

**Kennesaw State University High School Model United Nations
Human Rights Council
March 23rd - 24th, 2018 Kennesaw, GA
Email: ksuhsmun2018@gmail.com**

Dear Delegates,

It is my pleasure to welcome you to the 2017 Kennesaw State University High School Model United Nations Conference. My name is LeAnna Christensen and I am the Director of Human Rights Council. I am a junior here at Kennesaw State University studying International Business. I'm the current Captain of our Model United Nations (MUN) team here, as well as the former Vice Captain for the team. I traveled with MUN last year to Bucharest, Romania for conference and I can't wait to see where our next international trip will be. After college I plan on getting my MBA in International Business, or a similar degree, abroad in Europe. I'm looking forward to an productive and exciting committee.

Also joining the dais this year is Assistant Director Grace Stafford. She is a Freshman at Kennesaw State University. She is pursuing a degree in International Affairs with a focus in Diplomacy. Ms. Stafford is a member of Model United Nations and High School Model United Nations as of Fall 2017. She is a National Thespians and has been acting for eleven years. Her goal after graduation is to work as a field agent for the United Nations and later pursue a Juris Doctor degree. She is looking forward to being your Assistant Director and helping you reach your diplomatic potential.

Also joining the Dais as Chair is Reece Richardson. Reece is a new member to KSU Model UN team. Reece is a Freshman at KSU majoring in Accounting and minoring in German. This is his first year participating in MUN and HSMUN at the collegiate level, however he has participated in this conference and many others at the Highschool level. This summer, Reece will be traveling to Austria in order to further develop his German skills and immerse himself in the culture there. He is enthusiastic to finally Chair for the conference which he has previously attended.

The topics under discussion for Human Rights Council are:

- I. Ensuring the Protection of Civilians in Conflict Zones**
- II. Combating International Sex Trade**

Each Member State delegation within this committee is expected to submit a two paged position paper which covers both of the agenda topics. If there are two delegates representing the same Member State, they must formulate only one paper. If a second paper is submitted, it will not be considered. Information for properly formatting the position papers as well as valuable advice for writing a quality paper can be found on our website <http://hsmun.hss.kennesaw.edu/> or by contacting the Director of your committee. Plagiarism in an academic setting is unacceptable and will nullify any and all scores for the paper in question. The objective of a position paper is to present the diplomatic position of your Member State on both agenda topics as closely as possible to how an actual diplomat would present the position of his or her Member State. When researching for your position papers and preparing for this committee, we highly encourage you to carefully read this background guide and utilize the resources we have provided for you. The research guide contains information that will benefit you not only for your work in Human Rights Council at this conference, but for your potential future studies.

Committee History

The Human Rights Council (OHCHR) is an intergovernmental body within the United Nations system made up of 47 Member States responsible for the promotion and protection of all human rights around the globe.¹ The Council's main mission is to take part in the development of peacebuilding operations, which are interventions designed to prevent the start or resumption of violent conflict by creating a sustainable peace through cooperation. Peacebuilding activities address the root or potential causes of violence, create a societal expectation for peaceful conflict resolution and stabilize society politically and socioeconomically².

The Council meets at the UN Office at Geneva and addresses situations of human rights violations and makes recommendations. It has the ability to discuss all thematic human rights issues and situations that require its attention throughout the year. The Council is elected by the majority of members of the General Assembly of the United Nations through direct and secret ballot. The General Assembly takes into account the candidate States' contribution to the promotion and protection of human rights, as well as their voluntary pledges and commitments in this regard. The Council's Membership is based on equitable geographical distribution. Seats are distributed as follows:

- African States: 13 seats
- Asia-Pacific States: 13 seats
- Latin American and Caribbean States: 8 seats
- Western European and other States: 7 seats
- Eastern European States: 6 seats

The Council was created by the United Nations General Assembly on 15 March 2006 by resolution 60/251, replacing the former United Nations Commission on Human Rights. When creating the Human Rights Council in March 2006, the United Nations General Assembly decided that the Council's work and functioning should be reviewed five years after it had come into existence at the level of the General Assembly³. One year later, the Council adopted its "Institution-Building Package" to guide its work and set up its procedures and mechanisms. Among them were the Universal Periodic Review mechanism which serves to assess the human rights situations in all United Nations Member States, the Advisory Committee which serves as the Council's "think tank" providing it with expertise and advice on thematic human rights issues and the Complaint Procedure which allows individuals and organizations to bring human rights violations to the attention of the Council. The Human Rights Council also works with the UN Special Procedures established by the former Commission on Human Rights and now assumed by the Council. These are made up of special rapporteurs, special representatives, independent experts and working groups that monitor, examine, advise and publicly report on thematic issues or human rights situations in specific countries.⁴

