



BACKGROUND GUIDE

# COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

SNAMUN'24

*AGENDA: "ANALYSING THE DYNAMICS OF HUMAN SMUGGLING AND TRAFFICKING ON ROUTES TO THE CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN AND SUGGESTING EFFECTIVE POLICY MEASURES"*

# LETTER FROM EXECUTIVE BOARD

**Greetings Delegates!**

**It is our pleasure to welcome you to the academic stimulation of the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (UNCCPCJ) of the Lawrence School Sanawar Model United Nations. In this committee, we shall be analysing a very challenging and common subject in today's time which is "Analysing the dynamics of human smuggling and trafficking on routes to the Central Mediterranean and suggesting effective policy measures". Please note that this background guide is in no way meant to be an exhaustive guide on the subject, but merely a stepping stone for the rest of your research, which you are expected to undertake independently. Also, not under any circumstances can the background guide be quoted or used as substantial proof in committee sessions. The more information and understanding you acquire on the agenda, the more you will be able to influence the documentation process through debate in committee.**

**We understand that MUN conferences can be an overwhelming experience for first timers but it must be noted that our aspirations from the delegates is not how experienced or articulate they are. Rather, we want to see how he/she can respect disparities and differences of opinion, work around these, while extending their own foreign policy so that it includes more comprehensive solutions without compromising their own stand and initiate consensus building. New ideas are by their very nature disruptive, but far less disruptive than a world set against the backdrop of**

**stereotypes and regional instability due to which reform is essential in policy making and conflict resolution. Thus, we welcome fresh perspectives for intelligent management of human capital which shall shape the direction of this world. We are looking forward to meeting you all at the campus. Don't be afraid to speak up and be heard.**

**Please send your position papers to the email ID mentioned.**

**Regards,**

**Executive Board**

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# CCPCJ [COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE]



## *Agenda:*

“Analysing the dynamics of human smuggling and trafficking on routes to the Central Mediterranean and suggesting effective policy measures”

# UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE (CCPCJ)

## Establishment and Purpose

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) was established in 1992 by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Resolution 1992/1, responding to General Assembly Resolution 46/152. It functions as the principal policy making body of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.

## Functions and Mandate

The CCPCJ's primary functions include:

- Serving as the principal policy making body on crime prevention and criminal justice within the UN system.
- Facilitating international action against national and transnational crimes, including organised and economic crimes, and money-laundering.
- Promoting the role of criminal law in protecting the environment and addressing urban crime.
- Enhancing the efficiency and fairness of criminal justice systems.
- Acting as a governing body for the United Nations Office on Drugs and
- Crime (UNODC) and approving the budget for the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund.

## Organisational Structure

The CCPCJ comprises 40 member states elected by ECOSOC for three-year terms. The membership is distributed among various regional groups: 12 seats for African states, 9 for Asian states, 8 for Latin American and Caribbean states, 4 for Eastern European states, and 7

for Western European and other states. The leadership includes a Chairperson, three Vice- Chairpersons, a Rapporteur, and an Extended Bureau with additional key representatives.

### Activities and Sessions

The Commission holds annual regular sessions, intersessional meetings, and reconvened sessions at the end of each year to discuss budgetary and administrative matters. It also hosts various events, consultations, and special sessions to discuss thematic areas of crime prevention and criminal justice.

### Role in Global Policy

CCPCJ serves as a preparatory and implementing body for the quinquennial United Nations Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. These congresses are significant in shaping international and national policy frameworks. They foster global exchanges of best practices and innovations in crime prevention and justice.

### Contributions to Global Agendas

The Commission plays a vital role in advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly Sustainable Development Goal 16, which focuses on peace, justice, and strong institutions. It actively contributes to various other goals that intersect with crime prevention and criminal justice.

### Coordination and Cooperation

CCPCJ maintains close links with various UN bodies and other international organisations to enhance global cooperation in the crime prevention and criminal justice sector. It coordinates with research institutes part of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network (PNI), which supports international efforts through research, information exchange, training, and public education.

