



Forum: Committee of the Right of the Child

Question of: Tackling the problem of human trafficking.

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Position: Deputy Chair

I. Description of the Issue

“All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.” (Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights)

Dignity has become mankind’s most prized possession. It is the most valuable yet vulnerable thing a person has, which makes the act of human trafficking all the more cruel. According to the UN Human Trafficking is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of people through force, fraud or deception, with the aim of exploiting them for profit. Men, women and children of all ages and from all backgrounds can be victims of this crime, which occurs in every region of the world. The traffickers often use violence or fraudulent employment agencies and fake promises of education and job opportunities to trick and coerce their victims. The 2022 Global Report on Trafficking in Persons showed that in 2021 an estimated 50 million people were victims of this form of modern day slavery, with children being subjected to physical or extreme violence twice as much as adults. There has been a growing trend observed in human trafficking, which can be defined as a crime where victims are forced, coerced or deceived into participating in some form of labor or commercial sex work. Main causes for human trafficking vary from country to country, and their social, cultural and economic situation, yet the most common causes are poverty, lack of human rights, lack of social or economic opportunity, dangers and instability from conflicts or similar occurrences. Such occurrences make civilians, more specifically their children, very vulnerable to several forms of human trafficking, such as sex work or forced labor. While the majority of cases include the abduction and kidnapping of children, there are numerous instances in which children were sold or lured into human trafficking by their parents, relatives or other trusted authorities, mostly to pursue hopes of safety, wealth, education, economic prosperity, a better life abroad, or overall better living conditions in regards of the future. When their children aren't doing well, parents often times find themselves in unimaginably devastating situations, where



the well-being and safety of their children becomes their primary concern, which makes them hope and believe that complying with traffickers demands and requests, gives their children better opportunities. Moreover traffickers take advantage of parents protective instincts in order to manipulate them, promising that children will be taken to safe locations, given education or placed within better living conditions, or even threatening to harm the children if the parents shall not comply. Yet instead of fulfilling their promises children mostly remain within the trafficking network and subjected to same or worse exploitation, as traffickers concern is never the well-being of their victims, but maintaining control and maximizing their own financial gain. While this issue can not be located to a certain country or continent , since trafficking and smuggling is done across borders, the five regions that recorded the most cases of human trafficking (per thousand people) are the Arab States (10,1%), Europe and Central Asia (6,9%), Asia and the Pacific (6,8%), Africa (5,2%) and the Americas (5%). What remains prevalent however is that low- and lower-middle-income (LIC; LMIC) countries are affected and involved the most, which makes it harder to provide and implement aiding infrastructures in needed areas, as these countries lack sufficient funding, political stability, stable institutions, and logistical and technical opportunities.

II. Definition of Key Terms

Human trafficking

Human trafficking is defined as a form of modern-day slavery, which encourages the illegal recruitment, transportation, harboring, or purchasing of people by using force, fraud, coercion or misinformation, in order to exploit and profit off them, in form of labor services or commercial sex work.

Illegal Migration

Illegal Migration refers to the movement of individuals into a country without the proper authorization or in violation of the destination country's immigration laws and regulations.



Kafala-System

The Kafala-System requires foreign workers to have a local sponsor, usually their employer, to enter and work in the host-country. This gives the employer/sponsor significant control over their workers, including the power to terminate their employment, cancel their residency permit, and in some cases, prevent them from changing jobs or leaving the country. It enables exploitation, abuse, withholding of wages, poor working conditions and physical and psychological abuse towards workers. The system is mostly implemented in countries in the Middle East, such as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, and Oman.

MENA

The abbreviation MENA stands for Middle East and North Africa, referring to the countries located in the geographic areas of the Middle East and North Africa..

Physical abuse

Physical abuse is the intentional use of force against another person that results in physical harm, injury, pain, or impairment. It is a form of violence which can occur in various contexts, including domestic settings, institutions, trafficking networks or broader societal contexts.

Psychological abuse

Psychological abuse can be defined harmful behaviour towards another individual, which inflicts mental distress, by using coercion, threats, humiliation, manipulation, isolation, verbal attacks or similar actions, in order to control intimidate or demean the victim.

PTSD (=Post-traumatic-stress-disorder)

Post-traumatic-stress-disorder is a mental illness, which develops after a person has witnessed or experienced a dangerous, shocking, frightening or disturbing event.

