



MMUN 60

Economic and Social Council Plenary

AGENDA

| Agenda Item | Considered on the Report of | Draft Resolutions |
|---|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Topic A: Sustainable Education Infrastructure for the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 4 | ECOSOC | ECOSOC-A-1 |
| Topic B: Empowering Vulnerable Groups through Access to Information and Communications Technology | ECOSOC | <i>None Reported</i> |
| Topic C: Strengthening the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance | ECOSOC | <i>None Reported</i> |
| Topic D: Improving Access to Markets for the Promotion of Food Security | FAO | FAO-D-1, FAO-D-2 |
| Topic E: The Role of Science and Technology in Agricultural Development and Nutrition | FAO | <i>None Reported</i> |
| Topic F: Strengthening National Capacity to Combat the Influence of Agricultural Production on Climate Change | FAO | FAO-F-1 |

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|--|-------|-------------------------|
| Topic G: Strengthening the Criminal Justice System to Better Address Gender Based Violence | CCPCJ | <i>None Reported</i> |
| Topic H: Strengthening Prevention Measures and Criminal Justice Responses to Human Trafficking | CCPCJ | CCPCJ-H-1, CCPCJ-H-2 |
| Topic I: Establishing International Legal Norms to Counter the Scourge of Maritime Piracy | CCPCJ | <i>None Reported</i> |



Midwest Model United Nations 60

Code: ECOSOC-A -1

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Sustainable Education Infrastructure for the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 4

The Economic and Social Council,

- 1 EMPHASIZING the role of the United Nations (UN) Educational, Scientific, and Cultural
2 Organization (UNESCO) and the importance of educating the world's population, as
3 embodied by Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4, while respecting that Member
4 States' sovereignty in the acceptance of educational aid or other forms of assistance is
5 paramount,
6
- 7 RECOGNIZING the ability of Member States to use UN funds earmarked for education
8 for humanitarian aid and development assistance, as mentioned in Economic and
9 Social Council Press Release 5676,
10
- 11 TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the protection of educational personnel in reference to
12 Article 23 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR), which states that
13 everyone has just and favorable conditions of work, and protection for all employees,
14
- 15 CONVINCED of the importance of lifelong learning and the need to extend technical
16 and vocational education and training (TVET) programs as an elective to younger
17 students, adult students, and tertiary education to provide efficient workplace
18 application, apprenticeships, and transition into the workforce with the goal of
19 upholding the values of the *Charter of the United Nations*,
20
- 21 AWARE of the impact that physical health and wellness has on all aspects of life,
22 especially in education, the work of organizations such as the World Health
23 Organization, the creation of World Health Day, Article 24 of the UDHR, and Article 31
24 of the *Convention on the Rights of the Child* (CRC), which gives the UN precedent in
25 issues of world health, specifically in school-aged children,
26
- 27 DEEPLY CONCERNED with the lack of educational facilities, outdated infrastructure
28 and roads, access to clean water, inclusive and cost-free washrooms, and free
29 transportation to schools under Target A4 of the *Global Education Monitoring Report*,
30
- 31 NOTING WITH REGRET internal displacement issues and overpopulation in
32 educational institutes as a result of climate change, which impacts the learning
33 environment for students of all ages, as noted in *UNESCO Policy Paper 26*, and noting
34 that internal displacement is a barrier to educational opportunity,
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36 RECOGNIZING the need to continue refugees' education in a manner applicable to
37 their cultural and educational values, as stated in the 1951 *Refugee Convention*,
38 seeing as conflict places undue hardship on those attempting to pursue an education,
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40 EMPHASIZING the need for better trained educational personnel due to a lack of
41 quality education at primary, secondary, and tertiary levels and overcrowding of
42 students in all classrooms, as there are 69 million new teachers that must be recruited
43 to reach the universal primary and secondary education goals set by UNESCO by their
44 2030 deadline,
45

46 DEEPLY CONCERNED that approximately 617 million children and adolescents lack
47 minimum proficiency in reading and mathematics, and large disparities exist between
48 genders and within developing nations, as recognized by the targets of SDG 4,
49

