**Measures to protect displaced persons, refugees, asylum seekers and migrants who can be exposed to various forms of human trafficking, including sexual and labor exploitation.**

Resolutions presented by the Delegations of Panama, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, The Bahamas, United States of America, and Venezuela.

Hemispheric Security Committee

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

DEEPLY CONCERNED by the treatment of displaced persons, refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants in the Americas region;

BEARING IN MIND that human trafficking is a problem found all around the globe and it has been revelant for centruries and it has been flourishing through the pandemic;

RECOGNIZING the need of proper policies and procedures to promote safety amongst civilians;

ACKNOWLEDGING the situation of refugees on the Americas and deeply concerned about the lack of information on human trafficking;

ENSURING refugees and asylum seekers their basic human rights are met, such as housing, food, and employment opportunities;

GUIDED BY the ONU 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals target 16.2 that says the following: “End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children”;

RESOLVES:

1. To create multiple awareness campaigns as soon as possible, with the objective of informing people from urban but mostly rural regions of all Central America and Colombia, about the risks that illegal migration involves, especially for women and children who tend to be usual targets for human traffic. The following details are ought to be considered:
	1. The campaigns should be supervised and regulated mainly by the IOM (International Organization for Migration), which has a head office on Panamanian territory.
	2. The campaigns should be held and administered with the help of other minor anti-trafficking organizations as CONARE (National Commission for the Protection of Refugees), CEP (Panamanian Episcopal Conference), HIAS Panama, the Panamanian Red Cross, etc.
	3. Volunteerism for these campaigns should be promoted by schools and universities , in order to have enough staff to reach larger audiences and inform them about human trafficking threatens.
	4. Private enterprises should contribute to these campaigns financially through initiatives of Social Responsibility of Business (SRB).

2. To include local, non-governmental organzations on the integration procedure of the victims of human trafficking. Victims of human trafficking can be exposed to new dangers once they are integrating to society. The criminalization of their acts while they were victims and the stigmatization of the victims can often fall on revictimization. This revictimization can affect the process of the integration and the rehabilitation of the victim. In order to facilitate said integration, the member states could consider the sources that the victims need in order to guarantee their safety:

1. The sources would be distributed by the DDOT (“Departamento contra la Delincuencia Organizada Transnacional”), and should be available to all member states. The DDOT should be in charge of the safety of all victims of human trafficking and measures the OAS takes in order to prevent and work with organized crime.
2. The sources would be managed by local non-governmental organizations especialized in the prevention and/or elimination of human trafficking. An example of said organization is Polaris Project in the United States. These non-governmental organizations should work together and keep an open channel of communication. This channel of communication should be provided by the DDOT individually to the organizations.
3. The organizations would be open to any victim that wishes to participate in the integration procedure, and it would be a completely free procedure. Because of this, the organizations are advised to be composed of volunteers.
4. Said organizations would play an essential part to the integration of victims to society. The organization would be in charge of the orientation and education for the victims of modern society, and they would be in charge of giving the victims tools to become a functioning member of society.
5. With the tools victims will gain from organizations, they will be able to overcome the challenges they faced living in and fleeing from Venezuela because of the help victims received from these philanthropic organizations.

3. Help naturalize victims of human trafficking though empolyment plans

1. These employment schemes will primarily support the tourism industry, as it is a large economic driver in the Americas region.

4. Establish a robust asylum system that documents the movement of migrants and refugees between the Americas region