Sexual exploitation

Sexual exploitation is defined as the forcing or coercion of individuals to engage in sexual activities, by abusing an unequal position of vulnerability, trust, or subordination to profit



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economically, socially or politically from it. It can include the exchange of money, employment, housing, goods or services for sex.



Smuggling of Aliens

Smuggling of Aliens refers to the act of assisting individuals in crossing international borders illegally, typically for financial gain, without the individuals being subject to exploitation or coercion after the border crossing.

STD/STI (=sexually transmitted disease/sexually transmitted infection)

A STD/STI is a disease caused by infection with certain bacteria, viruses, or other microorganisms that can be passed from one person to another through blood, semen, vaginal fluids, or other body fluids, during oral, anal, or genital sex with an infected partner. These diseases can also be spread through sharing needles, blood transfusions, breastfeeding, or from an infected mother to an infant during pregnancy and childbirth. If not treated, STD/STIs can lead to long-term health issues.

SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals)

SDGs are a set of 17 global objectives established by the United Nations in 2015 as part of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development. These goals aim to address a wide range of global challenges, including poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace, and justice. The SDGs are designed to be a blueprint for achieving a better and more sustainable future for all.

SDGs mentioned in the text:

SDG 5 Gender Equality: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth: Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all. SDG 10 Reduced Inequality: Reduce inequality within and among countries. SDG 16 Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels.



Trafficking refers to the illegal practice of transporting, recruiting, or harboring people through force, fraud, or coercion for purposes such as forced labor, sexual exploitation, or other forms of exploitation. This practice is a severe violation of human rights and is often associated with organized crime and exploitation of vulnerable individuals.

III. Background Information

It is important to understand that human trafficking leads to many different consequences for the victim and effects on its surroundings in social, economic and political circles, and therefore requires a multidimensional approach, which considers all of these. There is a multitude of factors leading to the issue, which makes it impossible to encompass the complexity that contributes to human trafficking. Still when looking at social difficulties surrounding the issue, one clear infringement that can be observed is the stark violation of human rights that occurs.

Victims suffer from severe psychological and physical abuse, since many are forced to live in inhumane living conditions, with little to no access to fundamental rights or the fulfillment of their basic needs. It imposes violations of the individuals dignity, which, according to the American Psychological Association, leaves them in many cases to battle with depression, anxiety disorders, PTSD (post-traumatic-stress disorder) or other mental issues, often leading to a higher risk for substance abuse or addiction. Many victims describe extreme feelings of sadness and hopelessness when thinking about thinking about their future after human trafficking, with many indications of suicidal thoughts, cognitive impairments and memory loss. The longer victims are left to live within the human trafficking system, the grave these consequences seem to become, which makes the process of consolation lengthy.

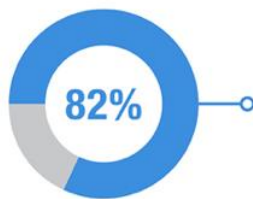
Furthermore the victims physical health is put at dire risk. Oftentimes individuals, such as children, are specifically chosen to be put into a trafficking networks, as they have certain physical attributes, that traffickers can profit from, e.g. their small physical size. This makes them very useful in labor forces as they can fit into tiny work places and handle fine machinery and do fine work. However the poor work conditions they are surrounded by, often time leave them with stunted growth, lung disease, mutilated body parts, eye damage and overall low life



expectancy. Individuals who are trafficked for commercial sex work fall subject to several forms of violence. More than 95% of reported cases involved physical or sexual violence, mostly this means victims are forced to engage in sexual acts, which lead to several health issues, such as headaches, fatigues, weight loss, stomach, chest, back, pelvic and vaginal pain, skin problems or gynaecological infections and STDs (Sexually Transmitted Diseases) or STIs (Sexually Transmitted Infections). The graph below showcases these numbers of children lacking sufficient medical treatment during the process of human trafficking, and how their health and safety is affected, regarding the issue worldwide and in the United States. This issue is only fueled by a lack of sex education and the presence of misconceptions, such as young victims or virgins being disease-free or a cure to STIs and STDs, which leads to traffickers and costumers demanding younger victims, and therefore only increases the vulnerability of children. Given that they are more likely to be coerced into trafficking and provided with misleading or inadequate information about sexual encounters and the risks that accompany them. If the person the were coerced by is a family member or a former trusted person, this has an even worse impact on their self-esteem and character development, showing signs of emotional attachment issues, anti-social behaviors, aggressive mannerisms or over-sexualized behavior, in connection with impaired cognitive skills.



