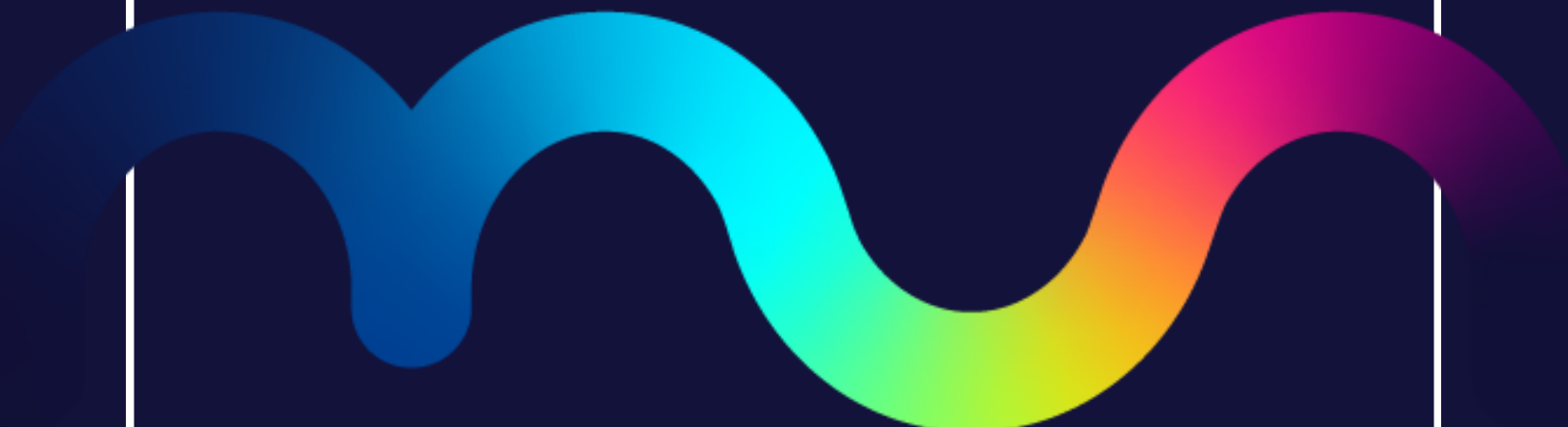




UN WOMEN



Welcome:

The Dais of the distinguished UN Women committee, comprising esteemed individuals including conference officer: Paola Olivares Ibarra, moderator, Renatta Garibay; and president Zoe Moreno Calderón, takes great pleasure in extending a cordial and sincere welcome to all the renowned delegates and observers present at this esteemed international forum. Transnational cooperation plays a pivotal role in unveiling a more robust and comprehensive global perspective while addressing the pervasive and entrenched nature of violence against women, as highlighted by the topics discussed during this important endeavor. The Dais cherishes the importance of getting into a pacific resolution that embraces every delegation into working efficiently to tackle critical challenges before us.



Zoé Moreno Calderón
Presidenta



Renatta Garibay De La Vega
Moderadora



Paola Olivares Ibarra
Oficial de Conferencias

UN Women's scope:

UN Women's advocacy and awareness dawn on the urgent need for solvance in a matter of gender equality. The committee was created in July 2010, and since then, it aimed to transform the Sustainable Development Goals into a reality for women and girls as well as encourage women's full and active involvement in all aspects of life with emphasis on providing support to Member States in developing international standards that promote access to education, healthcare, economic opportunities, political participation, and the elimination of violence, as scheduled in this model.

Topic A: Addressing women trafficking in Central America

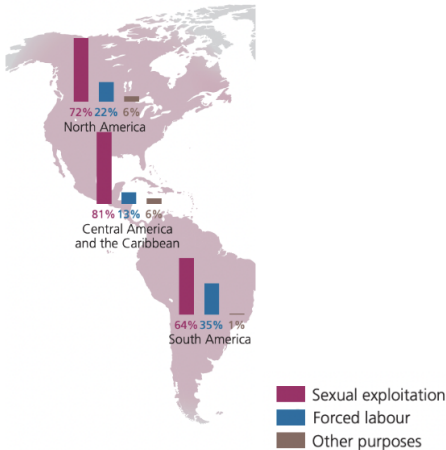
Abstract:

Per the findings of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, human trafficking has ensnared women in an inescapable cycle of slavery and sexual exploitation. An appalling predicament that has endured since the colonial era. Moreover, this issue has evolved, taking on multiple insidious forms of daily, frequently elusive violence against women, and infringing upon their fundamental rights, including access to a dignified life that ensures the principles of security, health, life, and so forth.

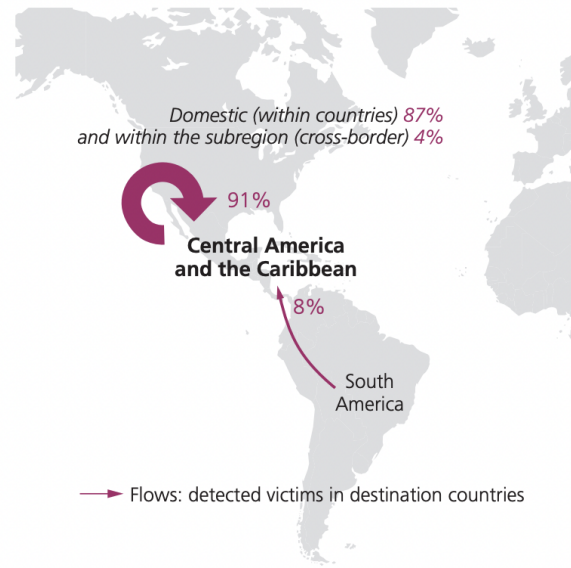
Conditions in Central American nations do not provide significant support either; some root causes can be traced to poor governance, resulting in a lack of socioeconomic control that exacerbates the downward trend of the business cycle and leads to an increase in illegal migration. This phenomenon disproportionately affects women due to gender discrimination grievances. It stimulates the axis problem as fraudulent groups such as the 'Polleros' scout their victims with misinformation and lies to engage them in human trafficking networks. Hundreds of women are being exploited as caregivers for their children, subjected to mistreatment that often leads to their deaths, this is commonly a silent problem because their bodies are being shattered so that others cannot uncover the atrocities committed by these deceptive groups. Even family members are indirect victims who suffer the loss of their loved ones. The longer they remain unaware of their family members' whereabouts, the more certain they become of their deaths.