50 RECOGNIZING the importance of prioritizing culturally-appropriate education in local
51 communities, as addressed in SDG 4 Target 5, which calls for attention to the needs of
52 vulnerable groups, acknowledging that educational programs create societies that are
53 more equipped to overcome social, religious, and cultural divisions, ultimately assisting
54 in creating safer and sustainable societies,
55

56 GUIDED BY the belief that all people are equally important and have the right to a
57 religion of their choosing either alone, in a community, or within a school setting as
58 acknowledged by Article 18 of the UDHR,
59

60 REAFFIRMING that countries' cultural and religious differences need to be respected
61 and protected under UNESCO's *Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity* 2001/5 and
62 2001/6,
63

64 HAVING CONSIDERED Article 27 of the UDHR, which states that everyone has the
65 right to freely participate in the cultural life of the community to enjoy the arts and to
66 share in scientific advancement and its benefits,
67

68 TAKING INTO ACCOUNT Human Rights Council resolutions 1993/56, 2001/61, and
69 2001/38 regarding the importance of human rights education as a priority in education
70 policies,
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72 1. TRUSTS willing and able Member States to provide monetary aid to the
73 Global Partnership for Education such that it can provide financial
74 assistance to requesting underdeveloped countries for education, roads,
75 accessibility to education, infrastructure, and water;
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77 2. ENCOURAGES developed countries to effectively distribute monetary
78 assistance to organizations such as the non-governmental organization
79 Children and Adolescent Resource Education and regional development
80 banks, which assist countries in achieving and sustaining progress

- 81 regarding the SDGs towards educational infrastructures, water supply, and
82 educational access;
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- 84 3. FURTHER INVITES the UNESCO-UNEVOC Partnership, Youth
85 Employment in the Mediterranean project, International Center for
86 Technical and Vocational Education and Training, and TVET programs
87 through partnership with the UN Institute for Training and Research to
88 work with Member States to increase the specialization of students, skilled
89 laborers, and technically trained workers in industries to create sustainable
90 development through greater skills and knowledge-sharing within the
91 domestic and international workforce while also creating long-term positive
92 impacts;
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- 94 4. ENCOURAGES UNESCO and the UN Department of Political Affairs to
95 partner with Member States to develop educational frameworks that
96 prioritize local apprenticeships with businesses and vocational training
97 programs with the overall aim of fulfilling the goals of specific industries
98 that might be lacking in training and specialists for a particular field;
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- 100 5. INVITES Member States to work with UNESCO to incorporate policy
101 suggestions from the Committee on the Rights of the Child that promote
102 appropriate, free, and affordable physical activity and information in
103 education, including timed breaks from instruction and curricula regarding
104 health and wellness, in accordance with the CRC;
105
- 106 6. RECOMMENDS that the United Nations Development Programme
107 (UNDP) work with Member States to make provisions for specific
108 measures to initiative construction of additional schools and improvement
109 of existing educational facilities, encourage support for updated
110 infrastructure and roads, increase access to clean water, construct or
111 improve inclusive washrooms, and provide free transportation to public
112 schools;
113
- 114 7. CALLS UPON UNDP and the Global Partnership for Development to
115 provide assistance and security through the building of secure
116 infrastructure throughout crises zones so educators that reside in crisis
117 zones can continue refugee education fleeing from crisis zones, ensuring
118 to pay attention to the cultural context they are fleeing or living in;
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- 120 8. RECOMMENDS that UNESCO's Education For All work towards the
121 reduction of overpopulated schools and a high student to teacher ratio
122 throughout Member States through technical assistance, as well as the
123 implementation of teacher training programs and funds by foreign aid to
124 meet the required number and quality of teachers;
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9. FURTHER RECOMMENDS efforts by the UN Institute for Training and Research to send local teachers abroad to attend workshops and training conferences globally in addition to creating national teachers' training conferences to improve professionalism and quality of teaching and education in schools;
10. SUGGESTS that the Literacy Assessment and Monitoring Programme work with national ministries of education to implement consistent data indicators and programs to increase funding for educational services, including culturally appropriate education, and increase training for teachers to remove barriers to education;
11. CALLS FOR local municipalities to work with their Member States and UNESCO to assess culturally appropriate learning for both children and adults to ensure the inclusion of underrepresented groups, as defined by each Member State and in consideration of the *Convention Against Discrimination in Education* of 1960;
12. RECOMMENDS that UNESCO's indigenous and local training program work with Member States to increase teacher capacity through the creation of workshops that focus on the teaching of indigenous languages in a manner that is respectful to indigenous traditions and cultural contexts in order to achieve SDG 4 Target 1;
13. REQUESTS that Member States cooperate with the Center for Interfaith Action on Global Poverty (CIFA-RfP) and UNESCO to respect the decision of beneficiary countries for the types of teaching they would like to have concerning religion in their curriculum and embracing religious freedom;
14. FURTHER INVITES Member States to utilize CIFA-RfP, the World Conference on Religion for Peace, and the United Religions Initiative to implement the inclusion of classes that include either a religious element or a cross-cultural element, to reduce the stigma of differences in Member State recognized religious or cultural groups to respect diversity, allowing Member States to implement these classes to sustain the language and culture of indigenous peoples and other underrepresented groups, while ensuring an education to all peoples;
15. CALLS UPON all willing and able Member States to increase financial assistance to the UNDP and UN Office for Project Services in order to:
 - a. Support the overall educational development of Member States;
 - b. Improve physical infrastructure, including roads, buildings, electrical access, and broadband internet with the goal of greater disaster resilience.