OHCHR is the lead United Nations entity for the protection and promotion of human rights, but all United Nations actors have a role to play in protecting and promoting human rights in their operations. In this respect, OHCHR seeks to integrate human rights in all components of UN peace missions. In 2014, OHCHR supported nearly 900 international and national human rights officers and support staff in 15 Human Rights Components of UN peace missions in Afghanistan, Burundi, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Iraq, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Kosovo (Serbia), Somalia, South Sudan and Darfur (Sudan). By the end of 2014, OHCHR had 12 regional offices/centres covering East Africa (Addis Ababa), Southern Africa (Pretoria), West Africa (Dakar) Central America (Panama City), South America (Santiago de Chile), Europe (Brussels), Central Asia (Bishkek), South East Asia (Bangkok), Pacific (Suva) and the Middle East and North Africa (Beirut). OHCHR also has a Regional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy for Central Africa in Cameroon (Yaoundé) and a Training and Documentation Centre for South West Asia and the Arab Region in Qatar (Doha).

¹ "United Nations Human Rights Council." OHCHR | United Nations Human Rights Council. Accessed December 24, 2017. <http://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/hrc/pages/hrcindex.aspx>.

² Peacebuilding Support Office, "United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office," United Nations, , accessed December 24, 2017, <http://www.un.org/en/peacebuilding/pbso/pbun.shtml>.

³ UN. "United Nations Human Rights Council." OHCHR | United Nations Human Rights Council. Accessed December 24, 2017. <http://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/hrc/pages/hrcindex.aspx>.

⁴ Human Rights Council. "United Nations Human Rights Council." OHCHR | Welcome to the Human Rights Council. Accessed December 24, 2017. <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/Pages/AboutCouncil.aspx>.

Regional offices have a crucial role to play in promoting and protecting human rights in countries of their region, including by working with regional bodies, such as the African Union.⁵

I. Ensuring the Protection of Civilians in Conflict Zones

Introduction

Conflict zones, as their name suggests, are some of the most dangerous places on earth. They also pose a unique threat to civilian populations in the regions. Civilians face constant threat to their lives and health through indirect (Collateral Damage) and Direct (terrorism) attacks on their persons.

Topic History

Collateral damage is a form of indirect threat to civilians which can refer to damages which occurs to any group beyond the intended target. However it more frequently refers to the injury or death of civilians due to military conflicts.⁶ The calculation of collateral damage rates is difficult for a number of reasons. Rarely do governments keep accurate records of nonmilitary casualties and, in the event records are kept, the documents tend to log only civilians of one nation or numerically group them with military deaths. Additionally, due to the chaotic nature of conflict zones, determining if a civilian death is a direct result of a conflict or if it is brought upon by the resulting diseases, displacement, insecurity issues, and deprivation is increasing difficult.⁷ Regardless, most scholars agree that civilians make up about 50% of casualties in wars⁸. Related to this is the Collateral Damage rule, a concept once expressed by International Court of Justice (ICJ) Judge Guillaume as the principle that the unintended harm caused must not exceed "that unavoidable to achieve legitimate military objectives"⁹.

An added problem is impediments to humanitarian aid. As expressed above civilians in Conflict zones face a constant threat of unlawful detention, food insecurity, sexual violence, abduction, displacement, a lack of access to water and/or medicine, and death¹⁰. Much as this can be avoided with the assistance of humanitarian aid. Some of the problems which can result in an inefficient application of humanitarian aid are: a lack of joint efforts on the part of different Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs), weak enforcement of international law regarding rights to aid, the political or statistic interest of the groups involved in the conflict¹¹, and disrupted transport methods (roads, bridges, checkpoints, no-go zones, etc) which cause difficulties in reaching groups¹².

The other primary threat to citizen is terrorism. While the United Nations has no agreed upon definition of terrorism, the Webster dictionary defines terrorism as "the unlawful use or threat of violence especially against the

⁵ "United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner Member States." OHCHR | Our Work in the Field. Accessed December 24, 2017. <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Countries/Pages/WorkInField.aspx>.

⁶ "Collateral Damage," Merriam-Webster, November 27, 2017, accessed December 23, 2017, <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/collateral%20damage>.