Statistics:

Data	Statistics
Origin of the cases identified.	Over 90% of the cases identified in South America originate within the same geographical

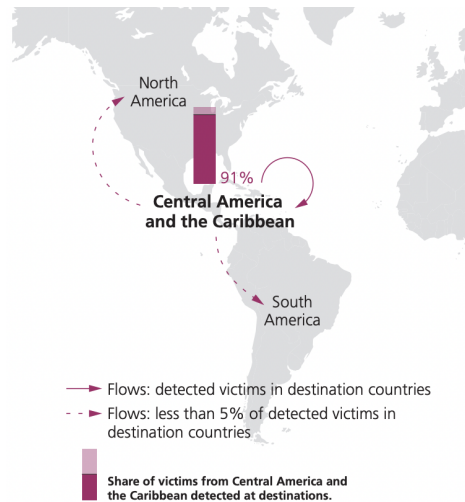
	<p>region. In essence, the majority of the identified victims are citizens of either the same country or neighboring nations.</p>																
<p>Reasons for women trafficking.</p>	<p>The 2021 Index of Global Organized Crime, was remarked on the outstanding criminal economy that human trafficking pervasiveness has, with an overall score of 5.8.</p>																
<p>The percentage of women who are estimated to be trafficked within the migrant population.</p>	<p>Female irregular migrants comprise around 20% of the migrant pool.</p>																
<p>Main purposes of women trafficking in Central America.</p>	<p>UNODC detected in their global report on trafficking in persons of 2020, that the victims are in majority connected to sexual exploitation while labor exploitation has the second position.</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons (2020) - Main Purposes by Region</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Region</th> <th>Sexual exploitation</th> <th>Forced labour</th> <th>Other purposes</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>North America</td> <td>72%</td> <td>22%</td> <td>6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Central America and the Caribbean</td> <td>81%</td> <td>13%</td> <td>6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South America</td> <td>64%</td> <td>35%</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Region	Sexual exploitation	Forced labour	Other purposes	North America	72%	22%	6%	Central America and the Caribbean	81%	13%	6%	South America	64%	35%	1%
Region	Sexual exploitation	Forced labour	Other purposes														
North America	72%	22%	6%														
Central America and the Caribbean	81%	13%	6%														
South America	64%	35%	1%														

Origin of trafficking victims in Central America and the Caribbean (2018):



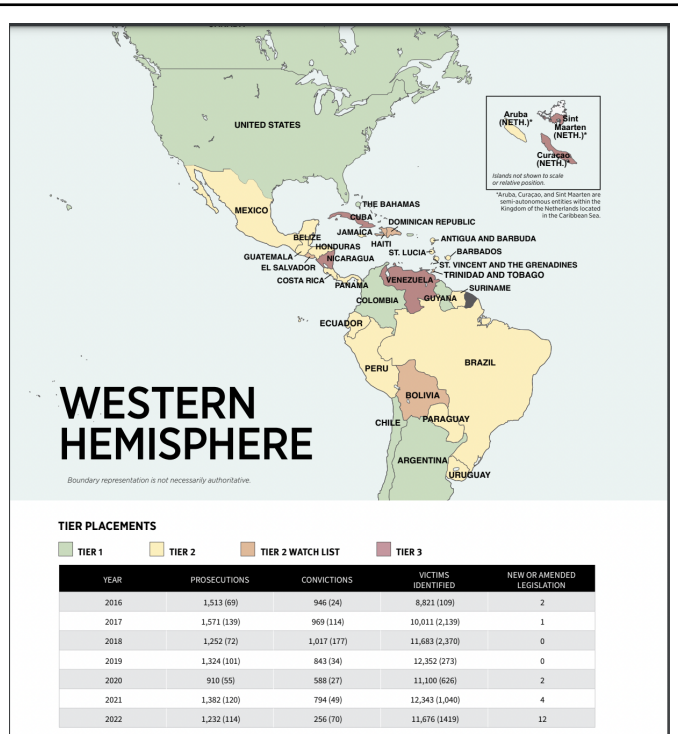
Source: ONODC elaboration of national data.

Destinations for trafficking victims in Central America and the Caribbean (2018):



Source: ONODC elaboration of national data.

Department of the United States of America, tiers from the Western region:



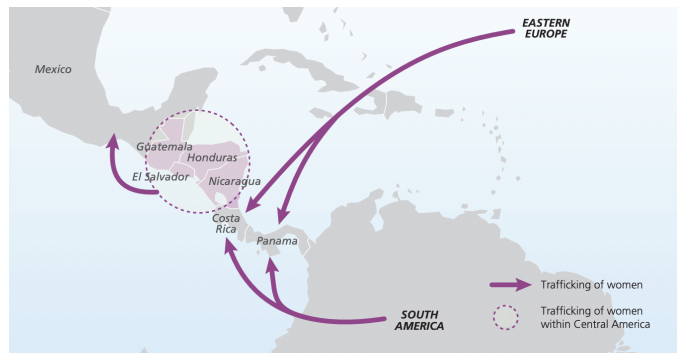
Source: National Department of the United States.

Factors that contribute to women trafficking

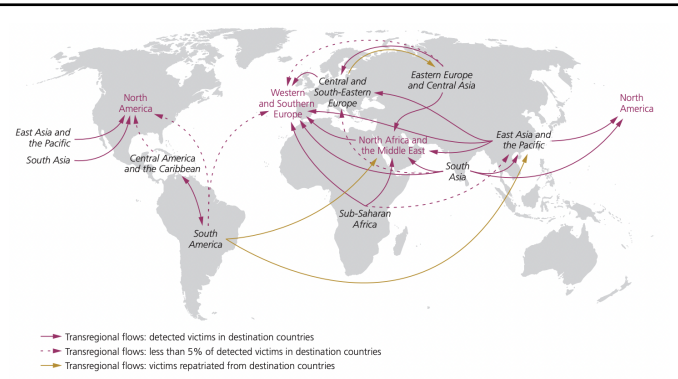
The economic crisis persists as a clear aftereffect of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has led to the emergence of strategies and technologies that enable criminals to persist surreptitiously.

