

Canadian International Model United Nations conference
Third Committee: Social, Humanitarian and Cultural
Draft Resolution 1.5

Sponsors: Greece, France, Germany, Turkey, Austria, Spain, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Italy, Belgium, Bulgaria

Signatories: Georgia, Uganda, Brazil

Taking into account for the purpose of this resolution, the definition of human sexual exploitation includes sexual harassment, rape, incest, battering, child pornography and forced prostitution

Bearing in mind the definition of trafficking includes the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.

Aware that sexual human trafficking and exploitation is an international problem,

Recognizing that sexual human trafficking and exploitation form varies between regions,

Concerned that sexual human trafficking and exploitation is encouraged by organized crime,

Bearing in mind that women and children are particularly at risk of being sexual victims,

Aware that poverty can contribute to the vulnerability of women and children,

1. Acknowledges that awareness is a key component of the prevention measures against sexual exploitation and ~~traffic~~ sexual human trafficking of women and children;
2. Recommends that in order to accomplish an understanding of the issue we must;
 - i) Establish awareness of kidnapping, trafficking, sexual exploitation, government and non-governmental organizations;
 - ii) Sensitize of attitudes toward sexually exploited women and children;
 - iii) Accomplished through the UN bodies of United Nations International Children Emergency Fund and the UNIFEM;
3. Invites countries to raise their population's awareness of sexual human trafficking and exploitation in schools and local communities, through and not limited to a mass media campaign using television, newspaper and radio mediums;
4. Appeals countries to review already existing legislation necessary to stop sexual human exploitation and trafficking in order to create a more effective and comprehensive judicial system;
5. Urges countries lacking legislation on the issue of sexual exploitation of women and children to create and implement feasible legislation to increase the severity of punitive consequences relating to those who sexually exploit women and children;
6. Expresses the hope that all countries will respect and enforce all gender equality rights;

7. Encourages countries to ratify the Optional Protocol on the Convention of the Rights of Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women;

8. Recommends that developed countries increase their funding resources to the departments dealing with issues related to sexual human trafficking and exploitation

9. Calls for the creation of a task force under the control of Interpol, specifically designed to prevent the sexual exploitation of women and children that will

- a. encourage nations to share all available information about sexual exploitation, in an attempt to prevent sexual human traffickers and sex tourists,
- b. expand on existing Interpol operations, such as the I-24/7 communication system and increase the number of specialized officers devoted to sexual exploitation,
- c. train local law enforcement officials and/or national intelligence agencies with regards to investigation techniques to target sexual human traffickers, and
- d. disseminate the collaborative information to local law enforcement agencies or national intelligence agencies for the further investigation, capture and prosecution of these criminals;

10. *Taking* into account the seriousness of the issue of deporting victims of trafficking from the country of incidence back to their country of origin, we suggest that governments who do not have the resources to provide long-term housing, that they at minimum provide emergency shelters and security shelters and that they review the status of said individuals from illegal alien or immigrant to victim.