

## POSITION PAPER

- Arial 11
- 4 Sections:
  - General introduction to the topic
  - Topic background information in depth
  - Previous efforts
    - Past international efforts to solve the issue
    - Your country's position on the issue
    - Your country's past efforts to solve the issue
  - Suggestions to solve the issue and its evaluation (personal opinion - still has to follow your country's policies)
- Bibliography: MLA format (use sites such as noodletools, bibme...)
- Should be about one and a half to two pages
- Share with ALL Club Leaders

### **COMMITTEE:**

**TOPIC:** Addressing the drug and human trafficking in sub-Saharan Africa

**DELEGATION:** Arab Republic of Egypt

### *(General Introduction)*

The Arab Republic of Egypt has been long working for the improvement of human rights, constantly working for the eradication of any form of trafficking. being a part of and elimination of trafficking in any form, by every possible mean. The Arab Republic of Egypt believes that drug and human trafficking in sub-Saharan Africa is a significant and necessary topic to be resolved. The Arab Republic of Egypt has been an active part of the international community to eradicate human and drug trafficking.

### *(Background Information)*

Drug and human trafficking are problematic not just because it is illegal against the law, but it may harm the entire society and economy as a consequence. Trafficking of humans and drugs is happening all around the world. No one specific country can be stated as free from these issues. However, considering the fact that many less-economically developed countries(LEDGs) show a higher percentage of trafficking of both drug and human (Average GDP of countries that were classified as Tier 3 was only about 15% of that of Tier 1 countries, according to PBS), it can be reasonably inferred that illegal trafficking of human and drug characterize these countries, especially relating to criminal groups. In fact, in many cases of trafficking, both human and drug, large scale organizations or criminal groups are involved in the process, which often includes political corruption, election fraud, and hurting the economy, thus re-emphasizing the significance of the issue. Ultimately, the one who gets the most damage from human and drug trafficking are the poorest and vulnerable people in society.

Drug trafficking is primarily done for the economic benefit of the seller. Because many drug addicts feel the hardship to stop it, they are forced to purchase successively, no matter their economic condition. For this reason, the price of drugs is very high, often quite impossible for poor people, who start drugs to escape from harsh reality, to afford it, and thus selling drugs bring large economic benefit to the seller but a vicious chain impossible to escape for the user. According to the International Drug Policy Consortium (IDPC), the major production of the drug in sub-Saharan Africa is cannabis, produced throughout the area, and khat cultivated intensively in Ethiopia and Kenya. These drugs are sold mostly to Europe by private smugglers. Egypt is not a big part of the illegal drug trade, however, it is estimated that there are certain inputs and outputs of drugs, which exists, but impossible to discover. Egypt hopes to fight the problem effectively with the international community.

The problem of human trafficking is even more problematic in sub-Saharan Africa. Human trafficking is a significant problem mainly due to its violation of human rights. It goes against the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the UN in 1948, Article 1, 2,3,4,5, and 6. In fact, Egypt has been a global controversy regarding human rights. For example, Egypt has been spotlighted for its trafficker favoring court decisions in 2017. According to African Sisters Education Collaborative (ASEC), a non-governmental organization fighting for women's rights and human trafficking in Africa, Sub-saharan Africa region is responsible for 13.5% of entire human trafficking in the world, and this reaches approximately 6.25 million individuals who are estimated to be enslaved. It also stated that the most common form of trafficking is forced labor and forced marriage, caused primarily because of the bad economy, violence, and political unrest. Although it explained that the most problematic country was Sudan, Egypt was also once entitled to Tier 2 country in the annual monitor by the U.S Department of State's Office, reminding the necessity to step for the eradication of human and drug trafficking. Egypt, aware of the necessity to resolve the issue, would like to work with the committee for an effective solution.

#### *(Previous efforts)*

The United Nations and the international community have been actively working to resolve the question of human and drug trafficking. Resolution 11/3 of Human Rights Committee, 76/167 of General Assembly and Resolution 2231(2016) of the Security Council represents recent United Nations' efforts to deal with human trafficking. Also, the United Nations adopted Resolution 61 series and A/RES50/148 of CND(Commission of Narcotic Drugs) represents the UN's efforts for drug trafficking. In addition, conventions such as United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime as well as Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children showed international bond of sympathy to resolve the issue. On top of that, organizations and funds such as UNODC(United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) and United Nations Trust Fund for Victims of Human Trafficking are making its efforts to prevent the trafficking and help its victims. NGO(Non-Governmental Organizations) such as African Sisters Education

Collaborative(ASEC), Catapult, and other international organizations are also cooperating to eliminate trafficking in any forms.

Egypt has also signed the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children in an attempt for a world with no trafficking. Also, Egypt is directing the anti-trafficking movement on a national scale, putting efforts and funds to create an institutional framework for better public order and security. For example, NCCM(National Council for Childhood and Motherhood) began to provide protection for trafficked victims with its provided national fund. Nationally, human trafficking has been a constant issue and relating laws for being enacted. Despite these efforts, however, Egypt is still struggling to decrease the number of estimated trafficked victims or drugs by significant rate, both domestically, and in sub-saharan Africa.

### *(Possible solutions)*

Many solutions are already existing to eliminate the supply of human trafficking and drug trafficking. However, not many have attempted to deal with the demands. One solid possible solution for human trafficking may be enabling nations' foreign labor incomes. As most trafficked people are forced to work in harsh jobs for low compensation, if the country can fill these jobs, such as street cleaner; farmer, fisherman or construction laborer, there will be no need for trafficked personnel, which reduces demand for trafficking. A good human resource here may be immigrants from LEDCs who come to earn money and get citizenship while living in MEDCs. This solution is strong in that it attempts to eliminate not only the supply but also the demand of human trafficking, but however, it will not be effective for those who are not put into laboring jobs, such as begging, or sexual abuse. In a similar manner, actively restricting drug use, by campaigns and stricter legal regulation in Europe and America will help reduce drug trafficking in sub-Saharan Africa. Obviously, no demand for drugs means there is nowhere for traffickers to sell. This also deals with a new point of view of eliminating demands, however, it is a very challenging task to completely extinguish drug usage everywhere in the world.

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