**COMMITTEE:** Human Rights **QUESTION OF:** Human Trafficking in South East Asia  **MAIN SUBMITTER:** Russia **CO-SUBMITTER:** Afghanistan

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

***Defining***human trafficking as the recruitment, transportation and sale of individuals, through force, fraud, deception or other means, with the aim of exploiting them for economic gain,

***Outraged***that recent studies have shown that over 2.5 million people have been trafficked throughout the southeast region of Asia in the last year alone,

***Deeply******disturbed***that children as young as 3 and women as old as 80 are being trafficked throughout the Southeast Asian region,

***Perturbed*** that the average price of a modern day slave is just US$90,

***Wishes to notify*** that the major forms of human trafficking are forced labor, sex trafficking, forced child labor, child sex trafficking, involuntary domestic service and bonded labor,

***Disgusted*** that 75% of trafficking involves sexual exploitation,

***Appalled*** that in 2011, 23 countries failed to meet the Trafficking Victims Protection Act’s (TVPA) minimum standards,

***Noting*** with satisfaction that many countries are actively and vigorously trying to prevent human trafficking,

1. ***Approves*** countries to raise awareness on the issue through ways such as but not limited to:
	1. Media sources such as, but not limited to,
		1. Television,
		2. Radio,
		3. Newspapers,
	2. Education programs such as, but not limited to,
		1. Online courses,
		2. School assemblies and activities,
		3. Community meetings,
2. ***Urges*** nations to advocate stricter and harsher convictions for human trafficking with a minimum of life sentence and death penalties in more severe cases to reduce trafficker numbers;
3. ***Requests*** tighter border control in countries were human trafficking occurs, through ways such as, but not limited to:
	1. Use of security guards or armed forces to patrol borders and rural areas,
	2. Setting up a government task force charged with the monitoring of border integrity and human trafficking hotspots in the country,
	3. Constructing permanent observation towers to help monitor the area,
4. ***Calls upon*** members to mount a serious attack on corruption through ways such as, but not limited to:
	1. Setting up a UN based organisation whose main focus is detecting corruption, through methods such as, but not limited to,
		1. Increasing police and security wages to reduce need for money,
		2. Basing offices in countries with high corruption levels that send monthly reports on the corruption situation and level,
	2. Creating a speedy disposal mechanism in court to deal with corruption cases quickly and efficiently, as well as changing procedural laws to resemble the Prevention of Terrorism Act to deal with corruption cases,
	3. Encouraging people to expose those who are corrupt, through ways such as, but not limited to,
		1. Creating organisations such as the Indian Lokayuta (anti-corruption organisation) to bring corruption amongst politicians and officers in the governments’ service to public attention,
5. ***Further recommends*** that nations, for better international co-operation concerning human trafficking, create a government-related organisation to help unify the effort against human trafficking;
6. ***Requests*** the reform of legislation in order to protect victims of human trafficking through ways such as, but not limited to:
	1. Preserving their identity,
	2. Integrating them back into society,
	3. Offering asylum in the country,
7. ***Urges*** member nations to implement projects that would improve the economic empowerment of vulnerable populations in ways such as, but not limited to:
	1. Promoting better education through ways such as,
		1. Building schools in rural areas,
		2. Creating education programs for all age levels,
	2. Improving gender equality to maximise job applicants
	3. Setting a minimum wage,
	4. Introduce a training course available to the unemployed to provide them with job skills and business education;
8. ***Recommends*** member nations combat and respond to human trafficking efficiently throughout ways such as, but not limited to:
	1. Incapacity building,
	2. Training for law enforcement and other agencies,
	3. Supporting hot lines,
	4. Creating educational programs for the public.