# HUMAN TRAFFICKING

**Human trafficking is a grave crime and a violation of human rights, involving the use of force, fraud, or coercion to exploit individuals for labour or commercial sex. Victims can be of any age, race, gender, or nationality. Traffickers often prey on vulnerable individuals, using manipulation, violence, or false promises of well-paying jobs or romantic relationships to lure them into exploitative situations. Victims are found in various industries, both legal and illegal, such as domestic work, agriculture, manufacturing, sex work, and more. They may be forced to work under abusive conditions with little or no pay, and their ability to seek help is often hindered by fear of their traffickers or law enforcement, language barriers, and psychological control. Efforts to combat human trafficking include education, strengthening legal frameworks, victim support services, and international cooperation. It's crucial for the public to recognize signs of trafficking and support initiatives that help prevent exploitation and provide resources and recovery support for survivors.**

# HUMAN TRAFFICKING VS HUMAN SMUGGLING

## Human Trafficking

Human trafficking involves exploiting individuals through coercion, force, or deception to perform labour or engage in commercial sex acts. It is a severe violation of human rights where victims, regardless of age, gender, or nationality, are subjected to involuntary servitude, sexual slavery, or compelled labour. Traffickers use various means to control their victims, including physical or psychological coercion, and the exploitation continues indefinitely until intervention occurs.

## Key Characteristics:

- Involves exploitation for labour or sex.
- Victims are coerced, deceived, or forced into exploitative situations.
- Does not require movement across borders.
- Victims do not consent to their exploitation.

## Human Smuggling

In contrast, human smuggling centres on the illegal transportation of individuals across borders, typically involving their consent. Smuggling is a voluntary service where individuals pay smugglers to help them enter another country illegally, bypassing standard legal channels. The primary purpose is to gain illegal entry into a foreign country, not to exploit in labour or sex once the destination is reached.

## Key Characteristics:

- Involves transportation across borders.
- Individuals voluntarily seek smugglers' help.
- Ends with the arrival at the destination.
- Does not inherently involve exploitation post-arrival.

### Transition from Smuggling to Trafficking

It's crucial to recognize that what may start as human smuggling can quickly morph into human trafficking. For instance, upon reaching the destination, individuals who were smuggled might find themselves coerced into labor or sex work to repay their travel debts, transitioning the act into trafficking.

### Enforcement and Prevention

Authorities and organisations worldwide are engaged in combating both human smuggling and trafficking. They focus on disrupting the financial infrastructure that supports these criminal activities through targeted enforcement and public awareness campaigns.

# HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

**Human trafficking involves severe human rights violations that occur at every stage of the trafficking process. This crime violates the inherent dignity and right to freedom of its victims, encompassing multiple forms of exploitation such as forced labour, sexual exploitation, slavery, servitude, and the removal of organs.**

## **Rights Violated During Human Trafficking:**

- 1. Right to Freedom and Security:** Trafficking strips individuals of their autonomy, often involving kidnapping, confinement, and coercion, directly contravening the right to personal freedom and security.
- 2. Right to Decent Work and Fair Wages:** Victims are often subjected to forced labour in inhumane conditions, with no adequate remuneration, violating international labour standards.
- 3. Right to Health:** Trafficked individuals suffer physical and psychological health issues due to abuse, neglect, and harsh conditions, yet they are frequently denied access to healthcare.
- 4. Right to Non-Discrimination:** Traffickers often target vulnerable populations, exploiting their status, and further marginalised groups based on race, sex, or economic status.
- 5. Rights of Children:** Child trafficking for labour, sexual exploitation, or other forms of abuse is a grievous violation of children's rights, robbing them of protection, education, and the right to grow up in a safe environment.

### **Cycle of Rights Violations:**

- **Pre-Trafficking:** Vulnerabilities due to poverty, lack of social protection, discrimination, or conflict situations make individuals more susceptible to trafficking. Violations of social and economic rights here can lead to increased risks of trafficking.
- **During Trafficking:** The actual act of trafficking involves numerous human rights violations including deception, coercion, violence, and denial of basic needs like food, water, and medical care.
- **Post-Trafficking:** Even after escape or rescue, victims often face ongoing challenges such as stigmatisation, lack of legal protection, inadequate access to justice, and difficulties in reintegrating into society.

### **Human Rights-Based Approach to Combat Trafficking:**

A human rights-based approach emphasises the protection of all individuals' rights, focusing on the most vulnerable and marginalised. It involves proactive measures to prevent trafficking and ensure justice and rehabilitation for victims. This approach holds states and other actors accountable for addressing the root causes of trafficking, such as inequality, discrimination, and governance gaps, while also safeguarding the rights and dignity of survivors.

By understanding and addressing human trafficking through the lens of human rights violations, interventions can be more effectively tailored to prevent this crime, protect and rehabilitate its victims, and prosecute those responsible.

# CURRENT MEASURES TO PREVENT HUMAN TRAFFICKING

## Global and Local Legal Frameworks

Internationally, countries have strengthened their legal frameworks to combat human trafficking, often aligning with protocols such as the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children. This provides a foundation for defining trafficking and prescribes measures to effectively prevent and combat it.