Trafficking flows in Central America: (2011)

Le Goff, H., and T. Weiss, *La trata de personas en México: Diagnostico sobre la asistencia a victimas*. International Organization on Migration, June 2011.



Transnational traffic flows (2018).



Source: UNODC elaboration of national data.

Existing solutions:

One crucial aspect of combating human trafficking is the establishment of international treaties and agreements between nations. These treaties serve as frameworks for cooperation and mutual assistance in the fight against trafficking in persons. As mandated by the General Assembly through the 2010 Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, conducted by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) for the fifth time; The ongoing debate surrounding human trafficking has been fueled by the absence of a unanimous agreement on the definition outlined in Article 3 of the Palermo Protocol due to diverse viewpoints, the conflation of human trafficking with exploitation, and continuous legislative reforms. Even after eighteen years since the inception of the Trafficking Protocol and nine years following trafficking-related reforms in some countries of Central America, a consensus has yet to be reached regarding the precise parameters of human trafficking and the appropriate measures for sanctions. Canada and Colombia both demonstrate a commitment to safeguarding human rights and addressing issues related to human trafficking within migration.

Canada's outstanding meticulously managed systems acknowledge the paramount importance of international migration through a plethora of initiatives, including the provision of funding for projects targeting the eradication of human trafficking, particularly concerning women and children. The establishment of trafficking as a criminal offense carries severe penalties, along with provisions allowing victims to seek refuge in Canada based on humanitarian considerations. Additionally, Canada has convened an Interdepartmental Working Group to formulate its stance on anti-smuggling and anti-trafficking Protocols. Canada's novel migration strategy

underscores the concept of "multiple borders," recognizing that traveler identity verification can transpire at diverse junctures, transcending the traditional notion of physical borders.

Nationally, Colombia has implemented a multifaceted approach involving various government departments. The Ministry of Justice is responsible for devising comprehensive strategies and policies aimed at safeguarding personal liberty and promoting equitable access to the legal system by enhancing legal frameworks. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs operates three departments integral to these efforts: the Directorate of Human Rights, which formulates human rights policy, monitors specific cases, and champions women and children's issues on international platforms; and the General Directorate of International Cooperation. Furthermore, Colombia has undertaken actions to strengthen cooperation on migration. This includes agreements with Spain to regulate the flow of migrant workers, and collaboration with IOM on the repatriation of abandoned minors, smuggled migrants, and female trafficking victims.

Notably, regional cooperation, both among governments and between governments and organized civil society, represents a critical facet of this endeavor. The Regional Conference on Migration (RCM), with its seven-year history, has made significant strides in sharing experiences and fostering cooperation in managing international migration. The RCM's Plan of Action serves as a valuable reference point, emphasizing the importance of human rights and the identification of mechanisms to protect migrants. The RCM aims to complement other regional processes and civil society initiatives, acknowledging that much work remains to be accomplished by its member governments.

Key questions:

- How are victims being attracted to fall into these networks?
- Do laws that help families of the victims exist?
- What are the factors that influence the prevalence of traffic flow?
- Which characteristics do traffickers seek in victims?

- On which way do systemic solutions rely on cross-border partnerships between governments to support international and regional organizations? How could they better target every distinct segment embroiled in the axis stimulus of trafficking crimes?
- How do the investigations lead to the roots of the biggest delective organizations and what is the international plan to strike them?
- What plans are the governments willing to take in response to physical and psychological damage to victims?
- How has the internet contributed to the proliferation of trafficking crimes?
- What measures have been taken, or what actions does the delegation intend to pursue, in the context of women trafficking?

Key sources:

- Global report on trafficking in persons 2020:
https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/tip/2021/GLOTiP_2020_15jan_web.pdf
- Global initiative against transnational organized crime:
<https://globalinitiative.net/analysis/ocindex-2021/>
- The United Nations Security Council's resolutions:
<https://unsceb.org/combating-human-trafficking-and-forced-labour-un-supply-chains#:~:text=The%20UN%20Security%20Council%20Resolution.and%20ECOSOC%20Resolution%202021%2F25.>
- Congressional Research Service:
<https://www.oas.org/ext/es/seguridad/red-prevencion-crimen/Recursos/Multimedios/ArtMID/1608/ArticleID/219/Trafficking-in-Persons-in-Latin-America-and-the-Caribbean>

- UN Library "Transnational organized crime in Central America, page 53: Trafficking of women and girls within Central America":
<https://www.un-ilibrary.org/content/books/9789210541657/read>
- United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime Protocols:
<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/organized-crime/intro/UNTOC.html>
- Central American Migration: Root Causes and U.S. Policy:
<https://sgp.fas.org/crs/row/IF11151.pdf>
- Cepal's conference about women trafficking with an emphasis on migration.
<https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/6659-human-rights-and-trafficking-per-sons-americas-summary-and-highlights-hemispheric>
- Colombia's trafficking report:
<https://www.state.gov/reports/2023-trafficking-in-persons-report/colombia/#:~:text=Sex%20trafficking%20of%20Colombian%20women,trafficking%20within%20Colombia%20and%20Europe.>
- Security Council's resolution (2015, Women and Peace and Security):
<https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/311/09/PDF/N1531109.pdf?OpenElement>
- Trafficking in persons report department United States of America June 2023:
https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/Trafficking-in-Persons-Report-2023_Introduction-V3e.pdf

NOTES:

Delegates must use information from at least 2015 throughout their research to make it relevant. The usage and analysis of primary sources will score higher on the dais evaluation. For distinguished participation, it's before having several proposals, different from the written postures, that address the discussed topic but for other delegations so that international cooperation helps in the development of an effective resolution.