Human Trafficking: *How many victims have you treated?*



SEX TRAFFICKED YOUTH SAW A MEDICAL PROVIDER WITHIN THE LAST 6 MONTHS

- 43% FOR A GENERAL PHYSICAL EXAM
- 34% FOR STI INFECTION
- 21% FOR HIV TESTING



AVERAGE LIFE EXPECTANCY OF A HUMAN TRAFFICKING VICTIM IS 7 YEARS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF SEXUAL PARTNERS IS 8-10 PER DAY

100,000 – 300,000
CHILDREN AT HIGH RISK FOR SEX TRAFFICKING EACH YEAR IN THE U.S.

>100,000
CHILDREN INVOLVED IN CHILD PROSTITUTION IN THE U.S.

TRAFFICKERS MAKE ABOUT **\$80,000** ANNUAL PROFIT PER VICTIM IN U.S.

4.5 MILLION
VICTIMS OF SEX TRAFFICKING WORLDWIDE

BOTH **MALES AND FEMALES** ARE TRAFFICKED

Sources: National Labour Organization; National Center for Missing & Exploited Children; National Institute of Justice; The Center for Family Safety and Healing at Nationwide Children's

<https://images.app.goo.gl/2spLJNzjoHZHPqtZ8>

Regarding political involvement, it has become difficult for authorities to draw a line between “trafficking”, “ illegal migration” and the “smuggling of aliens”, leading to heightened border security and border control in countries of destination. While the goal behind this action is to increase safety and detect traffickers more easily, it has done quite the opposite, since traffickers have learned to converse more professional, sophisticated and discreet than ever.



Many people reach out to traffickers in hopes to migrate, as the migrating options are highly restricted. In order for trafficking to remain profitable, this might increase the violence and abuse inflicted on the victims prior, during and after the process of trafficking. Many times when trafficked children are stopped at borders, they are considered as illegal migrant or illegal asylum-seekers, not as victims in need of help. Furthermore it is difficult to decide on how to proceed with trafficked individuals, specifically women and children. Although they cannot remain in the country of destination, as they arrived illegally or in an irregular way, authorities recognize the dangers and risks of sending them back to their country of origin. That is why some governments have implemented rights and benefits for these people, to provide them with support and aid during their recovery process in the country of destination. The graph below shows which countries are reportedly affected by human trafficking of women, children and men, and how the situation of victims safety can be observed, and whether the countries comply with the standards given in the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA). It divides the countries into six categories.

Tier 1: Countries whose government fully comply with the TVPA minimum standards

Tier 2: Countries whose governments do not fully comply with all of the TVPA's minimum standards, but are making significant efforts to bring themselves into compliance with those standards

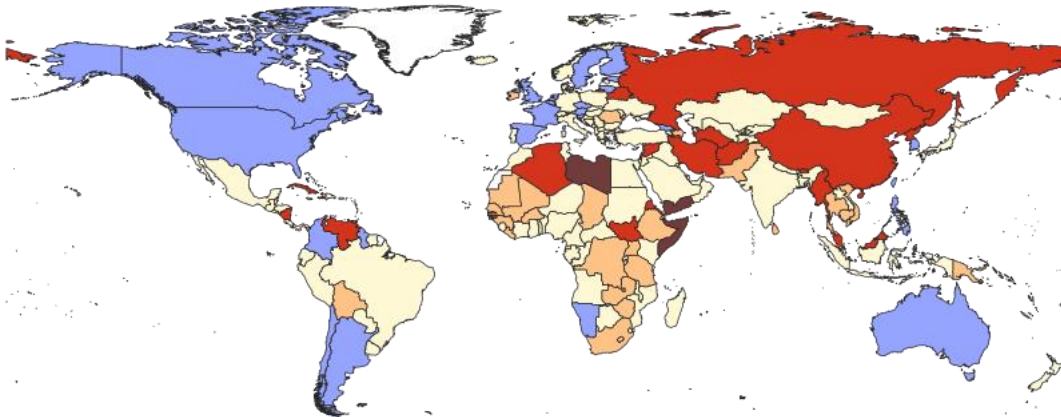
Tier 2½: Countries whose governments do not fully comply with the TVPA's minimum standards, but are making significant efforts to bring themselves into compliance with those standards and:

- The absolute number of victims of severe forms of trafficking is very significant or is significantly increasing; or
- There is a failure to provide evidence of increasing efforts to combat severe forms of trafficking in persons from the previous year; or
- The determination that a country is making significant efforts to bring themselves into compliance with minimum standards was based on commitments by the country to take additional future steps over the next year.

