

General Assembly (GA)



Topic A: The Crisis in Venezuela

Topic B: Human Trafficking in Migrant Populations

Director: Kellie Fernandez

POSITION PAPERS DUE on October 17th by 11:59 pm to Committee Email

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To Delegates of CHSMUN Advanced 2020

Dear Delegates,
Welcome to CHSMUN Advanced 2020!

It is our highest honor and pleasure to welcome you all to our 2020 online advanced conference here at Cerritos High School. On behalf of the Cerritos High School Model United Nations program, we are proud to host our very first advanced conference, where you will become more knowledgeable on international issues, participate in intellectually stimulating discussions, and create new and everlasting friendships.

The CHSMUN program continues to compete around the world as a nationally ranked MUN program. Our delegates utilize diplomacy in order to create complex solutions towards multilateral issues in the global community. Our head chairs are selected from only the best seniors of our program, undergoing a rigorous training process to ensure the highest quality of moderating and grading of debate. Furthermore, all the topic synopses have been reviewed and edited numerous times. We strongly believe that by providing each and every delegate with the necessary tools and understanding, he or she will have everything they need to thrive in all aspects of the committee. We thoroughly encourage each delegate to engage in all of the facets of their topic, in order to grow in their skills as a delegate and develop a greater knowledge of the world around them.

Although this wasn't what we expected, our advisors and staff have put in countless hours to ensure delegates have an amazing experience at the online conference. Our greatest hope is that from attending CHSMUN 2020, students are encouraged to continue on in Model United Nations and nevertheless, inspired to spark change in their surrounding communities. With this strong circuit consisting of 6 schools and over 500 delegates, CHSMUN Advanced 2020 will provide a quality experience for intermediate delegates to enhance their speaking and delegating skills.

If you have any questions, comments, or concerns, please contact us! We look forward to seeing you at CHSMUN Advanced 2020!

Sincerely,

Anjali Mani and Karishma Patel

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Secretary-Generals

A Note From The Director

Delegates,

Hi everyone! My name is Kellie Fernandez and I'm super excited to be your General Assembly Plenary Director for the 2020 Cerritos Advanced Conference! Outside of MUN, I take part in the cross country and track and field team where I do pole vault. Outside of school sports, I just started surfing and I've been doing Tahitian dance since I was 6 and ballet since I was 3. You can always engage in a conversation with me about politics, football, baseball, dance, TIKTOK, or just life in general. During my free time, I like to do yoga or watch The Office (the BEST show), That 70's Show, or Selling Sunset (A new favorite). I also really enjoy reading mystery books as well as books on American history and politics (i know BORING) My COVID project has been trying to learn Arabic, so if you know how to speak Arabic, please message me because I am struggling. I also have two dogs, a Golden Retriever and a Shiba Inu and they are so cute, I wish I could insert a picture here. Anyways, I know this has been all over the place, but I hope you guys have become a little more familiar with me:)

As I enter my fifth year in MUN, I'm really happy to be able to conduct debate on a topic that I hold dear to my heart. I'm looking forward to being able to work with such a great group of delegates, which I know you all are :)! I just wanted to say that everything about MUN takes patience and while it may be frustrating, nerve-wracking, and exciting all at the same time, don't give up because there will be a light at the end of the tunnel! While there is uncertainty regarding how this year will go, I will do everything in my power to make sure that this conference is the most enjoyable experience for all of you! I'm excited to watch you all debate and I hope that you will learn a lot from this conference and continue on your journey in MUN. If you have any questions or concerns feel free to contact me:) See you guys soon!

Sincerely,

Kellie Fernandez

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Director, OHCR

Committee Introduction

First established in 1945, the United Nations General Assembly serves as one of the main functions of the UN in terms of policy making and representing the UN(1). The GA is a very unique committee of the UN, seeing as it comprises all 193 members of the UN, which allows for detailed discussions regarding international issues that require a multifaceted approach. It also plays an integral role in setting the standard for international law and it accepts multiple international cases and works to conduct informal consultations. It also has many functions, with its main being to make recommendations to nations regarding international issues. The GA has initiated multiple political, economic, humanitarian, social, and legal actions that have directly benefited the lives of millions throughout the world. The role of the GA is reflected in the Millenium Declaration as well as the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document (1) which aim to