Topic B: Unrelenting violence towards women's rights due to Female Genital Mutilation practices

Abstract:

The agenda of the UN Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner staunchly champions a broad spectrum of human rights, encompassing sexual and reproductive rights. Furthermore, the ongoing focus on combatting practices such as female genital mutilation (FGM), proclaims inalienable and irrespective of dignity that the bodily autonomy of every woman upholds. Such entrenched cultural traditions, which uphold a role centered on purity, are celebrated and encompassed by those who are not subjected to them, as ancient customs that predate the major religions. On a global scale, FGM is predominately within Muslim societies due to harmful engrained gender-based incentives, notwithstanding that it's not considered sunnah.

Infancy is the primary stage for female circumcision as it is employed to symbolize a ceremonial initiation into womanhood to restrict sexuality permanently. To provide a comprehensive understanding among healthcare workers of the profound harm inflicted on genitalia, there are four classifications of this crime. These classifications include partial or total damage to the clitoris or external labia, which can lead to painful scarring and a reduction in sexual desire. Consequently, survivors often grapple with repressed emotions and other psychological blockages, such as shame or guilt, resulting in profound emotional distress. The importance of being acutely aware of the health scourge in human rights extends a pressing concern to the ending of entire generations that endure untold suffering and calls for urgent action.

Statistics:

Data	Statistics
List of acronyms assigned to FGM, depending on the cultural context.	"Female circumcision", "Khatna", and "Sunat / Sunat Perempuan".

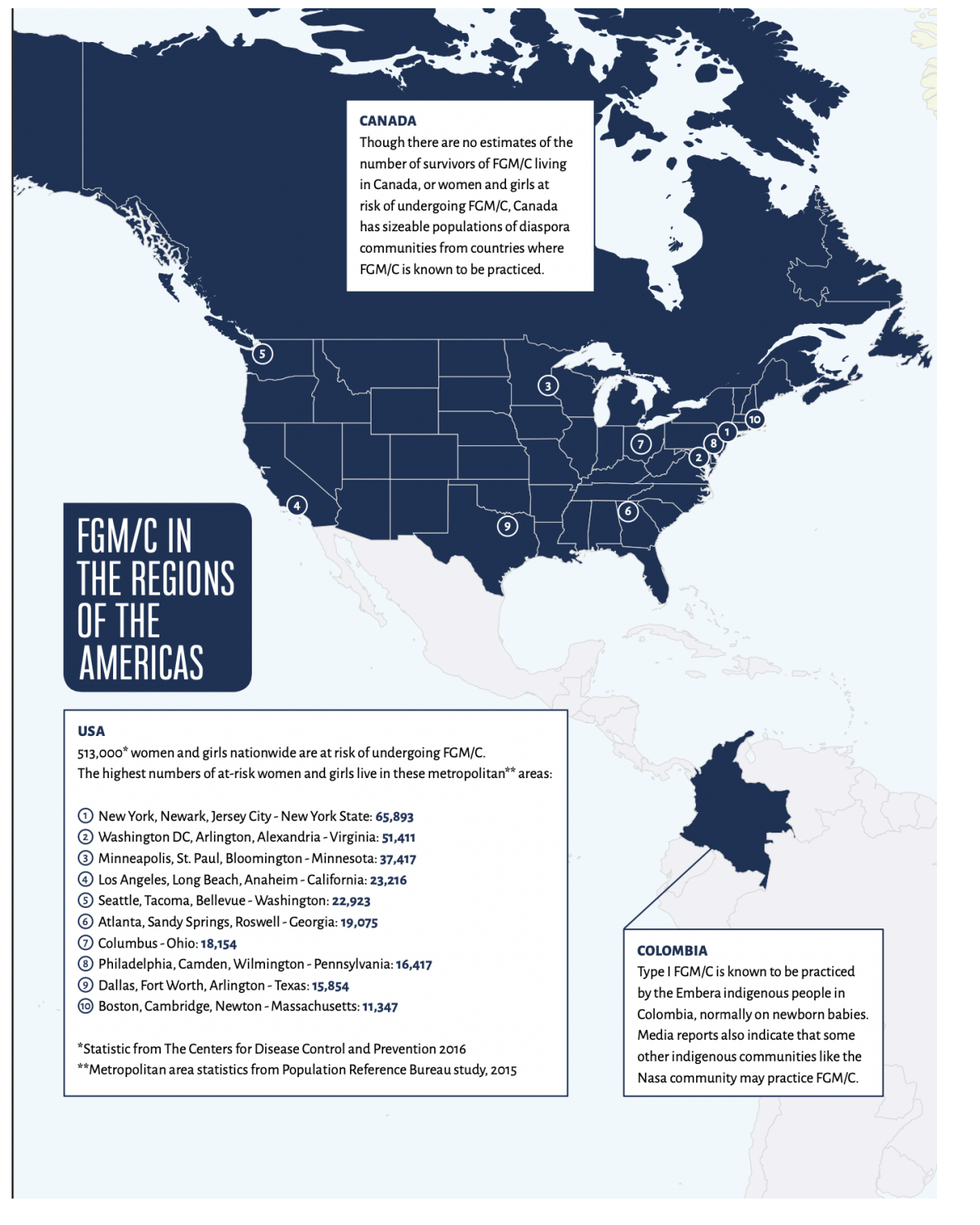
<p>Ideological factors that perpetrate and hinder the continuance of FGM.</p>	<p>As previously summarized by WHO; These factors include cultural conformity, social significance, and the signaling of identity and respectability as an ideal member of the community.</p>
<p>Principal reasons for the prevalence of FGM among developing countries.</p>	<p>Particularly in Africa, the Middle East, and some countries in Asia, are deeply rooted in cultural, social, and gender-related factors; It is seemed as a way to ensure her purity, modesty, and eligibility for marriage and anyone who does not follow the norm may face condemnation, harassment, and ostracism. Also the lack of education is a situation that permeate the existence of this crime.</p>
<p>Consequences for women living by the effects of traumatic mutilation.</p>	<p>Genital cicatrization poses significant risks, both physically and mentally. Research has revealed that short-term consequences involve life-threatening infections, tetanus, severe pain, and hemorrhage. On a long-term scale, it elevates complications during childbirth, maternal mortality, cysts, abscesses, urinary incontinence, and it could permanently impact a woman's sexual life by extinguishing sexual pleasure and desire.</p>

Graphs of nations in which media presents documented evidence of the prevalence of FGM, itemized by continents.