Midwest Model United Nations 60

Code: FAO-D-1

Committee: Food and Agriculture Organization

Topic: Improving Access to Markets for the Promotion of Food Security

The Food and Agriculture Organization,

1 WELCOMING Non-Governmental Organizations' (NGO) efforts towards economic
2 development by civil engagement with the community of smallholder farmers in the
3 rural agricultural sector, such as ProMaiz Nativo, the United States Agency of
4 International Development, the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center
5 (CIMMYT), the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR),
6 among other NGOs,

7
8 RECOGNIZING the influence of smallholder farmers in the agricultural economic
9 sector, as about two-thirds of developing states' populations are impoverished farmers
10 who operate in subsistence farming as noted in *The Economic Lives of Smallholder*
11 *Farmers*,

12
13 NOTING that smallholder agriculture produces 70% of the world's agricultural products
14 according to the Committee on World Food Security's report *Connecting Smallholders*
15 *to Markets*,

16
17 FULLY AWARE of the discrepancy within agricultural financing, with the agricultural
18 sector receiving only 2.9% of available credit while accounting for 4% of the world's
19 Gross Domestic Product as seen in the report on *Credit to Agriculture*,

20
21 SEEKING to bridge the gap between farmers and investors through NGOs as a form of
22 bettering access to markets through infrastructure development and crop production
23 support in the form of micro-loans and micro-insurance,

24
25 EMPHASIZING the lack of transportation infrastructure such as roadways,
26 transcontinental channels, and waterways, as the primary causation of smallholder
27 agricultural products' inability to reach markets,

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29 1. ENCOURAGES Member States to support smallholder agriculture through
30 education utilizing governmental agencies and NGOs such as the CIMMYT
31 and CGIAR to increase crop yields and profits;

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33 2. RECOMMENDS FAO regional headquarters perform annual risk
34 assessments on NGO misconduct which would negatively affect the
35 smallholder farmer and the environment:

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37 a. If any organization is found to be noncompliant, the relevant state may address
38 the NGO with fines and other economic sanctions;

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- b. Supports state sovereignty and Member States' decisions and rights to govern international NGOs within their sovereign borders;
- 3. ENDORSES a partnership between the FAO's Technical Cooperation Department and FarmDrive to develop an alternative credit evaluation system based on FarmDrive's current system in order to extend credit on the basis of more than the ability to provide collateral to supply smallholder farmers, especially women, access to low-interest loans and to the growing production of agriculture;
- 4. CONSIDERS extensive educational program policies to be implemented in Member States with a focus on improving marketing and responsible agricultural practices to improve horticulture productivity for more successful trade flow:
 - a. Extend the Development of Sustainable Development Goals Villages initiative to all FAO headquarters to promote the education of smallholder farmers in responsible agricultural practices;
 - b. Provide education to smallholder farmers in relation to branding products to increase appeal to consumers and improving marketing techniques through the utilization of e-commerce to expand the ability to market internationally;
 - c. Produce crops with high nutritional value, targeting increased productivity with an emphasis on nutritious products;
- 5. FURTHER RECOMMENDS Member States work with the Private Infrastructure Development Group (PIDG), among other NGOs, to connect public and private investors to ameliorate the physical infrastructure for the improvement of the capacity for smallholders to gain access to markets.