⁷ Valerie Epps, "Modern Warfare: The Death of the Collateral Damage Rule," *Georgia Journal of International and Comparative Law*, September 23, 2013, [p. 323-324], <http://digitalcommons.law.uga.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1036&context=gjicl>.

⁸ Joshua S. Goldstein, "Think Again: War," *Foreign Policy*, August 14, 2011, , accessed December 23, 2017, <http://foreignpolicy.com/2011/08/15/think-again-war/>.

⁹ "LEGALITY OF THE THREAT OR USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS," United Nations, July 8, 1996, , accessed December 23, 2017, <http://www.un.org/law/icjsum/9623.htm>.

¹⁰ Jitendra Panda, "Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflicts: More Challenges than Opportunities," *Linkedin.com*, last modified February 22, 2016, accessed December 2, 2017, <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/protection-civilians-armed-conflicts-more-challenges-than-panda>.

¹¹ Sylvie Brunel, "Challenges to humanitarian agencies in the field: considering the options," *ODI HPN*, February 1998, , accessed December 23, 2017, <https://odihpn.org/magazine/challenges-to-humanitarian-agencies-in-the-field-considering-the-options>.

¹² Gordon Willcock, "The Challenge of Bringing Humanitarian Aid into Places of Conflict," *Direct Relief*, January 30, 2017, , accessed December 23, 2017, <https://www.directrelief.org/2017/01/humanitarian-logistics-in-conflicts/>.

state or the public as a politically motivated means of attack or coercion"¹³. There are 5 types of terrorism generally recognized: State Sponsored Terrorism- acts of terrorism on a government by a different governmental body, Dissent Terrorism- Terrorism by rebel groups on their government, Left/Right Terrorism- Terrorism with roots in political agendas or ideologies, Religious Terrorism- Terrorism motivated by religious believes, and Criminal Terrorism- Terrorism committed to aid in crime or criminal profit¹⁴.

Terrorism has roots as far back as the First century AD in the Roman empire. Sicarii, a Jewish terrorist group lead by Judas of Galilee, attempted to overthrow the Roman rule of Israel as they believed that the Jewish people should be ruled by God alone. The Sicarii were known to infiltrate crowds, stabbed their "enemies" then slip out in the ensuing our rage and chaos.¹⁵

Current Issues

There are currently 38 recognized conflict zones around the world, including in Syria, Myanmar, Colombia, and North Korea¹⁶. Each conflict zone presents varying levels of civilian threats and several present extreme immediate threat to the inhabitants. Some such conflicts are in Syria and Iraq, where in 2016 the rebel regime took Aleppo and is its use of besiegement and bombardment of civilian targets. This incident alone has resulted in a global refugee crisis. Yeman, another of these high risk conflict zone, has seen an estimate 4,000 civilian deaths with millions more on the brink of starvation. Some of the other conflict zone which pose immediate threats to civilians include Turkey, the Great Sahel and Lake Chad Basin, The Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan, Afghanistan, Myanmar, Ukraine, and Mexico¹⁷.

While terrorist groups, like the Sicarii, have always been present, the world has seen a sharp increase in terrorist groups and activities since 1945. Post World War II, terrorism began to realize they could generate media attention for anti-colonial movements through terrorist acts¹⁸. This terrorism took advantage of events like the Bombardment of Alexandria¹⁹ and the Colombo Central Bus Station Bombing²⁰, as well as terrorist groups such at Mau Mau²¹, and the Euskadi Ta Askatasuna (ETA)²². This resulted in a sharp increase in the overall number of terrorist attacks world wide. During this time most terrorist attacks were concentrated in Latin America and Asia-

¹³ "Terrorism," Merriam-Webster, December 18, 2017, , accessed December 23, 2017, <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/terrorism>.

¹⁴ "HLS 101 - Terrorism," Definition, History, and Types of Terrorism | Homeland Security Degree Online, November 7, 2011, , accessed December 23, 2017, <http://hlsonline.eku.edu/hls-101-terrorism>.

¹⁵ Max Roser, Mohamed Nagdy, and Hannah Ritchie, "Terrorism," Our World in Data, 2017, , accessed December 23, 2017, <https://ourworldindata.org/terrorism/#modern-terrorism-after-the-second-world-war>.

¹⁶ "UPDATED: Mapped - a world at war," IRIN, April 04, 2017, , accessed December 23, 2017, <https://www.irinnews.org/maps-and-graphics/2017/04/04/updated-mapped-world-war>.