Tier 3: Countries whose governments do not fully comply with the minimum standards and are not making significant efforts to do so



Special tier: Special cases, where civil conflict and humanitarian crisis make gaining



2021 Tier of legislation for human-trafficking victims protection / Nivel de protección legal a víctimas de tráfico de personas
■ Nivel / Tier 1 ■ Nivel / Tier 2 □ No data / Sin datos ■ Special tier / Caso especial
■ Nivel / Tier 2 ½ ■ Nivel / Tier 3

information difficult

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/d/db/2019%2C_Legislación_contra_el_tráfico_de_personas%2C_Mapa_del_mundo.svg

As previously stated the Arab States have the highest number of recorded cases of human trafficking, with 10 in 1,000 people being trapped in any form of labor force, commercial sex or forced marriage. While these numbers come from highly trusted sources, such as ECPAT International (End Child Prostitution and Trafficking International), it is certain that there are many more cases of human trafficking, which simply remain undetected. There are currently 160 Million children living in these regions, yet in the past decade alarmingly little data concerning this issue was provided. Middle Eastern and North African countries experience much instability, political unrest and economic stresses, providing a stark contrast between the world's poorest and richest countries. The UNICEF's Child Protection Programme showed that even in non-conflict areas, there are several cases of violence against children, which include, but are not limited to, child marriage, physical violence and sexual violence. Furthermore the majority of these children live in poverty or have no access to fundamental rights. In 2018 an estimated 24 Million children were out of school in MENA regions, leading back to gender inequality, political instability and lacking school infrastructure as major barriers for education,



which are to be provided for everyone, according to the SDGs 16, 10, 8 and 5. There are many more indicators for this region which weaken their society, such as occurring human crisis, established gender roles, gender discrimination and online abuse, which all result in the exploitation of children.

Addressing and solving this issue of human trafficking requires international collaboration, as well as raising awareness to the issue, enforcing legal framework, providing sufficient support for affected communities and victims, and advocating for the rights and protection of children from exploitation.

IV. Major Countries and Organizations

Involved Countries

According to the Global Organized Crime Index, the following countries listed are the most affected and involved in human trafficking.

Yemen

Yemen is severely affected by high levels of social instability, poverty, weakening law enforcement, social disintegration, and widespread corruption. This has created a great human trafficking outlet for refugees and asylum seekers, mostly coming from Ethiopia and Somalia. The trafficking is mostly run by transnational criminal networks which work closely with local partners and state-embedded actors. Yemeni victims are subjected to forced marriages, commercial sex tourism, and recruitment as child soldiers with Saudi Arabia being their biggest profiteer. Moreover, there is an organ trafficking network, which Yemen is very much part of, seen as hospitals secretly conduct organ transplants.

Eritrea

The Eritrean Government exercises forced labor in its compulsory national service, recruiting citizens for indefinite periods. Additionally, the strict exit control and issuance of passports makes travel difficult. This leads to the effect that people who want to leave the country very often turn to illegal methods. Making citizens vulnerable to fall into the hands of illegal human traffickers, often high-ranking military officers.



Afghanistan has been facing several socio-economic hardships with the impact of COVID-19 pandemic, natural disasters, a reduction in international aid and financial sanctions since the takeover of the Taliban in 2021. Therefore most of the trafficking happens within border for labor forces in e.g. carpet weaving, brick making, domestic servitude, drug cultivation and harvesting, mining and smuggling. Many young boys get trafficked into either child recruitment of soldiers, or sexual exploitation to engage in the cultural entertainment of Bacha Bazi, while girls are especially trafficked for forced marriages. Given the fact that since the Taliban regime has taken over leaving the country has become extremely difficult, the smuggling business has become very lucrative.

United Arab Emirates

The UAE have marked their position as a destination country for human trafficking, the most prevalent forms being forced labor and sex work. The so called “Kafala-System” enables employers or traffickers to hold responsibility for workers, including their ability to enter the country, reside, work, and sometimes even to exit the country. This is done specifically by withholding travel documents and refusing to pay wages.