Midwest Model United Nations 60

Code: FAO-D-2

Committee: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Topic: Improving Access to Markets for the Promotion of Food Security

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

- 1 RECOGNIZING the negative impacts of trade barriers on the exchange of goods
2 between states in concordance with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
3 (GATT),
4
- 5 FURTHER RECOGNIZING the need for developing Member States to protect
6 emerging sectors of their economies that are unable to compete globally due to the
7 nature of economies of scale that allow developed states to saturate the market with
8 less cost intensive goods thereby lowering the demand for domestic goods from
9 smallholder farmers,
10
- 11 FULLY BELIEVING that Member States play a vital role in protecting smallholder
12 farmers through actions including trade restrictions to ensure stable and profitable
13 markets in developing states in accordance with GATT,
14
- 15 NOTING WITH CONCERN the recent protectionist actions of some developed Member
16 States that negatively affect agricultural production and food security of all people,
17
 - 18 1. ENDORSES removing barriers to trade as a means to promote the
19 distribution of food production to meet the needs of food insecure Member
20 States in accordance with Sustainable Development Goal 2 by lowering
21 prices due to increased competition;
22
 - 23 2. SUPPORTS actions taken by the World Trade Organization which work to
24 discourage policies that impede the flow of international trade;
25
 - 26 3. CALLS UPON developed Member States to align their policies with those set
27 forth in the *Doha Development Agenda*, and reverse protectionist actions
28 and policies which can negatively impact the global agricultural economy,
29 food security, and the protection of smallholder farmers;
30
 - 31 4. ENCOURAGES developed states to refrain from future protectionist actions
32 which limit the ability of smallholder farmers to access potential markets.



Midwest Model United Nations 60

Code: FAO-F-1

Committee: Food and Agriculture Organization

Topic: Strengthening National Capacity to Combat the Influence of Agricultural Production on Climate Change

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

1 *Recognizing* that agriculture is one of the leading causes for greenhouse gases (GHG)
2 emissions and is responsible for up to 14% of global emissions as reported by the
3 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC),
4

5 *Concerned* that methane has a climate change potential of 84-86 times and nitrous
6 oxide at 264-268 times worse relative to carbon dioxide in a 20-year period as noted by
7 the IPCC with the majority of both substances produced by the agricultural sector,
8

9 *Taking into account* that cows produce large amounts of methane gas and these
10 emissions can be cut by 80% through mixing *Asparagopsis taxiformis* ("pink seaweed")
11 into the cow feed according the study *Seaweed feed additive cuts livestock methane*
12 *but poses questions*,
13

14 *Further recognizing* that 40% of food waste occurs post-harvest according to *SAVE*
15 *FOOD: Global Initiative on Food Loss and Waste Reduction* and food loss contributes
16 10% of total GHG emissions according to the UN Environment Programme's *Land is a*
17 *Critical Resource*,
18

19 *Bearing in mind* the definition of a "sink" is a process or an activity that removes carbon
20 dioxide from the atmosphere according to *What is Soil Carbon Sequestration?*,
21

22 *Reaffirming* the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
23 and Paris Agreement that 189 Member States have signed pledging to reduce GHGs,
24

- 25 1. *Calls* for partnership between Irix and the FAO in order to spread access to Irix's
26 mobile device application that measures nitrogen in plants to help farmers
27 regulate the amount of fertilizer used for crops;
28
- 29 2. *Encourages* Member States to reduce carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, and
30 methane emissions by, but not limited to, imposing a tax on agricultural products
31 that are known to emit GHGs such as high nitrogen-based fertilizers;
32
- 33 3. *Recommends* the FAO's Technical Cooperation Department partner with Last
34 Minute Market to create a system to help reduce food waste by partnering with
35 retailers to allow the selling of near-perished goods by the Last Minute Market to
36 impoverished peoples at reduced prices;
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4. *Highly recommends* the creation of a global initiative to incorporate “pink seaweed” into the dietary food supplements of cow livestock for the purpose of mitigating the atmospheric methane release in their eructation;
 5. *Encourages* Member States to strive for the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions by restoring sinks through partnering with the FAO’s Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+), which gives financial incentives to those who demonstrate result-based actions in fighting deforestation;
 6. *Strongly encourages* Member States who support climate change advocacy to sign and ratify the Paris Climate Agreement.