¹⁷ Guehenno, Jean-Marie. "10 Conflicts to Watch in 2017." Crisis Group. February 21, 2017. Accessed December 24, 2017. <https://www.crisisgroup.org/global/10-conflicts-watch-2017>.

¹⁸ Max Roser, Mohamed Nagdy, and Hannah Ritchie, "Terrorism," Our World in Data, 2017, , accessed December 23, 2017, <https://ourworldindata.org/terrorism/#modern-terrorism-after-the-second-world-war>.

¹⁹ Stephen Luscombe, "The British Empire, Imperialism, Colonialism, Colonies," The British Empire, , accessed December 23, 2017, <http://www.britishempire.co.uk/forces/armycampaigns/africancampaigns/egypt1882/egypt1882.htm>.

²⁰ Cooper, Kenneth J. "BOMB KILLS 60 IN SRI LANKA'S CAPITAL." The Washington Post. February 01, 1996. Accessed December 24, 2017. https://www.washingtonpost.com/archive/politics/1996/02/01/bomb-kills-60-in-sri-lankas-capital/2acad84c-59fe-462e-b841-5996fd4977f4/?utm_term=.f7310d7da7ea.

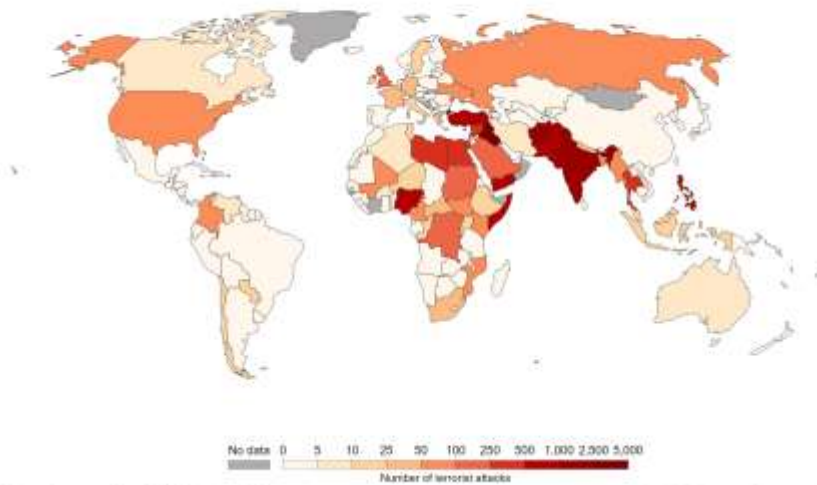
²¹ The Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica, "Mau Mau," Encyclopædia Britannica, January 27, 2017, , accessed December 23, 2017, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Mau-Mau>.

²² The Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica, "ETA," Encyclopædia Britannica, July 20, 2014, , accessed December 23, 2017, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/ETA>.

Colombia, Peru, and El Salvador being locations with a notably high number of attacks.

Number of terrorism-related incidents

The total number of terrorism-related incidents per year. The source defines a terrorist attack as: "the threatened or actual use of illegal force and violence by a non-state actor to attain a political, economic, religious, or social goal through fear, coercion, or intimidation."



Source: Terrorism incidents - Global Terrorism Database

Our World in Data.org/terrorism/terrorism-incident-counts • CC BY-SA

Post the 9/11 attacks on the US Twin Towers, this focus shifted to the Middle East. This most recent wave of Terrorism falls heavily in the qualifications of "Religious Terrorism". The increased amount of religions taking a national identity may be leading to this boom. While Islamic Extremist groups have committed higher numbers of attacks with larger death totals, they are not alone in an increase in Terrorist groups. Judaism and Christian have both seen a rise in terrorist activities perpetrated by their members.²³ This is not to say that the people who are from the terrorist home's are any more protected. Between 2011 and 2008, Iraq accounted for a quarter of all global terrorist attacks alone.²⁴

The first piece of UN legislation regarding peacekeeping forces was passed in 1999 as resolution 1265. This resolution, which was passed unanimously by the Security Council addresses the council use of appropriate action if civilians were being placed intentionally under threat or were humanitarian aid was deliberately being impeded. Resolution 1265 also called upon states to hold leading actors responsible for breaking an international Humanitarian law, including acts of genocide and crimes against humanity. It was this legislation which created the unofficial president of UN peacekeepers to take action, with the intention to stop violence, should they see such violence against civilians. This was furthered in 2006 with resolution 1674 which created protection for civilians in conflict areas specifically in missions such as Afghanistan (ARCo), Sudan (UNAMID and UNMIS), and Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC/MUNUSCO). Additionally, several UN bodies frequently address civilian protection including The General Assembly Committee on Peacekeeping (C34), the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, and the Office of coordination of humanitarian affairs²⁵.