Turkmenistan

Turkmenistan presides as a destination and source of human trafficking. It affects several groups, such as students, employees at privat-sector institutions, soldiers and public sector workers who are forced into the cotton harvest industry. Boys are predominantly exploited for their work forces, while girls are exploited for sexual services, both abroad and within borders. Given the geographic position of the country in Central Asia, it serves as a transit countries for illegal migrations taking place between Asia and Europe.

Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia is one of the biggest profiteers from human trafficking, since their country’s infrastructure relies on migrant workers, mostly doing forced labor. While the country offers many employment opportunities, the Kafala-System, which is also implemented here, makes workers vulnerable to human trafficking. Furthermore, Saudi Arabia takes advantage of the fact that it’s mountainous roads are smuggling roads, which makes the many children passing them,



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easy prey for kidnapping and torture-for-ransom. Most children who are not used for labor purposes are used for sex trafficking or become child soldiers to fight for Saudi Arabia in the war against Yemen.



Russia

The Russian human trafficking market plays a significant role in trafficking women and girls for the purpose of sexual exploitation in Europe, Asia and North America, also for coerced labor and forced begging, with both private sectors and criminal organization involved. It serves as a key hub for human smuggling, specifically putting at risk Ukrainian children who were transferred from occupied areas of Ukraine to Russia. Presumably thousands of Russians have fled the country illegally since the Russian invasion in Ukraine, in order to avoid being drafted. Moreover, Russia has shown itself a transit country, being a leading regional facilitator for human smuggling into Europe.

Unites States of America

The US trafficking market is profitable for both domestic and international purposes. Most actions take place within the US-Mexican border, seen as most of the victims are from the US, Mexico, Honduras, Guatemala or other South American countries. Ever since the COVID-19 pandemic, there has been an increase in trafficking, specifically the vulnerability towards local criminal groups in regards to drug trafficking has increased. Stil the US itself has only reported a few cases

Mexico

Mexico plays an crucial role in the human trafficking market between North and South America. The country acts as a transit hub for Central American victims facing several forms of exploitation, such as forced sex work and labor. Increasing corruption, impunity, and institutional weakness in Mexican law enforcements agencies within the country, have spurred a growth of the human trafficking market.



UN Organizations

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)



The UNODC is a leading entity in the fight against human trafficking, as it administers the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons (Palermo Protocol). Furthermore it raises awareness and organizes campaigns to cast a light on these pressing issues, while simultaneously providing supporting and protecting infrastructures for victims of human trafficking. These efforts are aimed to be facilitated on an international level.

United Nations International Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF)

UNICEF addresses child traffic and exploitation through several program, which all aim to protect childrens' rights and, ensuring their protection from any harmful occurrences.

International Labor Organization

The ILO focuses on labor exploitation and forced labor, which in many cases are connected with human trafficking. It advocates proper labor conditions and standards, aiming to end child labor.

NGO's

Anti-Slavery-International

This is the worlds oldest human rights organization and was founded in 1839. It aims to terminate all forms of modern-day slavery, which also include human trafficking, forced labor and sex work.

End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes

ECPAT is a non-governmental organization focused on ending child prostitution and any form of sexual exploitation, abuse or work force regarding children.



There have been various measures implemented to combat the issue of human trafficking, and to protect children from the dangers surrounding it, at a local, national, and international level. Many countries have adopted legislative and policy measures, such as laws criminalizing the act of trafficking individuals or smuggling them illegally across borders, as well as prosecuting various forms of sexual exploitation, including prostitution and child pornography. The so called Palermo Protocol (November 2000), which was signed by 117 UN Member States, including the United States of America, Russia, Saudi Arabia and Mexico, does exactly this by providing international framework legislative infrastructure can orientate themselves by, inviting countries to cooperate and collaborate. Additionally the UN has implemented awareness campaign, educational and advocating programs to teach children and communities about the danger of human trafficking, how to recognize signs of it, and how to handle a situation when recognized. Furthermore there are established institutions, which specialize in how to handle a human trafficking situation, and how the victim can be supported throughout the process of reaching out to law enforcements and the prosecution of the traffickers.

VI. Possible Solutions

1. Providing proper **sex and danger education** for vulnerable societies, and age groups, which teaches them about human trafficking and its dangers; How to prevent getting involved and how to recognize a dangerous situation, aswell as knowing learning about sexual consen, healthy relationships, and their right of self-determination.
2. **Increasing international cooperation** since human trafficking is a global issue, which requires a multiverse approach in order to gain an effective response.
3. Establishing **approachable and accessible infrastructures** for victims, to get out if their situation as a victim of trafficking, which considers the differing factors in each region, that play a role in the vulnerability of the victims and recognizes how to approach them.