Midwest Model United Nations 60

Code: CCPCJ-H-1

Committee: Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Topic: Strengthening Prevention Measures and Criminal Justice Responses to Human Trafficking

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

1 RECALLING the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) which states that all
2 humans are born free and equal in dignity and rights and further declares that no one
3 shall be held in slavery or servitude,
4

5 DEEPLY CONCERNED by the International Labour Organization's 2017 *Global*
6 *Estimates of Modern Slavery: Forced Labour and Forced Marriage* report, which found
7 that 40.3 million people were victims of human trafficking, which accounts to 150 billion
8 United States Dollars in annual revenue,
9

10 EXPRESSING ITS APPRECIATION of the work done by the international community to
11 combat human trafficking which includes, but is not limited to, the United Nations (UN)
12 *Convention against Transnational Organized Crime*, the UDHR, the work done through
13 the UN's *Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking* (UN.GIFT) to increase cooperation
14 among all stakeholders to combat trafficking while protecting victims, and the *Protocol*
15 *to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and*
16 *Children* (UN TIP Protocol) which defines human trafficking as the recruitment,
17 transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use
18 of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of
19 power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or
20 benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the
21 purpose of exploitation,
22

23 NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN that the trafficking of persons violates human rights
24 which must be protected irrespective of sex, age, race, ethnic origin, nationality,
25 migratory status or other distinctions as outlined in the UN TIP Protocol,
26

27 REAFFIRMING paragraph 5 of Guideline 4 from the UN Office of the High
28 Commissioner For Human Rights (OHCHR) *Recommended Principles and Guidelines*
29 *on Human Rights and Human Trafficking* which outlines that Member States should
30 ensure that legislation prevents trafficked persons from being prosecuted, detained or
31 punished for the illegality of their entry or residence or for the activities they are
32 involved in as a direct consequence of their situation as trafficked persons,
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34 EMPHASIZING Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1 which focuses on ending
35 poverty in all forms, and the implementation of A/RES/62/293, *Global Plan of Action to*
36 *Combat Trafficking in Persons* which recognizes social and economic factors such as
37 poverty and inequality as priorities when tackling root causes of human trafficking,

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BEARING IN MIND the need to work toward SDG 5 of Gender Equality, the 1973 UN *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women* and the knowledge of the ever-increasing number of women being trafficked, with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) report of *Global Estimates of Modern Slavery* stating that in 2017, 71% of modern slavery victims were women,

SEEKING further action on SDG 8, Decent Work and Economic Growth, in relation to the UN.GIFT's 2008 background guide *An Introduction to Human Trafficking: Vulnerability, Impact and Action* which finds that vulnerability resulting from a lack of protection for vulnerable populations, such as migrant workers, and poverty increases the likelihood of human trafficking,

CONSCIOUS of SDG 11 for Sustainable Cities and Communities in relation to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) 2017 *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons* which finds there is disproportionate trafficking within unstable regions that often results from ongoing conflict, terrorism and a lack of resources,

BELIEVING that SDG 16 of Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions is directly tied to the issue of human trafficking with ill-equipped criminal justice systems lacking the ability to protect the most vulnerable populations from falling victim to human trafficking which may disproportionately impact displaced persons who are at a higher likelihood of being trafficked,

AWARE OF the increasing burden upon Member States facing a high influx of trafficked migrants, according to the IOM's *Report on Arrivals of Sexually Exploited Migrants, Chiefly from Nigeria*, some Member States alone have seen as high as a 600 percent increase in possible sex trafficking victims arriving by means of the Mediterranean Sea, and their need for capacity building assistance to respond to the heightened numbers of trafficked individuals,

OBSERVING WITH CONCERN the role of circumstances that contribute to increased vulnerability as outlined in the UNODC's *An Introduction to Human Trafficking: Vulnerability, Impact and Action*, including anyone who is made particularly vulnerable due to age or physical and mental state causing conditions such as poverty, communicable diseases, and orphanhood, in putting vulnerable families at risk of falling victim to human trafficking elements,