attain peace, security, disarmament, protect human rights and promote the rule of law, protect the environment, meet the needs of Africa, and to strengthen the UN. The GA can be seen to address a multitude of different issues from economic to humanitarian and educational issues and works to achieve consensus on issues as opposed to deciding by a formal vote. The goals of the GA were further pushed in September of 2015 when it adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The main focus of this Agenda was to leave no nation behind, with a detailed approach outlined to achieve the 17 Sustainable Development goals (2). Ultimately, the jurisdiction of the General Assembly gives it the power to create only non-binding recommendations regarding international issues. Given this, the GA has been able to formulate groundbreaking and lasting actions and suggestions as well as made significant progress through its achievements which have impacted the lives of millions.

Topic A: The Crisis in Venezuela

Background:

In the 1950s, Venezuela was an ever prospering nation, ranking fourth-place in terms of per capita GDP worldwide and was by far the most advanced nation in Latin America. It experienced unprecedented levels of economic growth up until around the 1970s where it grew 6.5 percent year-on-year (3). However, once Hugo Chavez came to power, the economic situation that was present in the nation as a whole began to go on a steady decline. Chavez began to nationalize industries, with the most important being its petroleum industry which allowed them to experience such growth in its earlier years. Eventually, Venezuela became a petrostate which was characterized by skyrocketing oil prices and frequent as well as unchecked borrowing (3). Chavez did succeed in decreasing pressing issues in Venezuela such as cutting the poverty rates by almost half from 48.6% to 29.5% over the span of 9 years and improving social relations through the amendment to the Venezuelan Constitution, however, the progress ended up being overturned once Chavez began to resort to violent means to suppress protests (4). Following the death of Chavez in 2013, Venezuela was already at its peak of disaster with extreme hyperinflation, immense debt, and food shortages which had never been seen before in such a broad spectrum in modern Venezuela (3). Hyperinflation is when a nation continues to print money and is characterized by a rapid increase of general prices in the economy for goods and services which then erodes the value of currency, and in extreme cases, can even render it worthless. This is currently happening in Venezuela and has resulted in mass business closures, raises the unemployment rate, and significantly increases the cost of living. Following Chavez's death, Nicolas Maduro came to power in a time where the economy was on the verge of

imploding from the inside out. Major changes took place in terms of the state of the nation with Maduro being forced to devalue the Bolivar by 30 percent against the dollar, GDP contracted by an upwards of 10 percent, inflation was at 26,000 percent, and 75% of the country's population has lost an average of 19 pounds in weight from the scarcity of food (3). Maduro was deemed as responsible for this horrible turn of events in his nation, but in reality, Maduro was simply a continuation of Chavez's presidency which was one day doomed to fail. Chavez's work to decrease poverty by half eventually came back even stronger than it was before with poverty in Venezuela now soaring to 87 percent. The Crisis in Venezuela is a multifaceted issue with a raging humanitarian crisis accompanied by both an economic and political crisis. In regards to the political situation, there remains uncertainty on who leads Venezuela, seeing as there is currently a challenge of power between Nicolas Maduro and National Assembly Leader Juan Guaido. Following Maduro's first term in office, the Venezuelan economy plummeted which resulted in many unhappy Venezuelan's who sought change. However, Maduro was re-elected to serve a second six-year term in May of 2018, which was seen as a very controversial election and was not recognized by the National Assembly seeing as many candidates were not allowed to run and others were either jailed or fled the nation out of fear (5). On January 23 of 2019, Juan Guaido announced himself as acting president of Venezuela, in which he was recognized by more than 50 nations as the legitimate president. However, some other socialist nations such as Russia and China continue to stand by President Maduro (5). This followed with mass protest in the nation who were met with severe military uprising (16). The economic crisis in Venezuela has also fueled the humanitarian crisis, seeing as the majority of the Venezuelan population is now in poverty. As a socialist leader, Nicolas Maduro aimed to decrease income inequality and status in Venezuela, which ended up backfiring. For example, Maduro implemented price controls which are government-mandated minimum or maximum prices that are set for goods which aimed to make basic commodities and goods more affordable to the poor, however, this eventually led to Venezuelan businesses stopping production due to a lack of profit, which in turn led to the extreme shortages of basic goods that we see in Venezuela today (5). Even food items like a simple cup of coffee have increased in price dramatically, which has been measured as an increase of 9,900% in just a year (5). The nationalizations of industries in Venezuela have turned its economy into ruins. Despite having the largest proven oil reserves worldwide, its oil production is down by over 10% and its economy is in tatters. Moreover, the economic crisis continues to worsen with U.S. sanctions against the oil industry as well as the Gold Mining Industry on the Central Bank of Venezuela with the aim of cutting off institutions that connect the Venezuelan government to any form of U.S. currency, putting even more pressure on the Maduro regime (16). Lastly, one of the worst aspects of this crisis is the humanitarian side. Because of the economic collapse and lack of goods as well as providers in the nation, the citizens of Venezuela are suffering in great lengths. It is estimated by the UN that over 4.8 million Venezuelans have fled Venezuela since 2014, making it the largest mass migration and forced displacement in the western hemisphere (5). There is an extreme lack of basic necessities, especially food and medicines which make it extremely difficult to survive. The average wait time to enter a grocery store is currently at three hours, and there is no guarantee of food once you are let in (3). It is also estimated that one million children are unvaccinated and are contracting diseases that are re-emerging from decades ago (7). Not to mention the increase of anti-immigrant sentiment in neighboring countries such as Colombia who are taking in the majority of Venezuelan immigrants (7). With a large influx of Venezuelan migrants crossing

