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# CSW

# Commission on the Status of Women

# Briefing Paper

# Sophie Sanders

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# HABSMUN 2024

# The Question of Human Trafficking

Hello everyone, my name is Gauri Samani, and I will be chairing the Commission on the Status of Women alongside Emma Bernholt at the HabsMUN Conference 2024. MUN is a great opportunity for young people to experience what a real UN conference might look like, and it is my pleasure to welcome first time delegates and experienced delegates to join us. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to ask. You can send an email to me at GSamani210581@habsgirls.org.uk.

# What do you need to do?

Being a delegate, you are required to produce a position paper. A position paper should be a 50– 100-word summary on the stance that your given country takes on this issue (in this case, the question of Human Trafficking.) Your position paper should be emailed to me prior to the debate, allowing myself and Emma to be informed about the viewpoint of your country on the topic. As well as the position paper, we ask you to produce a resolution paper on what your country aims to do about the selected issue. The resolution paper is not obligatory, but it will enhance your experience and it will create a more realistic conference, so we urge you to write one. You can bring your resolution papers on the day, and you do not have to send them to me before, however, it would be extremely helpful if you sent me a copy before the debate.

We ask that you provide a separate position paper and resolution paper for each topic that we are debating to reduce the chances of confusion.

# Topic of debate

The topic for our first debate is the Provision of Abortion. The question we ask is **how should countries and international cooperations respond to the crimes of human trafficking?**

# Background information

Human trafficking is a deeply disturbing and complex issue that has persisted throughout history. It involves the illegal trade of human beings for various reasons such as forced labour, sexual

exploitation and other forms of modern slavery. The aftermath of World War II saw an increase in trafficking as displaced populations became vulnerable to exploitation. During the Cold War, the trafficking landscape evolved, with the phenomenon become intertwined with political conflicts and economic disparities. When the Soviet Union collapsed in the late 20th century, it led to an increase in Human trafficking, especially in Eastern Europe since individuals sought economic opportunities abroad and were often exploited.

When the 21st century came around, Human Trafficking gained increased global attention. Governments, non-governmental organizations, and international bodies began to address the issue through legislation and awareness campaigns. However, these efforts did not put an end to Human Trafficking, and it continues to thrive due to factors such as poverty, inequality and weak legal frameworks.

In recent years, there has still been growing awareness of the various forms of trafficking. The rise of the internet has also facilitated the online exploitation of individuals alongside forced labour, sex trafficking and child exploitation, which further complicates the effort to combat trafficking. Modern initiatives focus on strengthening legal frameworks and enhancing international cooperation to eradicate this heinous crime and protect the rights of those vulnerable to trafficking.

# Points to consider

* Is your country being affected by abortions laws such as illegal abortions taking place or rising deaths due to abortion etc, if so, how does your country plan on ensuring the safety of women who are at risk?
* Does your Dictator/President/Prime Minister/Parliament believe in providing support for women who need abortions?
* Will your country take preventative action to reduce the number of women and children at risk within as well as outside its respective borders?
* What will your national response be to women’s needs for abortion?
* What should the international response be to women’s needs for abortion?

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