



Hey Everyone!

My name is Maren Sautter and for the forthcoming MUNISS Conference I will be chairing the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime alongside my lovely deputy chair, Blanca Albericio. During MUNISS 2017 I will also serve as the Deputy Head of Housing. Currently I am attending 10th grade at the International School of Stuttgart and have been part of six MUN Conference's so far.

I was born in Germany and have lived there my entire life. My first MUN conference was in grade seven, as an Admin; likewise in grade 8. The following year I attended LMUNA and MUNISS as a delegate, and will be part of LMUNA and CISSMUN in grade 10.

I look forward to meeting you all!

Forum: The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Issue: Preventing human trafficking and the exploitation of women and girls in South America

Student Officer: Maren Sautter

Position: Chair of the UNODC

Regards to the Issue of Human Trafficking

Human trafficking is the trade of humans that are to be used for reproductive **slavery**, labour, or sexual exploitation. The most common form of reported **TIP (Trafficking in Persons)** cases is sexual exploitation, accounting for 79% of reported global human trafficking cases, with predominant victims being women and girls (this may be misrepresented, as forced labour is underreported). Every year 600,000-800,000 people are trafficked over international borders. Slaves today are cheaper than ever, with the worldwide average cost for one slave being \$US90. In comparison: in 1850 the average slave in the American South cost around \$US40,000 (in equivalent buying power). The profit margin of a human trafficking victim however, is higher than ever before. Agricultural labourers can generate more than 50% profit per annum, while a sex slave can give a per annum return of around 800%. The \$US150 billion global trafficking network is therefore the second-largest (depending on profit per annum) criminal industry in the world.

As of 2012 there are 20.9 million victims of forced labour, 9.5 million being men (45%) and boys, and 11.4 million (55%) women and girls. Migrant workers and indigenous people are usually most vulnerable to human trafficking, as they either work illegally in their destination country and/or are therefore not registered as a citizen in said country. However, any vulnerability in the following areas: children; gender; poverty; social and cultural exclusion; limited education; political instability, war and conflict; social, cultural and legal frameworks or movement under coercion can be a cause for human trafficking.

Explanation and Description of Key Terms

TIP (Trafficking in Persons/Human Trafficking)

The recruiting, transporting, and receiving of persons, through intimidation, abduction or deception and receiving payments or benefits from the victims exploitation .

Slavery

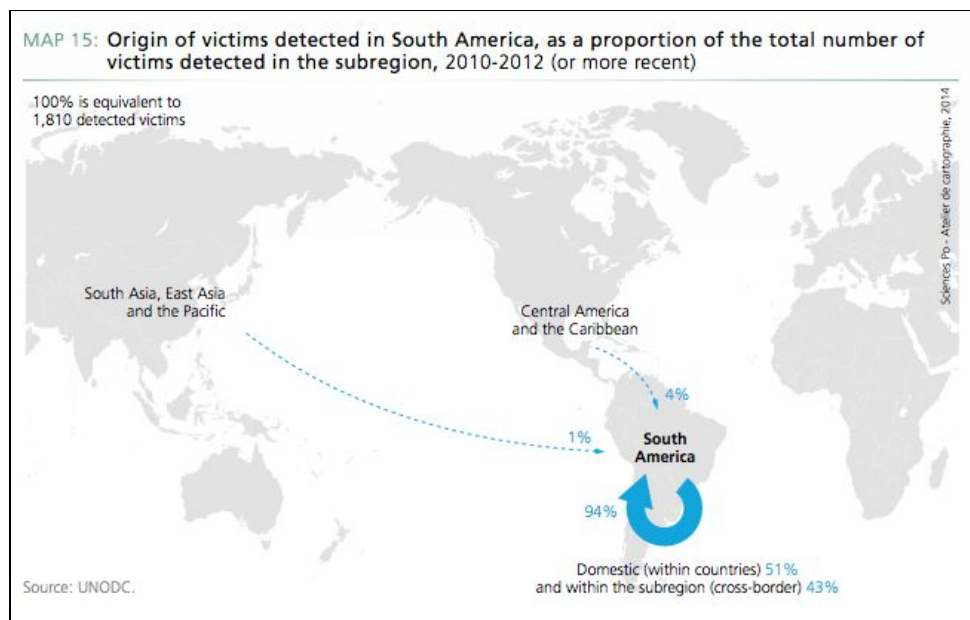
The state of being owned and controlled by others, classed as their property to work or serve a need without any payment or reparation.

ILO (International Labour Organization)

A United Nations agency dealing with labour issues, specifically labour protection, social protection, international labour standards and equal work opportunities.

Issue Explanation

The **ILO (International Labour Organization)** estimates that of the 20.9 million global victims of forced labour (which includes **TIP**), 2 million victims are in South America resulting in roughly \$US12 billion illegal profits per annum. Countries in South America serve as source, transit, and destination countries for **TIP** victims.