According to Equality Now's report on FGM; a summary has been disclosed of the Countries where women are residing with circumstances that expose them to the threat of FGM; including vivid testimonies from individuals in as many as 92 countries.

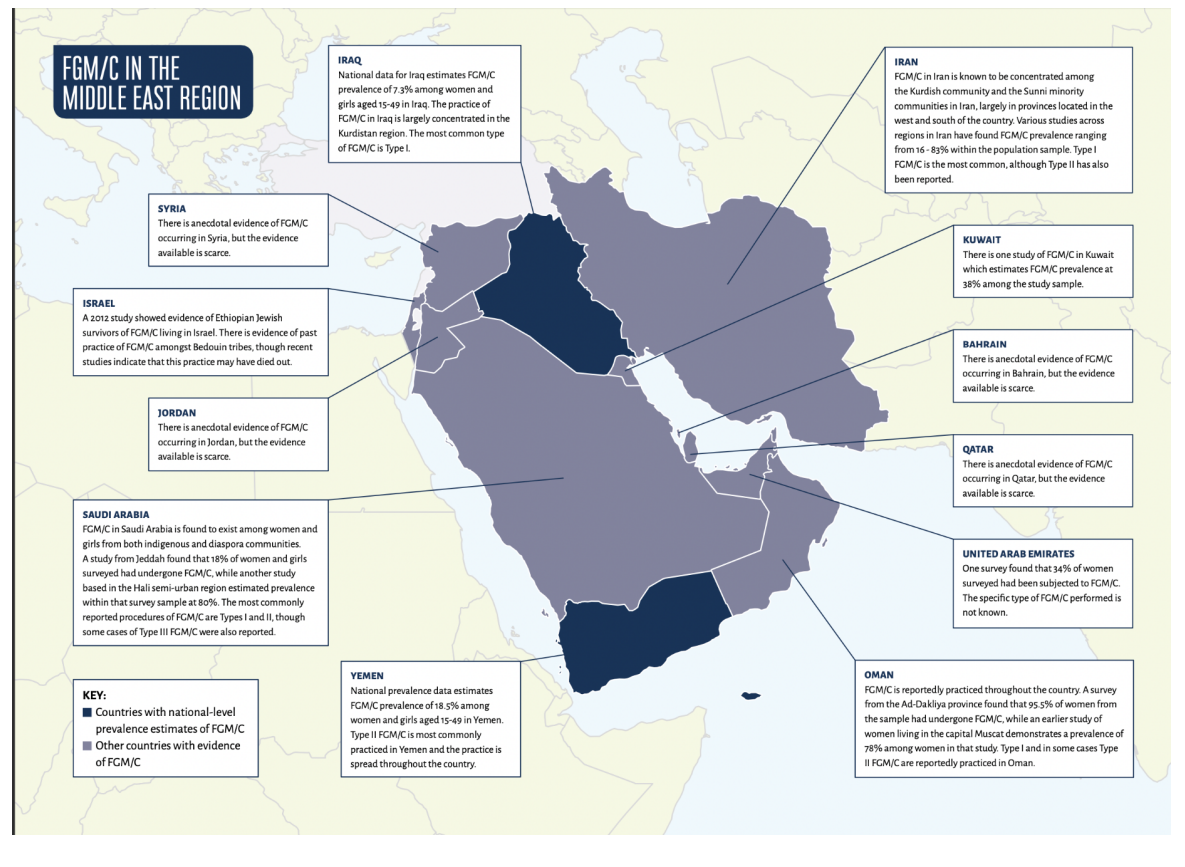
America

Source: FGM in America, from Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting: A Call For A Global Response (2020)



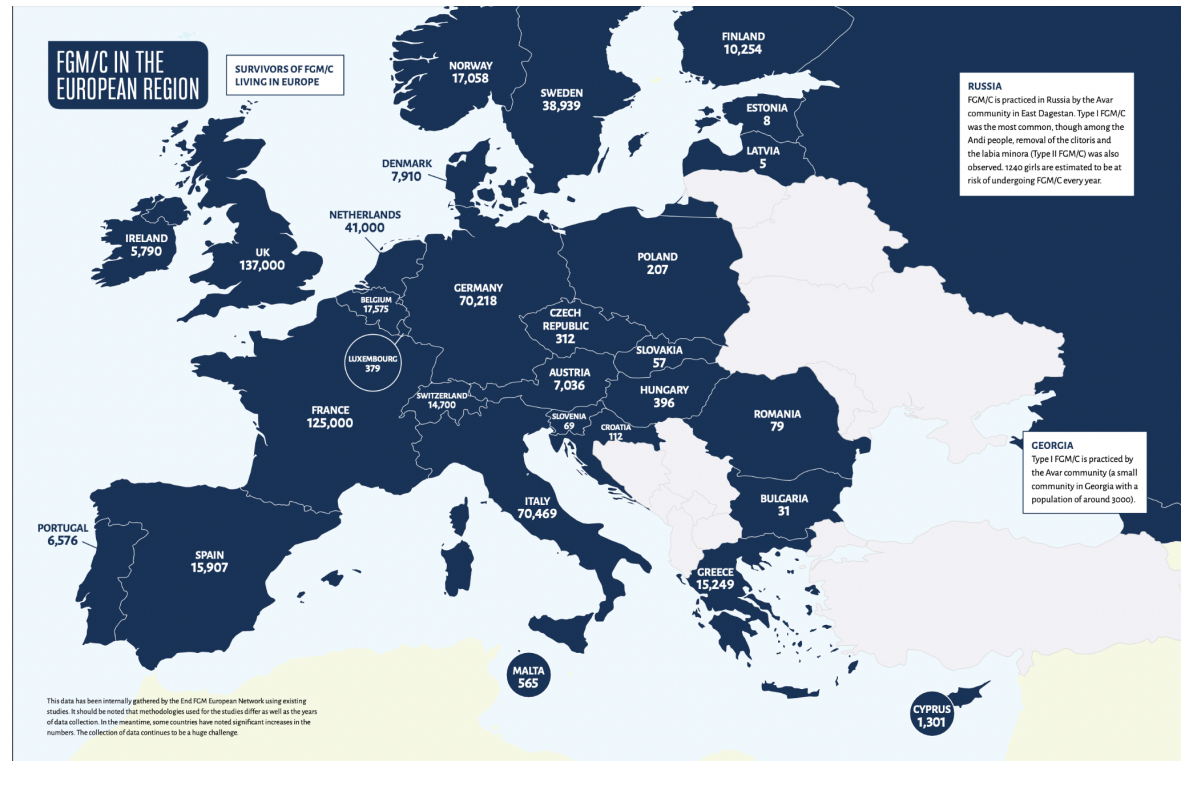
Middle East:

Source: FGM in the Middle East Region, from Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting: A Call For A Global Response (2020)



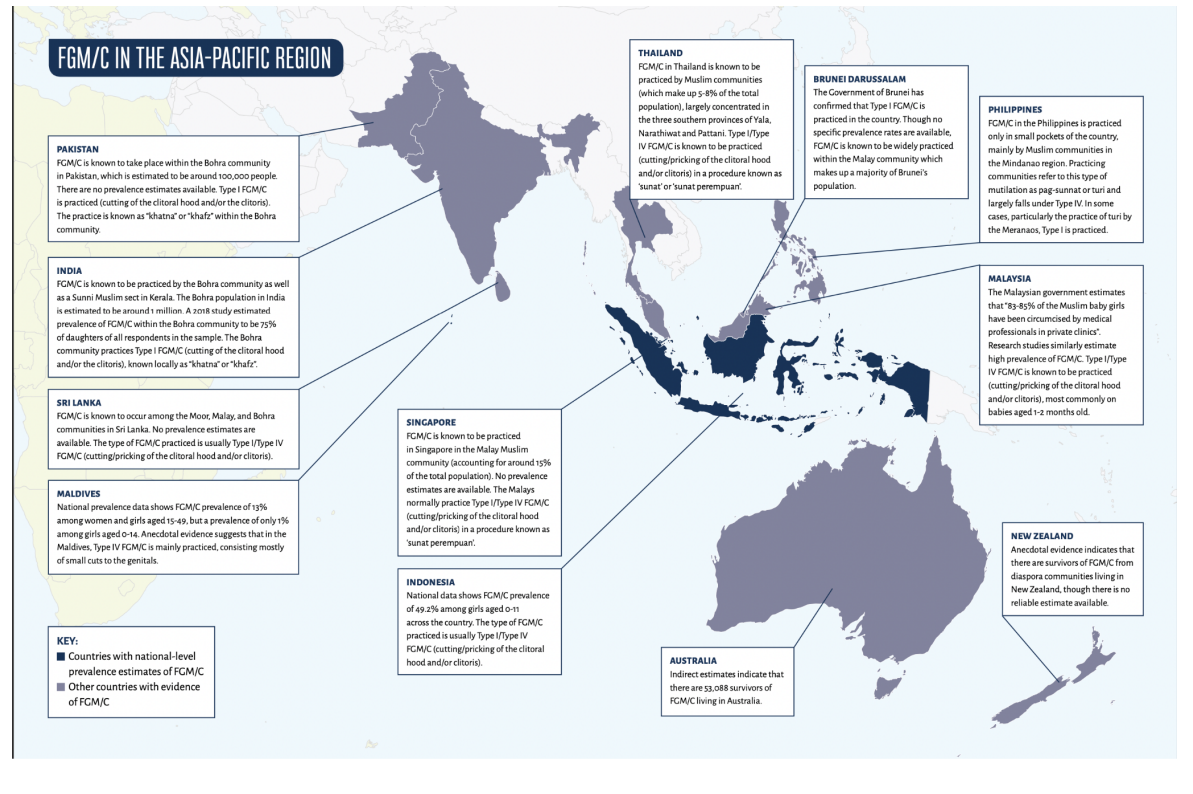
Europe:

Source: FGM in Europe, from Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting: A Call For A Global Response (2020)