borders in Latin America, many of them are hopeful to find jobs in neighboring countries, but either cannot find work or they are not permitted to work. Some nations such as Peru, however, are being proactive in letting certain Venezuelan migrants work with permits to serve as healthcare workers(14).

United Nations Involvement:

The United Nations has played an integral role in attempting to aid this crisis, particularly with WHO and UNHCR at the forefronts granting them over 1 billion dollars collectively (8). More recently, the UNHCR launched a 1.35 billion dollar appeal in order to assist the humanitarian needs of the Venezuelan refugees as well as for the Latin American and Caribbean nations which have been hosting them (8). The UNHCR has also created the 2020 Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan (RMRP) to address both the government, economic, and humanitarian aspects of this crisis with the hope of its implementation across 140 organizations (8). The UN is working to increase funding of this plan since it is currently only 21% funded and more children are in need of assistance and outreach (15). UNICEF has also made a significant contribution to the cause donating an upward of 55 tons of health supplies such as midwifery kits, antibiotics, and malaria kits to 25 hospitals in the most affected regions in Venezuela (15). Moreover, with an estimated 4,000 Venezuelans crossing the border daily, the UNHCR has increased its funding and resources to Ecuador and Colombia. The Security Council has also reviewed this crisis and has decided that Venezuelans must resolve the crisis themselves and they refuse to have any military intervention (9). Other organizations such as the UN Food and Agriculture Organization as well as the UN Financial Tracking Service have dedicated donations of both food and funds in an attempt to alleviate the suffering of the Venezuelan people (8). The Venezuelan government also retracted itself from the American Convention on Human Rights, which left Venezuelan citizens unable to report abuse (11).

Case Study: Situation in Cuba

Similarly to Venezuela, Cuba was a prosperous nation in Latin America for many years with a booming tobacco and sugarcane industry. While the leadership of Fulgencio Batista was nowhere near perfect, as that of Romulo Betancourt of Venezuela, both leaders had their nations in better positions before both Fidel Castro and Hugo Chavez took power. Cuba has a very similar series of events as did Chavez and both nations ultimately have ended up in the same place economically. Once one of the most successful nations in Latin America, Cuba now suffers from an economy in ruins with $\frac{2}{3}$ of its population living in poverty. When Castro first came into power, aspects such as education and social relations improved, as can be seen in Venezuela when Chavez first came to power. Eventually when the people began to protest against the regime, violent means were used in order to silence them and ultimately created a totalitarian system. Today, nearly 60 years after the communist takeover of Cuba, Cuban citizens are

grappling with poverty, have no free speech, and constant fear of imprisonment and backlash from the government. When looking at the history and turn of events in Cuba, it is easy to see the similarities that are occurring currently in Venezuela.

Bloc Positions:

Western Bloc: The overwhelming majority of Western nations are in support of Juan Guaido, specifically with the U.S., Canada, UK, France, Germany, and Spain showing support (10). Russia is an exception seeing as its government has backed the Chavez government and continued its support throughout the Maduro presidency. As a socialist nation, Russia continues to justify the presidency of Maduro and is hopeful that he will remain in power, so it continues to send financial grants to individuals in Venezuela, however, the majority of it ends up going straight to the government.