Source: http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/GLOTIP_2014_full_report.pdf

Victims are either trafficked to other other countries or exploited in their own country. Many South American victims are trafficked to the United States or other Central-and South American countries, fewer are trafficked to Europe or Asia. Inbound trafficking accounts for only 6% of the total number of detected **TIP** victims in South America, however, South America does serve as a transit region for Asian **TIP** victims and a small number of victims from Central America and the Caribbean.

Most victims detected in South American countries are moved intra-regionally from poorer to richer areas of a country or region (eg. Bolivians and Paraguayans being trafficked to Argentina or Chile). Of the South American victims, 67% are adults and 33% children. Women and girls accounted for 95% of trafficking of South American victims for sexual exploitation. As an origin for **TIP**, South American victims have been discovered in different countries out of the region.

Some 6% of trafficking victims are found in Central and Western Europe, 3% have been detected in North and Central America, and a limited number of victims have been found in the Middle East, North Africa, East Asia, or the Pacific.

Trafficking offenders in the Americas are usually (80% of the time) convicted for trafficking in their country of citizenship. Around 17% of offenders are citizens of other countries in the region and 3% hold citizenship in countries outside the region (usually applies to traffickers of destination countries of South American victims). Western European countries have convicted a significant amount of offenders from South American countries and citizens in countries located in the Americas account for around 4% of convicted TIP offenders in the region of Central and Western Europe. Females are also more involved as offenders in South America, with 40% of convicted offenders holding South American citizenship.

Because trafficking for forced labour is not clearly defined by legislations in most South American countries, it is likely that forced labour would be the main form of human trafficking in South America.



Source: http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/GLOTIP_2014_full_report.pdf

Nevertheless, currently sexual exploitation is considered the main form of human trafficking detected in South America accounting for 54% of the cases. Forced labour accounts for 41% of the cases, while mixed exploitation (sexual and labour) and trafficking for begging is listed as “Other”, and accounts for 5% of the documented cases. Statistics have not been gathered/do not exist on organ removal and organ trafficking, although organ trafficking is illegal in almost every country in South America. The lack of legal framework prevents governments or NGO’s (Non Governmental Organizations) from combating organ trafficking effectively or gathering relevant data.

Historical Background of the Issue

Slavery has prevailed throughout history, with victims usually subjected to sexual and physical exploitation. While **slavery** has existed since humans domesticated, the Transatlantic slave trade and the Arab slave trade are some of the earliest and best known records of human trafficking.

Below is a chronological listing of international, and regional (South America) effort or regulations aimed at fighting human trafficking:

1807: The British pass the first law against slavery, making the Transatlantic slave trade illegal

1820: The United States declares slave trade illegal and punishable by death

1885: Establishment of the National Vigilance Association (NVA) to oppose the international network of traffickers

1899: The NVA forms the International Association for the Suppression of the White Slave Trade

1902: Delegates from 16 European countries meet in Paris to draft an agreement for an international law on prostitution, various white slavery offices established after convention

1910: Domestic laws were adjusted to prosecute trafficking of girls under the age of 20, even if consented by the victim, act would be criminalized if committed across national borders

1919: The Association of 1899 is suspended and re-formed into International Bureau for the Suppression of Trafficking in Women and Children (IBSTWC)

1927: After the IBSTWC is taken over by the League of Nations the racial specific term “White Slavery” is abolished and changed to “Trafficking of Women”

1949: The “United Nations Convention of the Traffic in Persons and the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others” is passed, however, it too deals only with human trafficking for sexual purposes

2000: The “United Nations Protocol against Trafficking in Persons” is passed, making all forms of

human trafficking illegal. It is supported by three protocols:

- The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children
- The Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air
- The Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition (not relevant to committee issue)

2006: The Organization of the American States (OAS) including countries in North, Central and South America hold a conference that results in guidelines in combatting **TIP**

2007: The United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT) is launched by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes and five other United Nations subsidiary organs. It is a research exercise to gather primary sources and data on national responses to TIP internationally. A report of this was issued in 2009

2008: The Union of South American Nations (UNASUR) is constituted it currently (2016) holds 12 member states and two observer states. They hold a conference in 2015 concerning human trafficking in South America

Involved Parties

The Organization of the American States (OAS)

Is the world's oldest regional organization, with the first conference held in 1889. It was established to strengthen America's collaboration, territorial integrity and independence. All 35 independent countries of the Americas belong to the OAS.