4. **Tackling root causes** which put victims into the position of human trafficking, can alleviate regional instability, which initially causes vulnerability, and therefore provide prosperous living conditions.

VII. How to prepare as a delegate



The Committee of the Right of the Child is a wonderful experience which allows delegate to work together and form new and engaging solutions. As a delegate you have the chance to prepare unique solutions from your delegation's perspective, which can shape the resolution to your benefit. You are expected to extensively research your position, and present your findings in position papers, which are made up of a quick analysis of your delegation, followed by the delegations interests and perceptions concerning the issue at hand.

Make sure to know your delegations involvement in human trafficking, what your country has done to solve, or potentially worsen the situation, while coming up with solutions to this issue, that align with your delegation's interests. Maybe your country has established NGO's to protect children from human trafficking? Does your country support any conventions concerning this issue, or maybe even signed a resolution? Which countries can you work together with during lobbying? Strive to find new solutions concerning the issue for your country, but moreover how can this issue be solved globally?

With that being said, always remember to remain respectful towards fellow delegates and staff, as this makes everyone's experience at MUNoH 2024 more pleasant, and lastly don't forget to have fun!

VIII. Relevant UN Treaties and Events

Relevant UN Treaties

- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (December 10, 1948)



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Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Protocol) (November 15, 2000)

- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (December 18, 1979)
- Convention on the Rights of the Child (November 20, 1989)
- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography (May 25, 2000)
- International Labour Organization Convention No.182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour (June 17, 1999)



- International Labour Organization Convention No.29 on Forced Labour (June 28, 1930)

Relevant UN Events

- World Day Against Trafficking in Persons (30th of July)
- International Day for the Abolition of Slavery (2nd of December)
- International Women's Day (8th of March)
- Universal Children's Day (20th of November)

IX. Useful Links

https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Toolkit-files/08-58296_tool_9-2.pdf

<https://ecpat.org/story/the-sexual-exploitation-of-children-in-the-middle-east-and-north-africa/>

https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/UNVTF_fs_HT_EN.pdf

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/protocol-prevent-suppress-and-punish-trafficking-persons>

<https://ocindex.net>

<https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights>



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<https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/protocol-prevent-suppress-and-punish-trafficking-persons>

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/convention-elimination-all-forms-discrimination-against-women>

<https://www.unicef.org/child-rights-convention>

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/optional-protocol-convention-rights-child-sale-children-child>

<https://www.ilo.org/media/322486/download>

<https://www.ilo.org/media/21026/download>



X. Sources

<https://www.dhs.gov/blue-campaign/what-human-trafficking>

https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Toolkit-files/08-58296_tool_9-2.pdf

https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/An_Introduction_to_Human_Trafficking_-_Background_Paper.pdf

<https://theexodusroad.com/where-does-human-trafficking-occur/>

<https://www.apa.org/topics/women-girls/trafficking-women-girls#:~:text=It%20can%20cause%20a%20loss,%2C%20depression%2C%20and%20substance%20abuse>

<https://www.unitedway.org/blog/human-trafficking-is-a-public-health-issue#>



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<https://theexodusroad.com/human-trafficking-middle-east/#:~:text=Just%20over%2010%20people%20per,prevalence%20of%20modern%2Dday%20slavery>

<https://ecpat.org/story/the-sexual-exploitation-of-children-in-the-middle-east-and-north-africa/>

<https://ocindex.net/country/yemen>

<https://ocindex.net/country/eritrea>

<https://ocindex.net/country/afghanistan>

<https://ocindex.net/country/turkmenistan>

https://ocindex.net/country/united_arab_emirates

https://ocindex.net/country/saudi_arabia

<https://ocindex.net/country/russia>

https://ocindex.net/country/united_states

<https://ocindex.net/country/mexico>



<https://www.antislavery.org/about-us/#:~:text=Founded%20in%201839%2C%20we%20are,like%20practices%20throughout%20the%20world>

<https://images.app.goo.gl/2spLJNzjoHZHPqtZ8>

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/d/db/2019%2C_Legislaci3n_contra_el_tr3fico_de_personas%2C_Mapa_del_mundo.svg