Latin America and the Caribbean Bloc: The far majority of nations in the Latin American bloc show support for Guaido, with exception to Mexico, Guyana, and St. Lucia which have not taken a stance. 13 nations in Latin America along with Canada have created a coalition known as the Lima Group which works to ensure safe migration for Venezuelan refugees (11). This group even presented the first resolution to Venezuela, which focused on the mass human rights violations that were occurring in the nation.

African Bloc: The nations in the African bloc are not as set on this issue, seeing as some nations chose to avoid it and believe that this crisis should not be extended to the African bloc. During a security council meeting, South Africa along with Equatorial Guinea voted not to discuss the crisis, and similarly, other African nations chose to abstain. Many recognize that while there is a humanitarian crisis present in Venezuela, direct involvement is not the way they would like to go (12).

Asian-Pacific Bloc: The Asian bloc is also divided on support for Guaido or Maduro depending on their government-type. China, for example, is a strong proponent for the Maduro government and wishes to see the expansion of the socialist government. China has also directed efforts in Venezuela such as delivering aid and attempting to fix the power outages (10). More democratic nations such as Japan are not in support of Maduro, as they are hopeful for a more democratic future for Venezuela (13).

Basic Solutions:

Recognizing that the Crisis in Venezuela is a multifaceted issue, there should be a wide range of solutions presented, with an emphasis on political peace and decision making in the government. Moreover, human rights violations are rampant in Venezuela, and solutions to cover the lack of food, electricity, and funds in Venezuela should be touched upon. When considering the mass migration occurring, it is also important to address providing aid to neighboring countries, specifically in Latin America who are dealing with the massive influx of Venezuelan refugees. Economic solutions will also be smiled upon to help fix Venezuela's crumbling economy. Peace talks will be considered as more basic solutions seeing as the two sides have not

seemed to come to a conclusion with this solution being put into place. Delegates should understand your nation's position on this issue seeing as that places a crucial role on which president you support and what policies you will propose to help Venezuela going forward. A program to look at would be the Lima Group which was able to deliver the first specific and comprehensive resolution to the High Commissioner on Human Rights (12). They addressed the human rights violations that were occurring as well as a request to declare Juan Guaido as the official president of Venezuela.

Questions to Consider:

1. What administration does your nation support, Nicolas Maduro or Juan Guaido, or do they choose to abstain from the issue?
2. How can Venezuela revitalize its economy following the crash of its oil sector?
3. Can other nations assist in decreasing inflation rates in Venezuela?
4. What are some ways the nation can go about diversification of their economy?
5. What legislation can be put into place in order to deliver aid to Venezuelans and its neighboring nations?
6. What has your country done to help the crisis?
7. Is your nation accepting Venezuelan refugees?
8. How can we come to an agreement on which president is the legitimate president of Venezuela?

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Topic B: Human Trafficking in Migrant Populations

Background:

It is estimated that out of 258 million migrants, 40 million are currently subjected to human trafficking (6). As one of the most serious human rights violations in our modern world, human trafficking involves the “acquisition and exploitation” of human beings through improper means of force, fraud, or deception typically to engage in sexual acts, forced labor, organ trafficking, and domestic work (3). Often referred to as “modern slavery”, human trafficking among migrant groups is rampant and continues to worsen as more individuals flee their nations. Often driven by regional instability and violent conflict, large groups of migrants travel through insecure and hazardous areas with the simple hope for a better life. With an estimated 272 million international migrants, many fall victim to human trafficking due to unfamiliar territories and an eagerness to find better opportunities (2). With many routes being extremely dangerous on their own, many migrants fall into the trap of human trafficking as they are being promised to have “better” and “safer” routes. A major catalyst for human trafficking among migrant groups comes from the migrant smuggling industry. Migrant smuggling has been defined under the UNODC as “a crime involving the procurement for financial or other material benefit of illegal entry of a person into a state of which that person is not a national or resident (4)”. Following the migration crisis of 2015, the market for migrant smuggling skyrocketed into a large, lucrative criminal market where its syndicates benefit from a low risk of detection and its victims are often subject to human trafficking. This risky business puts migrants in a vulnerable position where they are at major risk of exploitation. In a 2012 International Labor Organization report, it was calculated that 21 million people fall victim to human trafficking, 56% of which are migrants (5). Another report from the ILO concluded that human trafficking generates around \$150 billion per year, with two-thirds of the profit coming from sexual exploitation and the other percentage comes from forced labor (5). Furthermore, while all migrants are at risk, children and adolescents are most directly impacted. Despite roughly 31 million children being migrants globally, legal migration routes are typically closed to children. Moreover, according to the Counter-Trafficking Data Collaborative, 21% of the victims of trafficking were under the age of 18 (6). Men and women are also impacted, but in different ways with men likely being exploited in forced labor and women exploited in domestic work and sex trafficking. Human trafficking among migrants continues to worsen as there are major gaps in international criminal and labor laws as well as protective responses. Moreover, there is a lack of safe migration pathways which lead to migrants turning to these smugglers, many of which are known as “coyotes” in Latin America. As the international community continues to deal with crisis and collapse of nations, migration continues to increase, and typically these types of migrants are among the most vulnerable. For those eagerly fleeing nations characterized by violence and conflict, they often lack visas and important documents that could help them cross legally, so instead, they turn to a third party and often times end up in worse situations than they previously were. Undocumented

migrants are at a far higher risk of human trafficking seeing as they tend to engage with the smugglers in order to avoid deportation. This can be seen in Myanmar and Thailand where there is constant extortion of irregular migrant workers. Another example is in the UK under its Overseas Domestic Worker (ODW) visa which creates a relationship beyond employees which can oftentimes turn into an opportunity for exploitation (6). The most frequent sites of vulnerability in the migration process include areas beyond the reach of state protection, private businesses, border crossings, and conflict zones. Border crossings are one of the worst areas of vulnerability seeing as many migrants crossing the border typically have a lack of resources, such as vehicles, shelter, food, water, and mobile phones. There is also a relative lack of knowledge on both the area and the nation's laws. A 10-year span of research gathered by the IOM shows that an upwards of 20% of international human trafficking occurs through non-official border crossings (6). This is also in close competition with conflict zones, as they were shown to have the highest score on the Vulnerability Model in the Global Slavery Index.

United Nations Involvement:

The UN has taken several different actions against human trafficking alone as well as among migrant populations. The UNODC has taken the most action, adopting the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime under resolution 55/25 which has become the main international instrument to fight against trafficking (12). Through this resolution, the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea, and Air was also adopted which works to promote, facilitate, and strengthen cooperation among states in order to combat migrant smuggling and protect migrants(12). Moreover, the Model Law against the Smuggling of Migrants was developed by the UNODC in order to assist in the implementation of the provisions listed in the Protocol. The EU and UNODC have also launched the Global Action to Prevent and Address Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants (GLO.ACT) which aims to assist thirteen nations in developing and implementing comprehensive counter-smuggling responses (12). The Smuggling of Migrant's Knowledge Portal is another initiative to facilitate the flow of information regarding the UNOTC and how to protect migrants. The EU has created the European Migrant Smuggling Center (EMSC) which monitors domestic and international trends in regards to migrant smuggling. It also supports cross-border investigations to disrupt and prosecute organized crime groups (13). The UNODC has also announced its interest to work with governments to strengthen anti-trafficking policies, enhance identification, increase data on human trafficking of migrants, and to ultimately enhance cooperation on "national, regional, and international levels" (3).

Case Study: Venezuelan Migration Crisis

Following Venezuela's socio-economic collapse beginning in 2016, more than 4.6 million people have fled the nation (7). The Venezuelan Migration has been the largest human migration in Latin America's recent history with roughly 4,000-5,000 Venezuelan's leaving the nation daily. This mass migration puts Venezuelan's at high risk since the majority of them