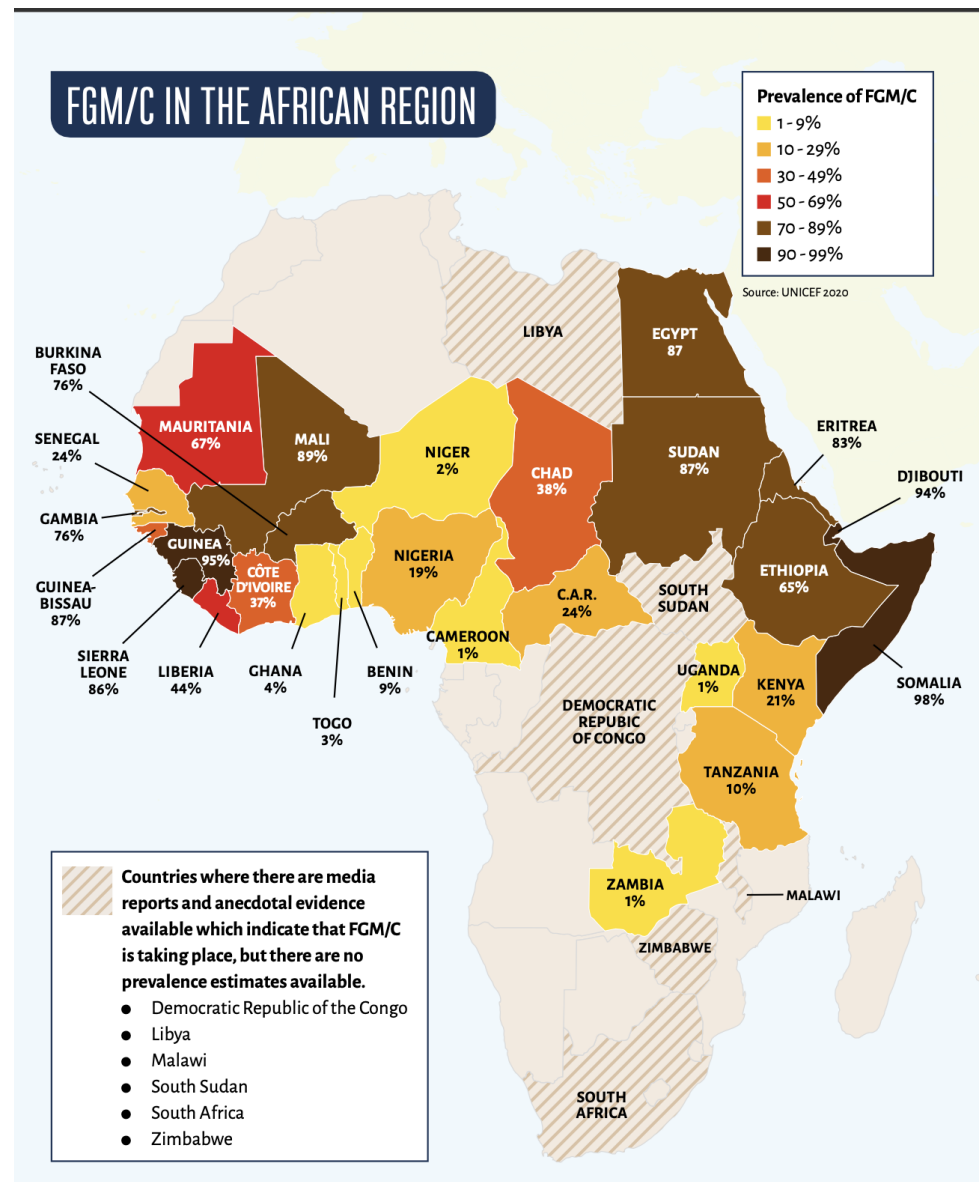
Asia:

Source : FGM in the Asia-Pacific Region, from Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting: A Call For A Global Response (2020)



Africa:

Source: FGM in Africa, from Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting: A Call For A Global Response (2020)



Analysis of countries' affectivity in the offsetting of FGM which have legally specific prohibitions provided by international frameworks.

The joint programs on the elimination of FGM had been effective respective the education ensurance and it is declining even in countries where this practice is highly prevalent. In Africa, it has been found that countries like Egypt, Guinea, and Sierra Leone

	<p>are seeing at least a 50% higher opposition among the adolescent girls who are more likely to oppose FGM than older women.</p> <p>However, the available data indicate no progress in reducing FGM risk in Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, and Guinea so the endemic legislation of laws that demand prosecutions against this crime remains unknown.</p> <p>Also, it has been outstanding the healthcare provider training due to the WHO's HRP launch which comprehends a vast range of tools that aim to give the best quality of support by adapting to the ethical implications.</p>
--	---

Existing solutions:

Several approaches have prompted responses to this issue, and the array of existing solutions includes international networks dedicated to ensuring concrete action by fostering synergy among all relevant global stakeholders who influence the practice of this crime. The networking between inter-regional countries emerges due to imminent resolutions from the General Assembly's committee, particularly the report and resolution that call for measures such as the 'Intensification of global efforts for the elimination of female genital mutilation (2018)'. Additionally, UNICEF and UNFPA contribute their expertise through participation in the largest global program on social science research and prevention; Out of the 17 countries under the purview, 14 have instituted legal and policy frameworks that explicitly forbid female genital mutilation giving a total count of over 1,368 legal enforcement and resulting arrests.

The end of FGM European Network, Comite Inter-African (CI-AF), International Planned Parenthood Federation East and South East Asia and Oceania Region and End FGM/C U.S. Network; serve as coalitions spanning across continents that significantly enhance our ability to address this issue. A foremost recognition of deeply entrenched

cultural practices, when combined with action, ensure that no woman is left behind. They emphasize several key recommendations: First, policymakers at all levels, from local to international, must demonstrate unwavering commitment and leadership to effectively eradicate FGM. Second, resources must be significantly increased and made flexible to reach the most marginalized populations, including cross-border projects, to accelerate change and provide care for affected women and girls. Third, we must empower the next generation of young activists and youth initiatives, placing them at the forefront of the global movement to ensure long-term impact and sustainability. Finally, a survivor-centered approach, addressing FGM with sensitivity and seriousness, must guide our efforts. The time for collective action is now as we unite to scale up our endeavors, striving to end this practice by 2030, with an unwavering commitment to leave no woman or girl behind.

In November 2019, in conjunction with the International Conference on Population and Development held in Nairobi, the Global Platform inaugurated its Global Call to Action to End FGM/C, which commits to accelerating efforts. To date, this initiative has garnered endorsement from 946 individuals, as well as more than 70 organizations and institutions. It not only signifies cooperation and partnership within the FGM/C sector but also extends to collaboration with allies across multiple intersecting and related sectors, such as gender-based violence (GBV), sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), and education. Advocacy, with a cross-cutting focus on grassroots activism, is a systematic approach that prioritizes the treatment and prevention of victims from the outset of ideological perdurance.

Key questions:

- Who serves as the actual link between the physical perpetrators and those who influence them?
- Regarding international regulations, what would constitute a fair agglomeration of sanctions against individuals who fall victim to ideological biases?
- How does the FGM culture spread, and what are the crucial influences that promote a misunderstood interpretation of the bases in religions?
- What is a realistic overview of the victims caught in the ideological motion?

- What are the consequences withstood by the early victims of this crime?
- How can victims be approached to the ensuring of their emotional and physical safety and well-being?
- Why is understanding the ideological and cultural factors that contribute to the prevalence of FGM important as a means of addressing its deeply rooted nature?
- But for countries in which FGM practices are not entrenched in their culture; Which might be the best plan to eradicate illegal performance or other attempts of replica similar to traveling to other countries?
- What steps have been taken, or what strategies does the delegation plan to implement in the effort to eradicate Female Genital Mutilation?