BEARING IN MIND that a serious obstacle to preventing human trafficking is the fact that many individuals in developing Member States lack access to authoritative identification documents such as birth certificates, and in accordance with the findings documented in A/HRC/27/22 that show that individuals without identification certificates are more vulnerable to trafficking,

RECOGNIZING that two prevailing forms of forced labor brought about by human trafficking, domestic servitude and forced marriage, have been particularly difficult to

84 address because they occur primarily within the private sphere, while further
85 recognizing the role of prevailing social and cultural norms in shaping the relationships
86 between communities and the national bodies responsible for legislation and
87 enforcement of laws regarding forced marriage,
88

89 EMPHASIZING A/RES/65/230 which mandates that the Global Programme on Cyber
90 Crime must assist willing Member States working to combat cybercrime through
91 capacity building and technical assistance, as this resolution is particularly pertinent to
92 the act of selling humans and the use of technology to make those transactions,
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94 FURTHER EMPHASIZING the importance of education to prevent and combat the
95 spread of human trafficking, as outlined in the Commission on Crime Prevention and
96 Criminal Justice Resolution 27/4, *Strengthening Measures Against Trafficking in
97 Persons*, and SDG 4 of Quality General Education,
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- 99 1. ENCOURAGES Member States to integrate the UN OHCHR's
100 *Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human*
101 *Trafficking*, which aims to protect human rights, prevent trafficking, provide
102 protection and assistance for victims, develop the criminalization and
103 punishment of trafficking, and create practical measures for implementing a
104 comprehensive strategy to combat human trafficking;
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- 106 2. SUPPORTS Member States in acknowledging the UNODC's 2006 report,
107 *Trafficking in Persons: Global Patterns*, by providing means to food security,
108 healthcare, education, transportation, and other basic services to aid in
109 combatting poverty and inequality to help alleviate the vulnerability of people
110 to human trafficking;
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- 112 3. ENCOURAGES Member States in addressing that homelessness increases
113 the risk of inequality and discrimination which amplifies the threat of
114 vulnerability and supports UN Habitat's *the Right to Adequate Housing*, the
115 *UDHR*, and the *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural*
116 *Rights* in acknowledging that adequate housing is a part of the right to an
117 adequate standard of living;
118
- 119 4. CALLS UPON Member States to promote the education of women and
120 children following the *The Incheon Declaration* agreed upon at the World
121 Education Forum 2015 which strategizes a future with equal educational
122 opportunities, as an increase in equal education measures would give
123 women chances to access a larger means of compensation and work, and
124 these means would therefore no longer require turning to extreme measures
125 that lead to their exploitation through forced labor under a guise of a
126 necessary job opportunity;
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- 128 5. EXPRESSES ITS HOPE for all Member States to focus on capacity-building
129 institutions such as public vocational trainings to increase employability of

130 women and young girls as stated in A/RES/71/167, and provide material
131 assistance to reduce labor-intensive work to open up more space for women
132 to become involved in formal work-settings;

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134 6. CALLS UPON Member States to protect migrants through promoting and
135 protecting their human rights with a particular focus on women and children
136 and acknowledging the IOM report, *Migrants and their Vulnerability*, in
137 addressing that migrants are specifically vulnerable because of their limited
138 access to resources, verified information, and networks which allows
139 employers to exploit these workers with relatively low risk;

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141 7. RECOMMENDS increased regional financial development and support
142 through the implementation of the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA)*
143 frameworks and public-private partnerships for improving regulatory
144 framework, institutional setup, knowledge, and financial burden sharing, and
145 community engagement as a means to create sustainable cities and
146 strengthening institutions such as the criminal justice and policing systems
147 within Member States;

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149 8. INVITES Member States to implement the *AAAA* to increase the needed
150 infrastructure and safeguards for refugee camps and other institutions that
151 provide refugees with necessary resources;

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153 9. FURTHER INVITES Member States to implement the *2018-2020 Plan of*
154 *Action for Advancing Prevention, Protection and Solution for Internally*
155 *Displaced People* to further improve protections for internally displaced and
156 homeless individuals through strategic dialogue, action and resource sharing
157 to help displaced individuals;