The OAS established a Anti-Trafficking In Persons Section in order to address human trafficking in all OAS member countries. Their focus of anti-trafficking efforts consist of:

- Broadening the awareness and understanding on human trafficking
- Sharing information collected with governments and civilians
- Identifying policies that will reduce TIP
- Working with officials to implement anti-trafficking measures
- Identifying partners and resources (regionally and internationally) in order to fight **TIP**

The OAS fights human trafficking by partnering with NGOs and governments to provide training, exchange information, and assists law enforcement agencies, immigration officers, judges, legislators, and others to create laws against human trafficking and to promote government initiatives tasked with identifying human trafficking cases, the prosecution of offenders, and the protection of victims.

The United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT)

Is an enterprise launched by six UN subsidiary organs in order to combat the issue of human trafficking by providing knowledge and cooperating with UN anti-trafficking agencies, international organizations and other involved parties.

The UN.GIFT was made possible by a grant of the United Arab Emirates and has received financial aid from the Governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada and Switzerland.

In order to end human trafficking the UN.GIFT has made it their goal to:

- Raise awareness, global commitment and action to end human trafficking by partnering with different stakeholders (eg. governments, NGOs or the civil society)
- Assist countries in strengthening and creating support structures for **TIP** victims.

The Union of South American Nations (UNASUR)

Is a Union between 12 South American Nations and two observer countries (Panama, Mexico) with the objective to unify its people in the social, cultural, economic and political fields. Its Constitutive Treaty encourages challenges the UNASUR members to commit to strengthening the fight against crime in South America and internationally, such as the global drug problem, corruption, trafficking small arms and light weapons, terrorism, organized crime, and human trafficking.

In August 2016 the UNASUR held the “South American Seminar on Human Trafficking Prevention & Struggle in the South” with the goal of promoting an information exchange between human rights authorities of the UNASUR, with the perspective of establishing a regional agenda to combat, prevent and assist victims of human trafficking in South America.

Media Contribution

Although media plays a very important role in educating the civic society about global human trafficking, it is weakly represented in many parts of the world. Some news outlets are not aware of human trafficking, do not report it, or confuse it with other issues such as illegal immigration.

However, the media plays a large role in getting public support and involvement to help combat and prevent trafficking. Because it has the power to mould the public's opinion it can be used as a powerful tool to raise awareness. Investigative journalism covering the TIP issue should be supported financially and widely promoted. However, victims should be treated as a human rather than an object of information that is to be sensationalised or victimized.

The European Network Against Trafficking in Human Beings has noted the media's *“tendency of portraying women as helpless victims who have been forced to migrate and work in the sex industry”* and that *“public awareness-raising campaigns by governments or NGOs - often include imagery of women’s bodies in chains, battered, scantily dressed or even processed like goods or packaged like animals”*.

Currently, the media primarily focuses on portraying female victims of sexual exploitation, it does not much focus on portraying sexual exploitation of men and boys or any other form of human trafficking such as forced labour or organ trafficking.

Previous Attempts to Resolve the Issue

The United Nations Trafficking in Persons Protocol (Palermo Protocol)

The United Nations Convention against Organized Crime (UNTOC) was a United Nations Convention held in Palermo, Italy in December 2000. It holds three supplementary protocols, the one important to the committee issue being: The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children. The Convention came into force in September 2003. As of 2016 it has 182 UN member- state-parties, the Cook Islands, the Holy See, Niue, the European Union and the State of Palestine.

The United Nations Protocol against Trafficking in Persons, to prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children is an agreement attempting to regard to the issue of **TIP**, and is supported by the protocol dealing with the exploitation of women and children especially. The protocol attempts to establish common ground for discussion on human trafficking, it constructs legislation to criminalize and prevent human trafficking, and it sets out to aid victims of human trafficking financially, legally and morally. As of 2016 it has been ratified by 170 parties and holds 117 signatories.

The Inter-American Declaration to Address Trafficking in Persons (Declaration of Brasilia)

The Meeting of National Authorities against Trafficking in Persons was a meeting held by the Organization of the American States (OAS) in Brasilia, Brazil in 2014 in which the Inter-American Declaration to Address Trafficking in Persons and its workplan, “Second Work Plan to combat the trafficking of persons in the Western Hemisphere” were approved by member states.

The Declaration of Brasilia Condemns “trafficking in persons in all its forms in the Hemisphere as a criminal offense that violates human rights and, in particular, impinges on the liberty, physical integrity, health, and dignity of its victims and their families, and harms the most vulnerable sectors of our societies”. It is supported by the “Second Work Plan to combat the trafficking of persons in the Western Hemisphere” that includes the objective of promoting the previously elucidated Palermo Protocol. Both the main Declaration of Brasilia and its

supporting 2015-2018 workplan focus on the prevention and protection of victims, and a legislative consensus regarding the prosecution of **TIP** offenders in the OAS territory. The document also contemplates other areas of trafficking such as labor exploitation, organ extraction, domestic servitude, forced marriages, and the illegal adoption of children for exploitation.

Bibliography

Bales, Kevin. "Going Cheap." *Third World Traveler*, Aug. 2001, www.thirdworldtraveler.com/Global_Secrets_Lies/Going_Cheap.html. Accessed 29 Dec. 2016.