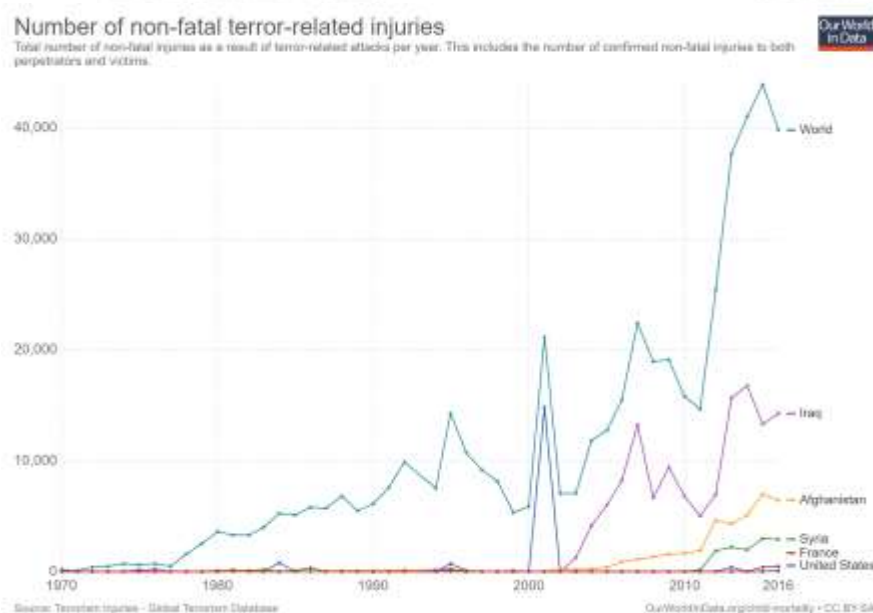
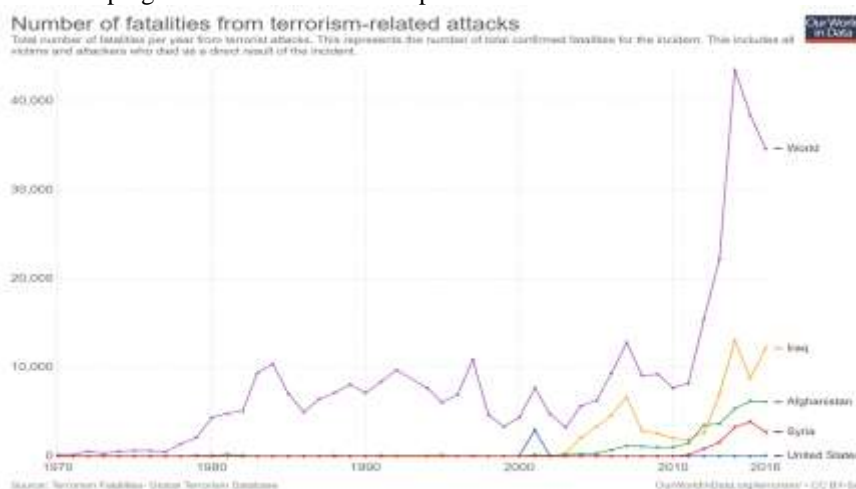
The UN has also established Responsibility to protect (R2P) a principle embraced by the UN in the 2005 World Summit. R2P was originally established in response to several acts of genocide in the 1990's. This principle works to reconcile existing Member State obligations regarding humanitarian and Human Rights and the existing threats of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. It asserts that state sovereignty brings an obligation to protect the wellbeing of the citizen who resides in the said state and, should the state fail to do so,

²³ David C. Rapoport, "The Four Waves of Rebel Terror and September 11 — Anthropoetics VIII, no. 1 Spring/Summer 2002," *Anthropoetics*, April 11, 2017, , accessed December 23, 2017, <http://anthropoetics.ucla.edu/ap0801/terror/>.

²⁴ Max Roser, Mohamed Nagdy, and Hannah Ritchie, "Terrorism," *Our World in Data*, 2017, , accessed December 23, 2017, <https://ourworldindata.org/terrorism/#modern-terrorism-after-the-second-world-war>.

