilian neglect or because of pileups on already long lists of humanitarian issues that must be solved within the nation, making it impossible to prioritize trafficking.

In order to understand implications of war on trafficking, and how to dismantle it, it is important to understand the societal dynamics that allow the system to exist.

1. War Tactics:

Sexual violence can and has been used as a weapon of war to demoralize their enemy as a punishment or to instill fear and display power or mastery. War and conflict experts state that sexual violence can also be used to destabilize enemy communities by impregnating women. By doing so, enemy camps attempt to change the dynamic of the society they are attacking by reducing the number of women who can or want to bear children following their rape. They try to prevent the growth of enemy societies while also changing the dynamics of families. Evidence of this form of war tactic is highlighted by heavily documented “rape camps” that were set up by Serbia during the Bosnian war in the 1990s. Camps like this are not typical, but the attempt to weaken communities through sexual violence is.

2. Forced Marriages:

Forced marriage is another form of trafficking commonly occurring in conflict areas. These marriages happen without one or both partners’ consent, where the non-consenting partner is exploited. Wives in many areas, particularly in an armed group, can represent power and rank. Brides are often given away as an incentive or prize for fighters. These “brides” are secured through force, deception, or exploitation of needs. Some in impoverished areas may sell their daughters to be married, believing there is no better option for them. Others do so in exchange for food, protection, or safe passage out of conflict.

Sometimes, selling daughters as “brides” is done for the daughter’s survival. A woman sold into forced marriage may have higher social standing and rights as a wife than a woman forced into the commercial sex industry.

3. Refugee Crisis:

Traffickers also target forcibly displaced populations. On migration routes, human traffickers deceive people into fraudulent travel arrangements and job opportunities. Migrants face unique danger as they go through holding points and informal settlements or accept unsafe employment opportunities.

Apart from these, trafficking exists to ensure forced labor to support military operations; recruitment and exploitation of child soldiers; and removal of organs to treat injured fighters or finance operations.

4. The Digital Age:

Human trafficking is a highly profitable crime. The European Commission (EC) estimates the annual revenues derived from human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation (the most common form of human trafficking) to up of €14 billion in the EU only. Therefore, it's not surprising that criminal networks adapt quickly to digitalization and use the Internet to both approach new victims and to attract customers. Over the years, traffickers changed the internet platforms from classified webpages via free-standing webpages to social media. The high dynamics and usage of social media platforms makes them highly attractive to criminal business activity for both the active and passive recruitment of victims but also to easily link up with clients interested in an exploitative service.

- 1. In 1949 the Geneva Conventions were introduced, establishing law on a global level. Although these conventions did not specifically address the issue of trafficking they provided a framework, for safeguarding civilians during times of conflict.**
- 2. Moving ahead to 2000 the United Nations Palermo Protocol was adopted as a supplement to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. This protocol prioritizes the prevention and combating of trafficking across all age groups and genders particularly focusing on women and children.**
- 3. During the period from 2003 to 2011 the Iraq War led to an increase in instances of trafficking. Women and children were particularly vulnerable to exploitation by groups and organized crime networks.**
- 4. In 2004 Resolution 1540 was adopted by the United Nations Security Council. This resolution emphasized the need to prevent the proliferation of conflicts terrorism organized crime and trafficking.**
- 5. From 2011 until now the Syrian Civil War has caused displacement and chaos. This situation has made women and children targets for trafficking within Syria well as, in neighboring countries.**
- 6. Finally in 2015 the United Nations launched the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with SDG Target 8.7 aiming to eradicate forced labor, modern slavery, and human trafficking by 2030.**
- 7. Since 2015 the escalating conflict, in Yemen has made women and children more vulnerable to trafficking leading to reports of forced labor throughout the region.**
- 8. In 2017 the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 2388 which specifically addresses the prevention and combatting of trafficking in persons with a focus on women and children, in conflict zones.**

9. 2018: The “counter trafficking in conflict affected zones”, an initiative established by the international organization for migration (i.e., IOM), focuses on mitigating human trafficking in conflict-affected regions and areas.

10. 2020-present day: Many countries have experienced negative effects of COVID19 hence giving room for slave trade on a large scale in downtrodden countries leading to an increase in black markets especially in the areas of the organ, slave, and drug trades.