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159 10. REQUESTS that coastal Member States affected by significant increases of
160 migrants and refugees receive continued aid from Intergovernmental
161 Organizations such as the IOM by means of helping in the identification and
162 inspection of migrants that are probable trafficking victims;

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164 11. SUPPORTS that Member States work to reintegrate trafficked individuals
165 into society by means of existing education and training programs affirmed
166 under the UN Trust Fund for Victims of Human Trafficking;

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168 12. RECOMMENDS that Member States work together to voluntarily burden-
169 share trafficked asylum-seekers across the globe to better address their
170 necessary rehabilitation and reintegration into society through implementing
171 the *New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants'* call for creating a more
172 equitable burden sharing for hosting and supporting the world's refugees;

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174 13. CALLS UPON Member States to strengthen welfare and public health
175 programs through Article 6, Subsection 3 of the UN TIP Protocol to improve

- 176 the security of families against human trafficking elements and to provide
177 measures as part of the post-trafficking referral system;
178
- 179 14. REAFFIRMS the *Resolution on the Rights of the Child* that affirms the notion
180 that orphanages across the globe are not adequately equipped to protect at-
181 risk youth and families, and encourages Member States to make available
182 well-established, inclusive, and accessible alternative options for orphaned
183 children to subvert them from being trafficked through cooperation between
184 the UN Children’s Fund and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
185 focused on child protection;
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- 187 15. FURTHER ENCOURAGES Member States to make efforts to provide
188 adequate access to identifying documents to their citizens, to improve the
189 security of their citizens against human trafficking elements through
190 collaboration with NGOs such as Sovrin Foundation, which focus on
191 providing formal identification for the 1 billion people worldwide lacking any
192 form of identity credentials;
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- 194 16. CALLS UPON Member States and civil society to amplify their efforts to
195 improve access to education for women and girls through organizations such
196 as Health Education Advocacy Linkage (HEAL) Trafficking, and to undertake
197 educational programs such as the Prevention Project to shape positive
198 gender relationships within communities to reduce forced marriage of
199 vulnerable populations and other forms of human trafficking targeting women
200 and girls;
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- 202 17. DESIGNATES the need of Member States to cooperate in information-
203 sharing techniques to better oversee human trafficking rings that target
204 victims and operate their businesses using the internet;
205
- 206 18. URGES Member States to comply with the goals of Inter-agency
207 Coordination Group against trafficking in persons to promote domestic
208 regulations regarding positive use of technology and data aggregation and
209 analysis to prevent the likelihood of recruitment through the internet;
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- 211 19. CALLS UPON governments to take more serious measures to deal
212 specifically with trafficking and its victims, such as:
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- 214 a. Focusing their efforts on educating their people about the signs of
215 human trafficking;
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- 217 b. Improving cooperation between law enforcement and their
218 communities;
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20. ENCOURAGES Member States to work directly with human trafficking advocacy groups and organizations while maintaining clear channels of communication on the:

- a. International level with organizations such as Amnesty International and Polaris which raise awareness of human trafficking and work to dismantle systems that promote human trafficking;
- b. Domestic level within Member States through cooperating with organizations such as Unseen which provides support and care for human trafficking victims;

21. URGES Member States to follow the UN *Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons*, which was last assessed in 2017, particularly Point 19, which stresses the role of education in the prevention of human trafficking, and specifically utilizing resources provided by the UN Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons.



Midwest Model United Nations 60

Code: CCPCJ-H-2

Committee: The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Topic: Strengthening Prevention Measures and Criminal Justice Responses to Human Trafficking