Key sources:

- UNICEF FMG Summary:
<https://www.unicef.org/egypt/media/3576/file/FGM%20Summary.pdf>
- U.S. Government Fact Sheet on Female Genital Mutilation or Cutting:
<https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/us-visas/visa-information-resources/fact-sheet-on-female-genital-mutilation-or-cutting.html>
- Use of the multi-sectorial approach to ending gender-based violence and female genital mutilation in Africa (December 2021):
<https://www.equalitynow.org/resource/use-of-the-multi-sectoral-approach-to-ending-gender-based-violence-and-female-genital-mutilation-in-africa/>
- World Health Organization's study on Female Genital Mutilation:
<https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/female-genital-mutilation>
- Reporting on Female Genital Mutilation: A toolkit for journalists and editors - Kenya Edition:
<https://www.equalitynow.org/resource/fgmtoolkit/>

References

UN Women scope:

About UN women. (2023). UN Women – Headquarters.

<https://www.unwomen.org/en/about-us/about-un-women>

Member States. (2023). UN Women – Headquarters.

<https://www.unwomen.org/en/csw/member-states>

ODS 5: SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. (s. f.). ONU Mujeres.

<https://www.unwomen.org/es/news/in-focus/women-and-the-sdgs/sdg-5-gender-equality>

United Nations. (2018). UN Women: The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women - Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth. Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth.

<https://www.un.org/youthenvoy/2013/07/un-women-the-united-nations-entity-for-gender-equality-and-the-empowerment-of-women/>

Topic A:

Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime. (2023, September 15). *The Global Organized Crime Index 2023 | Global Initiative*. Global Initiative.

<https://globalinitiative.net/analysis/ocindex-2021/>

Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime. (2022, July 28). *Out of sight, out of mind: Latin America's struggle to tackle human trafficking | Global Initiative*.

Global Initiative.

<https://globalinitiative.net/analysis/latam-human-trafficking-ocindex/>

Bo-Shakira.Harris. (n.d.). *Human Trafficking*.

<https://www.unodc.org/ropan/en/HumanTrafficking/human-trafficking.html>

Castro-Meirelles, M. (2018, October 1). Trafficking in Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean. *Red Interamericana De Prevención De La Violencia Y El Delito*.

<https://www.oas.org/ext/es/seguridad/red-prevencion-crimen/Recursos/Multimedios/ArtMID/1608/ArticleID/219/Trafficking-in-Persons-in-Latin-America-and-the-Caribbean>

Meyer, P. J. (2023, July 10). *Central American Migration: Root Causes and U.S. Policy* (Report No. IF11151). <https://sgp.fas.org/crs/row/IF11151.pdf>

United Nations. (n.d.). *World Day Against Trafficking in Persons* | United Nations. <https://www.un.org/en/observances/end-human-trafficking-day>

Colombia - United States Department of State. (2023, June 15). United States Department of State. <https://www.state.gov/reports/2023-trafficking-in-persons-report/colombia/>

Peru - United States Department of State. (2023, April 6). United States Department of State. <https://www.state.gov/reports/2022-trafficking-in-persons-report/peru>

Topic B:

» *Religion or culture?* (n.d.).

<http://www.stopfgmmideast.org/background/islam-or-culture/>

What is female genital mutilation? (n.d.). UNICEF.

<https://www.unicef.org/stories/what-you-need-know-about-female-genital-mutilation>

Kamali, M. H. (2018, December 14). Female genital mutilation forbidden in Islam. *NST Online*.

<https://www.nst.com.my/opinion/columnists/2018/12/440436/female-genital-mutilation-forbidden-islam>

Balajo, B. (2023, September 4). IMAM FATTY, OTHERS PAY FINES FOR WOMEN CONVICTED OF FGM - The Standard Newspaper | Gambia. *The Standard Newspaper* | Gambia.

<https://standard.gm/imam-fatty-others-pay-fines-for-women-convicted-of-fgm/>

Equality Now. (2023, September 5). *Female genital mutilation in the United States* - Equality Now. https://www.equalitynow.org/fgm_in_the_us_learn_more/

Eve. (2020, December 10). *FGM* - Eve Mag. Eve Mag - a Better Mind. <https://www.dofeve.org/category/fgm/>

Radice, S. (2022, June 9). *2022 Progress Report on FGM/C*. <https://actiontoendfgmc.org/submission-to-the-un-secretary-general-progress-report-on-fgm-c/>

Eradication of female genital mutilation by 2030. (2019, November 12). <https://www.nairobisummiticpd.org/commitment/eradication-female-genital-mutilation-2030>

Syyed, H. (2019). 'An Understanding of FGM (Female Genital Mutilation): Women of the 'Bohra Community' who are circumcised and its Socio-sexual Effects,' Published in 2019.

The End FGM/C U.S. Network. (2023). First Inter-Regional Coalition to end FGM joint statement. U.S. End FGM/C Network.

<https://endfgmnetwork.org/press-release-on-the-passing-of-h-r-6100-stop-fgm-act-of-2020-into-law-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2/>

UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Programme on the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation. (n.d.).

United Nations Population Fund.

<https://www.unfpa.org/unfpa-unicef-joint-programme-female-genital-mutilation>

Radice, S. (2022, June 9). 2022 Progress Report on FGM/C.

<https://actiontoendfgmc.org/submission-to-the-un-secretary-general-progress-report-on-fgm-c/>

World Health Organization: WHO. (2023). Female genital mutilation. *www.who.int*.

<https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/female-genital-mutilation>

WHO. (2022, February 3). Supporting health-care providers to make positive change: WHO launches new training tools on female genital mutilation prevention and care.

<https://www.who.int/news/item/03-02-2022-supporting-health-care-providers-to-make-positive-change-who-launches-new-training-tools-on-female-genital-mutilation-prevention-and-care>

Female genital mutilation (FGM) frequently asked questions. (n.d.). United Nations Population Fund.

<https://www.unfpa.org/resources/female-genital-mutilation-fgm-frequently-asked-questions>