Following is a list of countries that are involved in the issue firsthand and are key contributors to the committee's discussion:

- 
- **UK**
 - **France**
 - **Russia**
 - **China**
 - **Bharat**
 - **South Africa**
 - **Japan**
 - **Mexico**
 - **Pakistan**
 - **Kenya**
 - **Ukraine**
 - **Malaysia**
 - **Myanmar**
 - **Cambodia**
 - **Philippines**
 - **Colombia**
 - **Bangladesh**
 - **Ethiopia**
 - **USA**
 - **Uganda**
 - **Rwanda**
 - **Libya**
 - **Somalia**
 - **Central African Republic**
 - **Sri Lanka**
 - **Papua New Guinea**
 - **Finland**
 - **Serbia**

Myanmar: Despite the passage of an anti-trafficking law in Myanmar in 2005, the country, overcome with conflict, continues to experience widespread trafficking. The current war in Myanmar is causing the issue of human-trafficking to be overshadowed, especially with its current acting-government's, the military junta's, neglect of Myanmar's citizens and their wellbeing. Throughout the course of the war and the overtaking of power on behalf of the military, human rights were slowly forsaken, exponentially increasing the risk of human-trafficking.

Russia: Russia's involvement in the impact of war on child and human trafficking has been a significant concern, especially in its current state of war against Ukraine. Russia's invasion of Ukraine has led to reports of conflict-related sexual violence, including rape and sexual exploitation of women, girls, and refugee populations. Russian authorities have also reportedly placed thousands of Ukrainian children in "re-education" camps in Russia and Russia-occupied Crimea, leaving them vulnerable to exploitation and abuse, including human trafficking. Labor trafficking remains the predominant form of human trafficking in Russia as war leaves potential victims displaced and vulnerable. Victims, including foreign nationals, are exploited in various industries such as construction, manufacturing, agriculture, domestic service, and retail.

South Africa: South Africa recognizes armed conflict as a heavily contributing factor towards child and human trafficking as the individuals who are internally displaced in situations of conflict are most vulnerable to traffickers. Responsibility for protection of children from these devastating experiences has been firmly established under international, regional, and domestic frameworks. These include the United Nations and African Union child rights frameworks that most African governments have both ratified and domesticated into law. However, these laws have proven to be mostly ineffective as trafficking enforced by armed conflict continues to be a dire issue. This is mostly due to the government's failure to adequately fund these laws and enforce them, as Child protection in armed conflict and emergency contexts is among the least funded programmes.

Countries' Stances:

China: Although The Republic of China has never explicitly faced issues regarding war-drawn trafficking, the nation has a long history of domestic trafficking, with reports of both domestic and foreign victims being exploited within the country. China's one-child policy and gender imbalance have contributed to a bride trafficking problem. This has led to a brutal business of selling women and girls. Although China has no direct link or has taken any action involving inflated trafficking as a result of war, the state of domestic human trafficking and exploitation situation and the involvement of authorities in state-sponsored forced labor represents the extent of China's neglect of the issue at hand.

Mexico: The impact of armed-conflict and violence on human and child trafficking in Mexico has been significant, with criminal violence and the activities of drug cartels being the main contributing factors to the development of this issue in Mexico. Massacres, criminal activity, and violence are all large contributors towards trafficking. The Mexican government has taken action to mitigate the issue at hand, as it has attempted to implement laws, like the National Strategy to Prevent and Combat Trafficking in Persons, which aims to strengthen prevention, protection, and prosecution efforts.

Pakistan: Child trafficking remains to be a devastating widespread issue in Pakistan. In recent years, conflict in the nation has put children in an especially vulnerable position, making them prone to exploitation and trafficking, which many kids are exposed to around the age of 11. Although Pakistan has placed several laws in an attempt to subdue the issue, there is no uniformity on the application and enforcement of them, so non-governmental organizations have been playing the main role in implementing preventive activities. Regardless, the issue is still dominant and requires immediate action if the government truly wants to resolve it.