²⁵ Mr. Burns, "Protecting Civilians in Armed Conflict," *Protecting Civilians in Armed Conflict*, , accessed December 23, 2017, <http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache%3AL2aN2csilbwJ%3Aglobalsolutions.org%2Ffiles%2Fpublic%2Fdocuments%2FCP-Factsheet-Protecting-Civilians-in-Armed-Conflict.pdf%2B&cd=2&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=us>.

the responsibility falls to the international community to use diplomacy, humanitarian efforts, and other means to ensure this end-keeping in mind UN Charter chapter VII.²⁶



Conclusion

The United Nations as a body is committed to peacebuilding and keeping peace. As such, paramount priority must always be the protection of civilians. Conflict zones present increased threats to the well being of civilians through collateral damage and terrorist activities. The United Nations passed resolutions, such as resolution 1265, and created program, like the R2P, in hopes of stemming these threats and holding the group or body that endangers civilians accountable. However, civilians in conflict zones still face threats to their health and safety on a daily basis.

Committee Directive

The historian Martin Van Creveld once said, "Except when war is waged in a desert, noncombatants, also known as civilians or 'the people,' constitute the great majority of those affected". This quote embodies the problem of this committee. As we are a peace promoting body, we have little to no control over the locations of conflicts. Therefore

²⁶ "United Nations Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect," United Nations, 2017, , accessed December 23, 2017, <http://www.un.org/en/genocideprevention/about-responsibility-to-protect.html>.

it is our duty to protect these “noncombatants” from attacks against their well being, be they be deliberate or accidental. Given this, it is important for Member States of this body to pass policies and implement practices for the protection of civilians against all threats to their safety. Some topics for consideration include: what are the root causes of these threats? What level of humanitarian influences is morally obligated? How will the UN enforce existing legislation?

II. Combating International Sex Trade

Introduction

Human trafficking, which is the parent term for sex trade, is defined by the United Nations (UN) as the “recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of persons by improper means (such as force, abduction, fraud, or coercion) for an improper purpose including forced labor or sexual exploitation.”²⁷ We can then take that definition to say that sex trade is the “recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of persons by improper means (such as force, abduction, fraud, or coercion) for the improper purpose of sexual activities”^{28, 29}. The UN has tried to solve the issue of sex trade on the global scale in past resolutions by many different bodies, but few have been successful. The goal of this committee is to see how the HRC can address and solve the issue better.

Topic History

Sex trade on the international stage dates back to the beginning of civilization. Prostitution is referenced in many historical and religious documents, and has been around way before they were published. The UN also has a long history with sex trafficking and has published many different documents on combating international sex trade.

In 2000, the Protocol To Prevent, Suppress And Punish Trafficking In Persons, Especially Women And Children, Supplementing The United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime was passed. This protocol was created to supplement the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, to assist and protect victims of trafficking, and promote international cooperation among Member States.³⁰ It also includes an article that

²⁷ "Human Trafficking." National Institute of Justice. March 30, 2017. Accessed December 24, 2017. <https://www.nij.gov/topics/crime/human-trafficking/pages/welcome.aspx>.

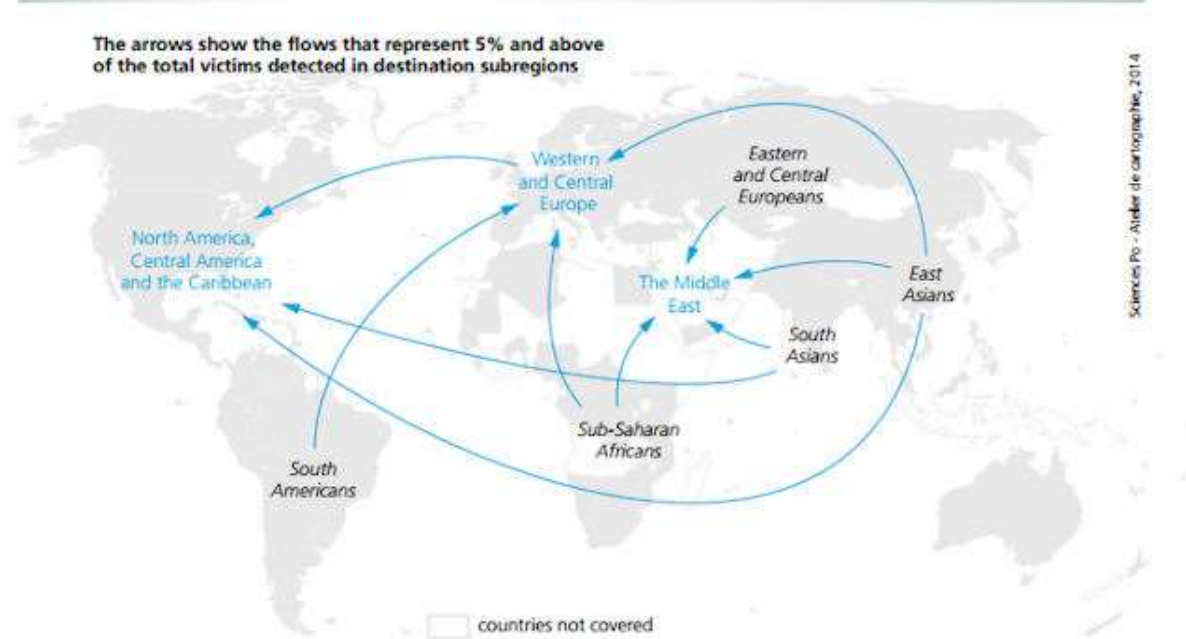
²⁸ "United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime." What is Human Trafficking? Accessed December 24, 2017. <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/what-is-human-trafficking.html>.