## Capacity Building and Law Enforcement Training

Many nations, supported by international organisations, are enhancing the capabilities of law enforcement, judiciary, and border control to identify and respond to human trafficking cases. This includes specialised training to spot signs of trafficking, manage victims sensitively, and prosecute traffickers.

## Public Awareness and Education

Increasing public awareness is crucial. Governments and NGOs run campaigns to educate the public on how to recognize the signs of trafficking and encourage reporting to the authorities. Educational programs in schools are also implemented to inform young people about the risks and signs of trafficking.

## Partnerships Across Borders

Combating human trafficking requires international cooperation. Countries and agencies collaborate through data sharing, joint operations, and support in cross-border legal processes. Partnerships extend to private sectors, such as airlines and tech companies, to leverage their resources and networks to spot and report trafficking instances.

### **Support and Protection for Victims**

Providing robust support systems for victims, including legal aid, psychological counselling, and reintegration programs, is essential. Protection also involves ensuring victims are not penalised for crimes committed as a result of being trafficked.

### **Economic and Social Policy Reforms**

Addressing the root causes of human trafficking involves reforming policies to improve economic stability, reduce poverty, ensure gender equality, and strengthen social welfare systems. This reduces vulnerability and diminishes the traffickers' ability to exploit economic and social desperation.

### **Engagement with Non-Governmental Organisations**

NGOs play a pivotal role in both advocacy and ground-level operations, from rescuing victims to providing post-rescue care and rehabilitation. Their efforts are crucial in both direct intervention and shaping policies through advocacy and research.

### **Monitoring and Compliance Systems**

Implementing rigorous monitoring mechanisms to ensure compliance with anti-trafficking laws and workplace regulations helps prevent exploitative labour practices, a common form of trafficking. These systems also help in tracking progress and understanding trends in trafficking.

### **Innovative Use of Technology**

Technology is increasingly used to fight trafficking, from blockchain for tracing and securing supply chains against forced labour to artificial intelligence in monitoring online platforms for signs of trafficking activities.

### **Empowerment Initiatives**

Empowering vulnerable populations through education, vocational training, and accessible employment opportunities significantly reduces the risk of trafficking by improving economic independence and resilience.

# HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN THE CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN

The Central Mediterranean route is a critical and perilous pathway for migrants aiming to reach Europe, particularly from North Africa. This route has been highlighted as the most dangerous migration path in the world, marked by an exceptionally high risk of human trafficking and other exploitative practices.

## Prevalence and Risks

Reports indicate that a significant percentage of migrants travelling through this route experience direct instances of exploitation that may amount to human trafficking. Predatory behaviours by smugglers and traffickers are rampant, with many migrants subjected to abuse, forced labour, and sexual exploitation. The environment facilitates such exploitation due to lawlessness, conflict, and the lack of effective governance in key transit zones such as Libya.

## Libya as a Hub

Libya, a primary transit point for this route, is particularly notorious for its lack of safety and security for migrants. The country's ongoing conflict and instability create an environment where human traffickers operate with high impunity. Migrants often find themselves trapped in cycles of exploitation, where they are forced to work without pay, subjected to brutal conditions, and unable to escape.

## Vulnerable Groups

Certain demographics, such as unaccompanied minors and women, are especially vulnerable to trafficking. The lack of protective measures and legal assistance further exacerbates their plight, making them easy targets for traffickers. These individuals often lack the information and resources needed to navigate their journeys safely.

### Statistical Insights

Studies and surveys conducted by organisations like the International Organization for Migration (IOM) provide critical data indicating that a large proportion of migrants along this route face exploitative conditions. For instance, surveys have shown high rates of positive responses to indicators of trafficking among migrants interviewed in Italy, who travelled through the Central Mediterranean.

### Policy and Action

In response to the severe risks along the Central Mediterranean route, several measures have been recommended and are being implemented:

- Enhanced monitoring and protection protocols at points of transit and arrival, particularly in Italy, to identify victims of trafficking and provide immediate assistance.
- Strengthening legal frameworks and enforcement mechanisms to combat trafficking and punish traffickers.
- Increasing cooperation between origin, transit, and destination countries to manage migration more effectively and protect vulnerable populations.
- Implementing comprehensive awareness and prevention programs aimed at educating migrants about the risks of trafficking and exploitation.

# POINTS TO CONSIDER

- Evaluate the current international and domestic norms in place and check whether there are any loopholes.
- What types of Human Rights violations take place during human trafficking and smuggling?
- What is the core difference between human trafficking and smuggling?
- Which international and regional bodies can be utilised or are working in this field?
- How are the routes utilised to fulfil this?

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