Kenya: Although conflict within the nation hasn't specifically escalated trafficking in Kenya, conflicts and instability in neighboring countries, such as Somalia and South Sudan, have led to an influx of refugees and displaced persons into Kenya. These individuals, particularly women and children, are vulnerable to exploitation and trafficking. These refugees are often taken advantage of after fleeing to Kenya. And although the nation has recognized the issue as one that is crucial and has partnered with non-government organizations to provide assistance to victims, this service has been inconsistent in quality. The government's funding to combat the root of the issue is also considered inadequate.

Ukraine: Ukraine has been a source, transit, and destination country for human trafficking since the early 1990s. The problem has been exacerbated by Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022. The population is extremely vulnerable, an issue severely exacerbated by Russia's invasion and the need for millions of people to leave their homes for safety in Ukraine and abroad. Fraudulent labor intermediaries/recruiters may take advantage of the war to exploit at-risk people. The children institutionalized in state-run orphanages, many evacuated during Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, are at especially high risk of being trafficked for forced labor, forced conscription, and sexual exploitation.

The Philippines: The Filipino government has made huge progress in the fight against human trafficking since its initial Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act in 2003. Amidst the pandemic, it has continued its efforts. However, according to ECPAT International, between 60,000 to 100,000 children are trafficked each year through migration or within the country. One of the key factors contributing to the risk of child trafficking in the Philippines is poverty and migration. Due to its geographical proximity, Malaysia serves as both a destination and transit site for overseas transport. The "Southern Backdoor," the popular route of leaving the Philippines via its southern islands, takes advantage of Malaysia's ungarded sea borders. Despite the illegality of prostitution in the Philippines, many of the major tourist destinations are hotspots for the commercial sex trade, including the exploitation of minors. The Filipino government is partnering with NGOs to identify the areas where better structures and increased funding are most needed.

Uganda: Uganda continues to serve as a transit point for migrants seeking work in the Middle East; traffickers exploit this transiting population in forced labor and sex trafficking. Traffickers exploit refugees, both in village settlements and urban areas, in labor and sex trafficking. The Government of Uganda does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. However, it is making significant efforts to do so. The government enacted the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act in 2009, which has served as a model for other countries. The country's National Action Plan for Prevention of Trafficking was launched in 2020.

Sri Lanka: Sri Lanka is a source and destination country for men and women trafficked for the purposes of involuntary servitude and commercial sexual exploitation. Sri Lankan men and women migrate willingly to Middle East & Asian countries for work. However, find themselves in situations of involuntary servitude and debt bondage. The Government of Sri Lanka does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; however, it is making significant efforts to do so. Sri Lanka is placed on Tier 2 Watch List for failing to provide evidence of increasing efforts to combat severe forms of trafficking in persons over the previous year, particularly in the area of law enforcement.

Papua New Guinea: The Government of Papua New Guinea does not fully meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking and is not making significant efforts to do so, even considering the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, if any, on its anti-trafficking capacity; therefore, Papua New Guinea was downgraded to Tier 3. A continued lack of financial and human resources dedicated to anti-trafficking efforts, as well as very low awareness among government officials and the public, hinders progress.

Ethiopia: The Government of Ethiopia does not fully meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking but is making significant efforts to do so. The government increased its use of the 2020 anti-trafficking proclamation and reported sentencing data, which reflected adequate penalties for convicted traffickers. The government took steps to increase pre-departure and job skills trainings for Ethiopians utilizing formal recruitment processes to seek work abroad. However, the government continued to disproportionately focus on transnational trafficking crimes and did not take adequate action to address internal trafficking crimes, including domestic servitude and child sex trafficking, despite the scale of the problem.

USA: In the United States, human trafficking tends to occur around international travel hubs with large immigrant populations. It is estimated that between 15,000 to 50,000 women and children are forced into sexual slavery every year. Sex trafficking has grown exponentially since the dominance of the internet and the online porn industry. Human trafficking in the United States has been banned since the passage of the 13th Amendment. In 2000, the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act made it easier to prosecute and sentence traffickers and provided resources to do so.

UK: The UK has had conflicts at one time in the history. Presently, there are no war going on at the moment. Nevertheless, it is crucial in fighting against human trafficking worldwide and it has also taken some initiatives in this regard within its territory.

France: France, however, has had some conflicts specifically in its former colonies. In this case, it has been facing a problem of human trafficking and vulnerable populations, such as children, become targets for traffickers.