travel on foot without a secured destination, solely the hope of a better future for themselves and their families. The majority of Venezuelans are migrating to other Latin American nations with weak anti-trafficking and exploitation laws such as Mexico. A 2019 report indicated that since the start of this migration in 2016, 60% of all Venezuelan migrants killed abroad were in Mexico (10). This rate has increased by 200% since 2017 and the increase in the presence of Venezuelan women in Mexico has drastically increased sexual exploitation in the nation. There is more evidence of such trafficking against Venezuelan women migrating to Colombia. An analysis performed at two checkpoints along the border found alarming amounts of sexual violence against women and young girls. Many were not only faced with sexual abuse but also forced to perform transactional sex in order to survive (11). With over 90% of Venezuelans living under the poverty line, it is no question as to why migration from Venezuela is so high. With a lack of access to safe migration and acceptance from other nations, many Venezuelans are subject to human trafficking after dealing with a third party. There is also a lack of prosecution and retaliation against those who commit these trafficking crimes, which can be seen among the Venezuelan populations. There are a handful of agencies who provide victims of trafficking with humanitarian assistance and push for its perpetrators to be prosecuted, leaving the majority of their victims without justice. With the majority of Venezuelan's migrating without the necessary documents to migrate or remain in the nation legally, they will continue to be at high risk for exploitation.

Bloc Positions:

Western Bloc: Human Trafficking is a prevalent issue in the western bloc, increasingly in Canada and European nations. Canada is known as a source, transit, and destination country for victims of human trafficking, without around 800 people being trafficking into Canada annually. Moreover, currently, Europe has a pressing migrant smuggling issue which paves the way for such exploitation to occur. Many western nations also have systems in place which aim to “cater” to migrant victims of human trafficking in which they provide a specialized visa that allows them to stay in the nation if they agree to help law enforcement officials prosecute human traffickers.

Latin America and the Caribbean Bloc: Human trafficking is a major issue in Latin America being one of the biggest source and destination locations worldwide with almost 1.8 million cases in 2012 (14). Moreover, the majority of Latin American nations do not fully comply with US standards for combatting human trafficking. Nations like Venezuela and Belize have continued to be ranked in Tier 3, not even meeting the minimum standards of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) (14). Furthermore, with a high drug cartel market as well as a large number of migrants, many end up falling victim to forced labor in selling drugs or taking it with them cross-border.

African Bloc: Human trafficking has been an ongoing endemic in Africa seeing as the region has dealt with numerous crises, high levels of unemployment, poverty, hunger, corruption, as well as political and economic instability. While the number of trafficked victims in Africa is

unknown, the UNODC reported that 69 nations identified the majority of human trafficking victims from Sub-Saharan Africa between 2012-2014 (15). Migrant smuggling is also prevalent in Africa, with many turning to third parties to take them to their desired nation, which once again puts migrants in a vulnerable position with many corrupt officials and laws in place in the region.

Asian - Pacific Bloc : The Asian - Pacific Bloc is responsible for $\frac{2}{3}$ of all human trafficking cases, ranking it at number one for the worst bloc in terms of exploitation (16). These figures are only estimates, seeing as in reality there is likely an upwards of 25 million victims of trafficking in this region. The Asian bloc is unique as many other nations are both transit and destination, but the Asian bloc has certain nations that are considered destinations while the others are transit nations. In this region, the far majority of exploited victims are victims of sexual exploitation at more than 60%, and the region is estimated to make a \$20 billion profit on this industry alone (16).

Basic Solutions:

Recognizing that human trafficking among migrant populations is an international issue, delegates who propose a wide range of solutions that can address the issues specific to each region will be highly smiled upon. When formulating solutions, please keep in mind your nation's laws and regulations in place regarding both human trafficking as well as its immigration laws. Solutions should focus on the reformation of legislation, improved identification, as well as mediating crisis in order to reduce human trafficking and exploitation among migrants. An example of a potential solution in regards to prevention and prosecution is track4tip, initially started by the UNODC. This anti-trafficking initiative works to improve victim identification in Latin America as well as to identify human traffickers. This system works at unofficial ports of entry to nations as well as key transit points and destination communities in order to report exploiters in action. This solution also works to provide law enforcement with more accurate data in regards to trafficking and its victims, which is currently lacking. Lastly, it works to monitor criminal justice reforms in the region as well as the government's ability to investigate and prosecute traffickers.

Questions to Consider:

1. Is your nation a source, transit, or destination country for human trafficking?
2. Does your nation accept a large number of migrants or does your nation have a high emigration rate?
3. What has your country done to reduce human trafficking?
4. If your nation is near a nation undergoing a crisis, what has it done to accept and provide aid to incoming migrants?
5. What are your nation's most notorious unofficial borders?
6. Where does your country rank on the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA)?

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