"11 Facts about Human Trafficking." *Do Something*, www.dosomething.org/us/facts/11-facts-about-human-trafficking. Accessed 29 Dec. 2016.

"Fighting Human Trafficking in the Americas." *OAS*, www.oas.org/en/news/oas_at_work_article.asp?df_sCodigo=5059. Accessed 28 Dec. 2016.

"Forced Labour, Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking." *ILO*, www.ilo.org/global/topics/forced-labour/lang--en/index.htm. Accessed 29 Dec. 2016.

Gagne, David. "Latin America's Success (and Struggles) in Fighting Human Trafficking." *InSight Crime*, 2 Dec. 2014, www.insightcrime.org/news-analysis/latin-america-success-unodc-human-trafficking. Accessed 29 Dec. 2016.

Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2014. United Nations Publication. *UNODC*, www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/GLOTIP_2014_full_report.pdf. Accessed 29 Dec. 2016.

Hart, Joyce. *Human Trafficking*. Rosen Publishing Group, 2009. *Google Books*, books.google.de/books?id=fPdMyZlvbolC&pg=PA45&lpg=PA45&dq=south+america+treaty+human+trafficking&source=bl&ots=fHu8RQ4O-E&sig=DD08otQq9vIY1MpH7_SA67UOhcs&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiosqGspfRAhVXM1AKHRj_B_IQ6AEITzAI#v=onepage&q=south%20america%20treaty%20human%20trafficking&f=false. Accessed 27 Dec. 2016.

"How the Media Reports on Human Trafficking." *UN.GIFT.HUB*, UNODC, www.ungift.org/knowledgehub/en/about/how-the-media-reports-on-human-trafficking.html. Accessed 29 Dec. 2016.

Hughes, Donna. "Combating Sex Trafficking: A History." *The Fair Observer*, 6 Oct. 2013, www.fairobserver.com/region/north_america/combating-sex-trafficking-history/. Accessed 29 Dec. 2016.

"Human Trafficking FAQs." *UNODC*, www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/faqs.html. Accessed 29 Dec. 2016.

Kangaspunta, Kristiina, et al. *An Introduction to Human Trafficking: Vulnerability, Impact and Action*. UNODC, www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/An_Introduction_to_Human_Trafficking_-_Background_Paper.pdf. Accessed 29 Dec. 2016.

"LSI Opinion - Trafficking in the Media." *La Strada European Network against Trafficking in Human Beings*, lastradainternational.org/about-lsi/lsi-opinion/trafficking-in-the-media. Accessed 29 Dec. 2016.

"Modern Slavery." *BBC*, www.bbc.co.uk/ethics/slavery/modern/modern_1.shtml. Accessed 29 Dec. 2016.

"OAS Meeting of National Authorities against Trafficking in Persons Approve 2015-2018 Work Plan and "Declaration of Brasilia"." *OAS*, 5 Dec. 2014, www.oas.org/en/media_center/press_release.asp?sCodigo=E-533/14. Accessed 29 Dec. 2016.

Oster, Grant. "The History of Human Trafficking." *Hankering for History*, 3 Oct. 2015, hankeringforhistory.com/the-history-of-human-trafficking/. Accessed 28 Dec. 2016.

"Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children." *Wikipedia*, Wikimedia foundation, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protocol_to_Prevent,_Suppress_and_Punish_Trafficking_in_Persons,_especially_Women_and_Children. Accessed 29 Dec. 2016.

Segura, Ciara. "When Did Trafficking in Women Become a Human Rights Issue? – the 'White Slavery' Panic." *Sex Trafficking and Prostitution*, 27 May 2010, stanford.edu/group/womenscourage/cgi-bin/blogs/sextraffickingandprostitution/

2010/05/27/

when-did-trafficking-in-women-become-a-human-rights-issue-the-white-slavery-panic
/. Accessed 28 Dec. 2016.

"Slavery Today." *Free the Slaves*, www.freetheslaves.net/about-slavery/slavery-today/. Accessed 29 Dec. 2016.

"UNASUR Seeks Joint Strategies to Prevent and Combat Human Trafficking in South America." *UNASUR*, 22 Aug. 2016, www.unasurg.org/en/node/904. Accessed 28 Dec. 2016.

"UN.GIFT Strategy." *UN.GIFT.HUB*, www.ungift.org/knowledgehub/en/about/human-trafficking.html. Accessed 28 Dec. 2016.

United States, Congress, House. *Trafficking in Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean*. Government Printing Office. *Congressional Research Service*, fas.org/sgp/crs/row/RL33200.pdf.

---, ---, U.S Department of State. *ECUADOR: TIER 2. U.S Department of State*, www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/countries/2016/258759.htm. Accessed 29 Dec. 2016.