Bharat (India): Although India is not presently engaged in large scale wars, it has experienced domestic problems of civil disorder and insurgence in some areas. Trafficking of vulnerable individuals could take place under these conditions when people who wish to exploit instability are targeting them.

Japan: Japan suffered from the effects of war mostly during the World War II. Nevertheless, it's never engaged into any running war at the moment. In Japan trafficking entails labor exploitation where people come into the country with children who are trafficked into forced labor.

Malaysia: Malaysia is a transit and destination country for trafficking of its nationals. It is neighboring warring countries like Myanmar and Sri Lanka. Therefore, the country faces challenges such as child trafficking for forced labor.

Colombia: The history of conflict in Colombia is intricate, mainly involving drug cartels and guerrilla groups. This has resulted in millions of people being displaced from where they lived thus making them vulnerable to human trafficking. In particular, children could be recruited into armed groups or forced to work as child soldiers.

Bangladesh: Currently, the situation with war does not affect the territory of Bangladesh, but this country has political instability and social turbulence. Vulnerable groups such as children are easily susceptible to human trafficking due to poverty and lack of opportunities. These children are mostly trafficked within the country or forced into labor abroad.

Libya: Libya has continued to suffer from a long civil war that weakened the rule of law. This has helped to create conducive grounds for human trafficking, where migrants and refugees, as well as the children, are prone to exploitation and forced labour due to vulnerability.

Somalia: High levels of human trafficking including child trafficking are associated with ongoing conflict and political instability in Somalia. People have been subjected to forced labor as well as being recruited into child soldiers because of displacement, poverty, and absence lack of law enforcement.

CAR (Central African Republic): Child trafficking ranks high in Central African Republic which is prone to long-standing conflicts. Children are coerced into child soldiers by armed groups, whereas others are forced into labour as the social structures and the rule of law collapse.

Finland: Finland may not have been in a war lately but the problem human trafficking does not leave any country out. This nation is a transit and destination country for the individuals trafficked into labor and can include children.

Serbia: Serbia has been involved in various wars and political unrest such as the breakup of Yugoslavia. Currently, not a victim of war however it is a route and destination state for trafficking of persons, with a particular focus on women and children, who are at risk of labor exploitation or child labour.

Cambodia: The Khmer Rouge regime in Cambodia is marked by painful memory of war and conflicts. The country has come a long way in the last few years; however, still experiences the challenges associated with human trafficking. The population that is vulnerable, such as children, are trafficked for forced labor and it takes place both within and across borders.

1. Strengthening Legal Frameworks: Many countries have throughout history introduced or established legislation to criminalize trafficking in conflict zones to unfortunately no avail in many cases. While this is a crucial step forwards, implementation as well as enforcement remain major hindrances. In war affected zones, throughout which law enforcement agencies remain weakened and possibly influenced into malpractice, prosecution of perpetrators as such remains a significant challenge.

2. Enhanced International Cooperation: Collaboration between nations, international organizations as well as NGOs has been pivotal in the combatting of said trafficking in conflict zones. Sharing intelligence resources, coordination of rescue and rescue operations, and furthermore providing victim support and care stand as vital aims. Alas, cross-border cooperation is hindered by issues such as sovereignty concerns and lack of trust due to past instances of hostilities in some cases, requiring sustained commitment from all parties involved.

3. Strengthening Border Controls: Efforts to strengthen border security to prevent the movement of traffickers and criminals across conflict areas have been pursued tirelessly. However, implementation of effective border control measures remains an untackled challenge due to limitations upon resources, instances of corruption, as well as the increasingly porous nature of many a conflict zone borders.

While such attempted solutions have revealed promise, it is essential in acknowledging their flaws, limitations, and setbacks. Difficulties in implementation, insufficient funding, political will specifically lack thereof, lastly the adaptability of trafficking networks all contribute to the ongoing complexity of addressing human and child trafficking in war-affected areas.

- ♦ **Abduction**

Abduction is the act of leading someone away by force or lies.

- ♦ **Branding**

Tactic traffickers sometimes use to show ownership; often a tattoo of the trafficker's name or a gang symbol.

- ♦ **Coercion**

A trafficker may coerce another person to act against his or her will through violence or the threat of violence, or through other fears, such as the fear of being returned to a war-torn home, being separated from loved ones, or losing immigration status.