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

1 RECOGNIZING the challenge of effectively addressing human trafficking as one
2 requiring significant resources, information, and support, while acknowledging the
3 nuances of the logistical coordination required to respond to the transnational aspects
4 of human trafficking activities, and the difficulty of gathering intelligence on and
5 effectively prosecuting human trafficking groups due to their organizational complexity,
6 sophistication and methodology,
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8 FURTHER RECOGNIZING the fact that many less developed Member States are
9 currently lacking the resources required to train and equip law enforcement personnel
10 to effectively combat complex, organized criminal activities like human trafficking, which
11 strains the capacities of less developed Member States already suffering from logistical
12 law enforcement challenges, and noting that, according to the *Fragile States Index*
13 *2019* provided by the Fund for Peace, over 100 Member States suffer from inadequate
14 security apparatuses,
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16 REAFFIRMING previous resolutions which have given the United Nations (UN) a
17 powerful platform to address human trafficking, and their corresponding indispensable
18 resolutions, such as S/RES/1325, especially chapters 5, 6, and 7 and S/RES/1612
19 especially chapters 1 and 16, focusing on the protection of women and children, as well
20 as S/RES/2167, especially chapters 8, 9, 10 and S/RES/2185, especially chapters 4, 5,
21 6, and 7, which mandate that the UN focus on collaborating with local police authorities
22 to support their overall capacity to enforce the law and assist in their reformation and
23 professionalization, especially in regions which have seen a significantly reduced
24 capacity due to conflict,
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- 26 1. URGES that the United Nations Police (UNPOL) expand its investigative
27 capabilities toward gathering intelligence on human trafficking elements and
28 organizations, by:
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- 30 a. Collaborating with the local law enforcement organizations of Member
31 States who have agreed to host UN peacekeeping police operations;
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 - 33 b. Collaborating with recognized international criminal justice and police
34 organizations, such as the International Criminal Police Organization
35 (INTERPOL), which has a long history of cooperation with the UN and
36 currently holds an observer status within it;
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- c. Coordinating efforts to optimize international cooperation by acting as a liaison between the law enforcement agencies of different Member States;
 - d. Promoting the UNPOL adopted Strategic Guidance Framework as a model of policing strategies for Member States which could benefit from enhanced law enforcement operationalization;
 - e. Sharing intelligence on criminal individuals and organizations with relevant law enforcement agencies worldwide to initiate the most effective possible law enforcement responses to the activities of human traffickers;
2. RECOMMENDS the direct collaboration between UNPOL investigators and the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the UN Human Rights Council, alongside other bodies within the UN which have enumerated a direct priority the apprehension and prosecution of human traffickers, either via the justice systems of Member States, or that of the International Criminal Court, with the aim of replicating the level of cooperation achieved between the United States African Command (AFRICOM), the UNODC, and INTERPOL in the Operation Obangame exercise in 2018, in which these bodies demonstrated their capacity to coordinate full-scale investigative, logistical, tactical, and judicial procedures in a complex international setting;
3. COMMENDS INTERPOL for its work in aiding various law enforcement agencies in their efforts to apprehend traffickers and rescue victims, recalling the remarkable success of Operation Epervier, which led to the rescue of 500 victims of human trafficking and the arrests of 50 human traffickers, and recommends that INTERPOL expand its role as a leader in coordinating with AFRICOM, UNODC, UNPOL, and other bodies to expand and focus their efforts to eliminate human trafficking by:
- a. Operating as a central intelligence organization, in prudently utilizing its access to police records of Member States to cross-reference intelligence with local police agencies, UNPOL, UNODC, and certain Transnational Crime Units to support their operations with accurate and precise information;
 - b. Directly collaborating with UNPOL operations as they take place in real time, providing live information read-outs and fulfilling advisory roles to support relevant missions;
 - c. Utilizing its vast directory of data on syndicates and individuals which the UN would deem to be in violation of international law and human rights through the drafting of direct reports to UNODC in addition to continuing to implement its existing notice system;

- 84 4. CALLS FOR the expansion of existing transnational organized crime units, such
85 as the West African Coast Initiative, to improve their investigative and
86 prosecutorial capacities and focus their efforts toward combating human
87 trafficking as a top priority;
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- 89 5. IMPLORES UNPOL to expand and standardize its operating procedures
90 regarding human trafficking violations, and to implement initiatives to educate
91 the law enforcement personnel of Member States and establish effective
92 procedural response strategies to human trafficking in pursuance of a fully
93 developed operationalization of international law enforcement efforts regarding
94 this complex issue;
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- 96 6. REMAINS APPRISED of the ongoing trials associated with eliminating human
97 trafficking and recognizes it to be an issue which must be urgently and
98 continually addressed through the implementation of effective strategic and
99 methodological approaches and through international cooperation at all levels.