²⁹ "Posts about human trafficking on Light in the Night Prayer Walk." Light in the Night Prayer Walk. March 13, 2017. Accessed December 24, 2017. <https://lightinthenightprayerwalk.org/tag/human-trafficking/>.

³⁰ "Protocol To Prevent, Suppress And Punish Trafficking In Persons, Especially Women And Children, Supplementing The United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime." Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe. 2000. Accessed December 24, 2017. <https://www.osce.org/odihr/19223?download=true>.

Member States should adopt legislation that makes these acts a criminal offense.

Main destination areas of transregional trafficking flows (in blue) and their significant origins, 2010-2012



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In 2009, the Human Rights Council passed resolution 11/3. This resolution reaffirms previous resolutions and doctrines passed, as well as recognizing that human rights should be upheld peacefully. It also suggests that the international community should collaborate more to stop these crimes, while addressing root factors and causes to trafficking.³²

One of the most current resolutions passed on sex trade and trafficking is from 2016. The UN Security Council passed resolution 2331, condemning all instances of human trafficking in the strongest terms. This resolution highlights the importance of the Protocol To Prevent, Suppress And Punish Trafficking In Persons, Especially Women And Children and recommends that all Member States, at the minimum, ratify it. It also condemns all trafficking of persons and encourages that Member States train peacekeeping personnel in dealing with victims of trafficking.³³

Current Situation

Even though sex slaves make up only about four percent of the world's slaves, they "generated approximately 40 percent of the \$95.4 billion in profits enjoyed by slave owners worldwide in 2009" and these numbers have only grown since then.

³¹ "In Our Own Backyard: What You Need to Know About Human And Sex Trafficking in the U.S." Reappropriate. August 16, 2016. Accessed December 24, 2017. <http://reappropriate.co/2016/08/in-our-own-backyard-what-you-need-to-know-about-human-and-sex-trafficking-in-the-u-s/>.

³² Human Rights Council. "Human Rights Council Eleventh Session Resolution 11/3. Trafficking in persons, especially women and children." United Nations Women Watch. January 17, 2009. Accessed December 24, 2017. http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/vaw/humanrights/A_HRC_RES_11_3.pdf.

³³ "Security Council Condemns Human Trafficking in Strongest Terms, Unanimously Adopting Resolution 2331 (2016) | Meetings Coverage and Press Releases." United Nations. December 20, 2016. Accessed December 24, 2017. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2016/sc12647.doc.htm>.

The sex trafficking model contains three steps: acquisition, movement, and exploitation. Acquisition of sex slaves usually occurs in one of five ways: “deceit (usually a false offer of employment, migration, or marriage), sale by family (whether out of economic desperation or greed), abduction, seduction or romance, and recruitment by former slaves”. The second step is movement. Sex slaves are moved from their Member State of origin through transit Member States into destination Member States. In the case of internal trafficking, the same Member State acts as origin, transit, and destination. Traffickers may fabricate passports and pay bribes to border guards if needed in order to transport slaves across the globe. The last step is exploitation. This primarily indicates the “coercion of uncompensated sex services—ten to twenty times per day—though in essence, exploitation begins the moment the slave is acquired”. This exploitation transpires in a many different venues— “brothels, sex clubs, massage parlors, hotels, street corners—and it can continue for months and years, resulting in severe physical, emotional, and psychological harm to the victim”³⁴.