- ♦ **Colonization**

In North America, colonization was the occupation and settlement of non-Indigenous people (largely of European ancestry) and the displacement of Indigenous people through the process of establishing colonial rule.

- ♦ **Deception**

In the context of human trafficking, the act or practice of intentionally deceiving another person for the purpose of exploitation.

- ♦ **Debt bondage**

Occurs when a trafficked person owes money to his or her trafficker for transportation, visa fees, safe passage through borders, food, clothing, housing, drugs and is expected to repay it. The trafficked person has no control over the accounting of the debt.

- ♦ **Domestic servitude**

A form of forced labour, defined as slavery or bondage. A person is subject to a master and has no personal freedom to make life choices.

- **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.

- **Grooming**

Grooming occurs when a trafficker or recruiter deliberately develops a relationship of physical and/or emotional dependency with someone in preparation for exploiting them. Grooming tactics can include gift giving, providing drugs, flattery, giving affection and isolating the person from their family and friends.

- **Harbouring**

Harbouring or receiving occurs when a human trafficker hides or houses a trafficked person—and keeps her under his or her control—in order to exploit her.

- **Human smuggling**

The “facilitation, transportation, or procurement of the illegal entry of a person or persons across an international border.” (U.N. Protocol against Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea, and Air).

- **Informed consent**

Consent given based upon a clear understanding of the facts, implications, and future consequences of that consent. In order to give informed consent, a person must have adequate reasoning faculties and be in possession of all relevant facts. Impairments to reasoning may include high levels of stress, intoxication, or mental illness.

- **Post-traumatic stress disorder**

A severe anxiety disorder or emotional illness that results from exposure to extremely traumatic events that cause intense fear, such as frightening, life-threatening, violent, or very unsafe experiences.

- ♦ **Residential brothels**

Residential units, such as family homes, condominiums, and apartments, where sexual services are provided.

- ♦ **Sexual exploitation**

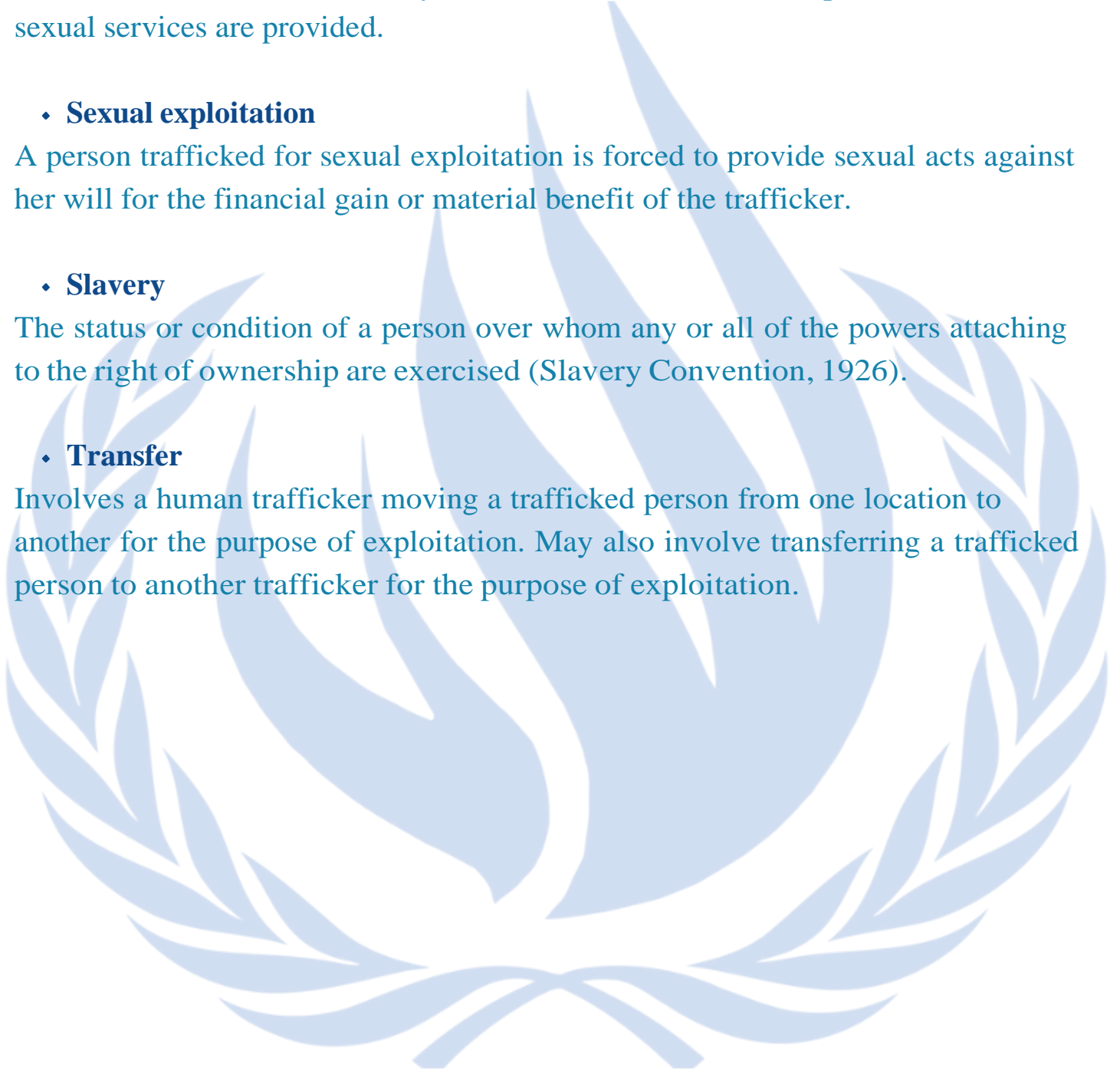
A person trafficked for sexual exploitation is forced to provide sexual acts against her will for the financial gain or material benefit of the trafficker.

