

A/1/1/Res. 2/Am. 1

United Nations Children's Fund

XXV Session MCCMUN

THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION, THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH, THE
REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA, THE FEDERATED DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA

ADDRESSING CHILD TRAFFICKING

The General Assembly,

Establishing that child trafficking is still a serious crime and needs to be addressed internationally,

Recalling that in 2000, the General Assembly (GA)'s resolution A/RES/55/25 established the "Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons",

Recognizing that in 2010, the General Assembly as well adopted A/RES/64/293 which established the "Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons",

Acknowledging that to decrease the child trafficking rates, all countries need to work together to prevent the cause,

1. Calls for the establishment of the Assistance, Information, and Development (AID) Database to create a central system on data for child trafficking victims,
 - a. Encourages other states to adopt this and implement their trafficking data as well
 - i. Will include conducted studies and a recording of data in regards to trafficking trends,
 1. Tracks the movement of perpetrators and allows them to be addressed by organizations and law enforcement, for more efficient capture and rescue of victims,
 2. Information about trends and data can be installed into educational programs meant for potential victims,
 - ii. The database has information from international data regarding child trafficking;
 - b. Emphasizes the creation of an identification system within the database,
 - i. Allows law enforcement to identify missing children and restore them to their homes,
 - ii. Permits the observation of the potential sources and final locations of victims to allow efficient communication across international borders and safely locate victims,
 - iii. To prevent false information from entering the system, all information added to the system will be legal documents,

- c. Calls for the implementation of an international hotline to report cases of child trafficking and missing children,
 - i. Allows families of victims to alert government officials of the new victims,
 - ii. Improve efficiency by taking callers to government officials who then add the information to the database and alert others of the occurrence,
 - iii. Civilians can also request to meet with law enforcement for their case to be reviewed, to more efficiently add information to the database,
 - d. Previous UN databases and portals of a similar focus will be linked to A.I.D. to increase the prevalence of both A.I.D. and other databases,
 - i. Allows information to flow between different UN committees focused on the same topic;
- 2. Implementing a system of aid for victims of child trafficking,
 - a. Builds off of the Ethiopian National Referral System,
 - i. Improved the identification and referral of child trafficking victims,
 - ii. Contributed to an increase in the number of victims receiving support services,
 - b. Created to assist children who have been victims of child trafficking to integrate back into society,
 - c. Provides support through,
 - i. Medical Aid, to deal with the physical effects of child trafficking, such as being raped or abused for cheap labor
 - ii. Legal Assistance, to provide legal protection and access to justice to victims of child trafficking so that victims can report the crime to authorities without the fear of retaliation or retribution from the child traffickers
 - iii. Psychological Support, to deal with the mental effects that occurred due to child trafficking
 - iv. Education, to resume missed education essential for children
 - v. Vocational Training, allows older victims of child trafficking to receive training for jobs in the workplace, essential to reintegration into society;
- 3. Urges nations to develop improved border security and establish more checkpoints,
 - a. Increased amount of police officers and other forms of security,
 - i. Officers will be trained to spot child trafficking perpetrators and prevent child traffickers from crossing borders with victims and adjust to situations,
 - b. A system of checks and balances will be implemented,
 - i. Combats corruption at borders,

- ii. Corrupt police officers will be removed from their job, investigated as contributors to child trafficking, and will face prosecution and punishment,
 - c. Neighboring countries will report instances of child trafficking across borders,
 - i. Any cases of suspected child trafficking across borders will be reported through the AID database, and the suspect will be detained and investigated,
 - 1. If a suspect is detained and found innocent, they will be released and be given a small sum of money for their troubles;
 - 2. Allows for increased communication between international parties
 - d. Funding towards surveillance within areas of high rates of child trafficking,
 - I. Trained officials with a prerequisite knowledge of child trafficking and signs and preventions,
 - II. Surveillance evidence will be added to the AID Database by independent countries to help with further identification and investigation of cases,
 - 1. Bordering countries will be able to access this information to identify possible traffickers by physical appearance and other things caught by the surveillance,
 - e. Create a more advanced record-keeping system that keeps track of names, faces, other physical attributes, and their documents,
 - i. This allows for improved tracking of suspected traffickers and assures that they can be located and caught much more efficiently;
4. Endorses the spreading of awareness and educating people on the signs of trafficking and its effects,
- a. Providing links to research and sources for the general public to access on the Assistance, Information, and Development (A.I.D.) Database,
 - i. Children will be provided with a list of safe places to go locally to encourage them to speak up about their futures,
 - b. NGOs and developed nations provide funding to spread education in areas with high poverty rates,
 - i. The UN will manage the distribution of and give it to underdeveloped nations to use for gaining access to this database,
 - ii. Nation governments can use the funding to create info packets, hire educational leaders and provide technologies,
 - iii. Leaders can also use this money to provide laptops, internet, and other ways to access the database,
 - c. Education and training will also be distributed to law enforcement and cabin crew on how to recognize the signs of, and properly report trafficking.