One of the main motivations of capacitors of sex slaves is the huge economic gain from each “transaction”. Old-world slaves could be sold and purchased for a “global weighted average of \$12,000 or more in today’s dollars and generated roughly 15 percent to 20 percent in annual return on investment”. Today, a sex slave sells for “a global weighted average of \$400 and can generate anywhere from 200 percent to 500 percent or more in annual return on investment”³⁵. The capital that traffickers obtain outways the fines, and possible jail time, they could receive if caught and successfully prosecuted by Member States’ legal systems.



In most Member States around the world, the criminal punishments for sex trafficking are light on both prison terms and economic damages. (Only a handful of Member States, such as the United States, the United Kingdom, The Netherlands, Albania, and Nepal, “stipulate relatively robust statutory economic penalties for human trafficking offences. However, even in these Member States, the statutory economic penalties remain severely

³⁴ Kara, Siddharth. "Twenty-First-Century Slaves: Combating Global Sex Trafficking." The Solutions Journal. March 2011. Accessed December 24, 2017. <https://www.thesolutionsjournal.com/article/twenty-first-century-slaves-combating-global-sex-trafficking/>.

³⁵ Kara, Siddharth. "Twenty-First-Century Slaves: Combating Global Sex Trafficking." The Solutions Journal. March 2011. Accessed December 24, 2017. <https://www.thesolutionsjournal.com/article/twenty-first-century-slaves-combating-global-sex-trafficking/>.

³⁶ "Trafficking Monitor." 5 Sex Trafficking Movies That Will Make You Lose Faith In Humanity | Screen Junkies. March 3, 2012. Accessed December 24, 2017. <http://trafficking-monitor.blogspot.com/2012/03/5-sex-trafficking-movies-that-will-make.html>.

insufficient in relation to the economic benefits of the offence"³⁷.) Incarceration is always an option, but the punishments and sentences are relatively short and can usually be reduced with small fines.

Conclusion

Sex trade is a growing problem that the world is trying to stop, but failing to do so. Past resolutions have helped, but haven't stopped, or even halted, the growing number of men, women, and children that are forced into sex trade. Two of the biggest issues this conflict faces is root conflict of sex trade (such as lack of education and financial resources), as well as the huge profit margins and little punishments that traffickers face. Many resolutions have hinted at these problem areas, but have yet to fully resolve them in a peaceful way.

Committee Directive

The dias would like to see this committee come up with creative solutions to this topic. We have seen multiple pieces of legislation passed, but the overall outcome of them haven't been that successful. We encourage the body to look at root causes, as well as the economic break down of sex trade. These have been considered in the past, but many resolutions only recommend that they be looked into and no action has been taken. We also encourage the body to use past resolutions as a guide and hope you incorporate, debate, and expand on them. The dias believes addressing these portions of sex trafficking on a global scale, while pulling from previous doctrines, will better benefit this body and ultimately lead to the end of sex trafficking.

Research Directory

The resources listed below are provided to help guide your research as you prepare and write your position papers. These resources include general knowledge, knowledge on both topics that we will be discussing, and other sources of news and helpful resources. Also, it may be in your benefit to follow reputable news sources to gain the most up to date information on the Human Rights Council.

General Resources

NGO's and NHRI's: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/Pages/NgoNhriInfo.aspx>

Topic II Resources

Different organizations that help trafficked persons: <https://www.themuse.com/advice/the-fight-for-freedom-7-organizations-combatting-human-trafficking>

UN global plan of action to combat human trafficking:

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/frontpage/2010/September/un-launches-global-plan-of-action-against-human-trafficking.html>

John Hopkins guide on how to combat international sex trafficking:

<https://www.innovations.harvard.edu/sites/default/files/Presentation-Mattar.pdf>

UN definition of human trafficking:

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/what-is-human-trafficking.html>

Coalition against trafficking in women: <http://www.catwinternational.org/>

UN Office on Drugs and Crime global initiative to fight human trafficking:

<https://www.unodc.org/pdf/gift%20brochure.pdf>

³⁷ Kara, Siddharth. "Twenty-First-Century Slaves: Combating Global Sex Trafficking." *The Solutions Journal*. March 2011. Accessed December 24, 2017. <https://www.thesolutionsjournal.com/article/twenty-first-century-slaves-combating-global-sex-trafficking/>.