- ♦ **Slavery**

The status or condition of a person over whom any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised (Slavery Convention, 1926).

- ♦ **Transfer**

Involves a human trafficker moving a trafficked person from one location to another for the purpose of exploitation. May also involve transferring a trafficked person to another trafficker for the purpose of exploitation.



Human trafficking, also called trafficking in persons, has no place in our world. As both a grave crime and a human rights abuse, it compromises national and economic security, undermines the rule of law, and harms the well-being of individuals and communities everywhere. It is a crime of exploitation.

The “3P” paradigm—prosecution, protection, and prevention—continues to serve as the fundamental framework used around the world to combat human trafficking. In addition, a fourth “P”—for partnership—serves as a complementary means to achieve progress across the 3Ps and enlist all segments of society in the fight against human trafficking. The International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Walk Free Foundation, in partnership with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), released *Global Estimates of Modern Slavery* in September 2022. This report estimates that, at any given time in 2021, approximately 27.6 million people were in forced labor.

Proactive solutions to create systemic change require participation from governments, civil society, and the private sector and expertise from environmental and anti-trafficking specialists and communities affected by this issue. With continued partnership and commitment from diverse voices, climate adaptations and anti-trafficking initiatives will emerge stronger.

Questions to think about:

1. What are the key obstacles to tackling the issue of human trafficking, specifically in your country?
2. What is the role of transnational organised crime groups in human trafficking?
3. What does effective implementation of human trafficking legislations look like?

- *UN OHCHR: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/statements/2022/07/trafficking-persons-conflict-situations-world-must-strengthen-prevention-and>*
- *Human Rights Watch: <https://www.hrw.org/news/2000/02/21/international-trafficking-women-and-children>*
- *UNODC: <https://www.unodc.org>*
- *OVC: <https://ovc.ojp.gov/program/human-trafficking/resources-research>*
- *ACERWC: [https://www.chr.up.ac.za/images/researchunits/cru/files/publications/Study on the impact of armed conflict and crises on children in Africa ACERWC FINAL ENGLISH.pdf](https://www.chr.up.ac.za/images/researchunits/cru/files/publications/Study_on_the_impact_of_armed_conflict_and_crises_on_children_in_Africa_ACERWC_FINAL_ENGLISH.pdf)*
- *[https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/An Introduction to Human Trafficking - Background Paper.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/An_Introduction_to_Human_Trafficking_-_Background_Paper.pdf)*

*Useful resources may differ when researching different countries. Sites specific to a country will likely focus on the situation and perspectives in that area specifically.