

# CSW POSITION PAPERS

PROTECTING WOMEN IN MIGRATION FROM HUMAN TRAFFICKING ,  
SEXUAL SLAVERY,AND SEXUAL EXPLOITATION.

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COUNTRY-NEW ZEALAND

AGENDA-PROTECTION WOMEN IN MIGRATION FROM HUMAN TRAFFICKING ,  
SEXUAL SLAVERY,AND SEXUAL EXPLOITATION.



## \*INTRODUCTION-

This report is submitted pursuant to united nations commissions on the status of women. on global effort for protection of women in migration from human trafficking sexual slavery and sexual exploitation.

## \*IMPORTANT TERMS-

1-MIGRATION-is the movement of people from one place to another with the intent to settle.

2-TRAFFICKING-By means of the threat or use of force or other

forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person For the purpose of exploitation.

3-SLAVERY-condition in which one human being was owned by another.

### \*HIGH TIME TO REACT-

The act of trafficking and the attendant human rights violations can have very serious consequences for the victim. Women who have been trafficked may suffer from serious health problems, including physical health, reproductive health and mental health problems. Service providers who work with victims should be aware of the severe and interrelated health consequences that result from trafficking. More general information about the healthcare needs of women victims of violence can be found in the Violence and Health section.

Trafficking victims often suffer from serious physical abuse and physical exhaustion, as well as starvation. Typical injuries can include broken bones, concussion, bruising or burns, as well as other injuries consistent with assault. Some of these serious injuries can cause lasting health problems and may require long-term treatment. Because women who have been trafficked have been subjected to multiple abuses over an extensive period of time, they may suffer these health consequences in a manner consistent with victims of prolonged torture.

### \*STEPS TAKEN BY NEW ZEALAND-

New Zealand is deeply concerned about the victims of trafficking in human beings (THB), considering this as one of the most serious crimes against humanity. Despite being a minor destination country,

New Zealand remains disturbed by the dimension of people trafficking in the neighboring Asia-Pacific region. Since 2002, New Zealand embodies a leading role in the regional cooperation on combating THB due to its participation in the Bali Process, in which it coordinates the activities on policy and legal frameworks cooperation and is a member of the Steering Group. New Zealand has the oldest anti-THB legislation in the region, including the prohibition of all acts of THB in accordance with international standards implemented in the Crimes Act of 1961 and its amendment of 1995. In 2009, a National Plan of Action (NPA) to prevent THB was developed. Internationally, THB is defined by A/RES/55/25 (2000) as the act of recruiting, transferring, and harboring human beings through the use of force to exploit them. The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) was created through the work of A/RES/53/111 (1998), A/RES/54/126 (1999), A/RES/54/129 (1999) and A/RES/55/25 (2000). New Zealand ratified the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, one of the three protocols annexed to the UNTOC. Within the United Nations (UN) network the UN Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN-GIFT) coordinates the efforts of all stakeholders, including civil society. The Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons by the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) provides comprehensive guidelines for action programs. The mandate of the UN Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons, especially in Women and Children, was renewed by HRC/RES/17/1 (2011).

### \*CONCLUSION-

Trafficking in human beings is a global phenomenon, which has gained momentum in recent years. The reasons for the increase in this phenomenon is multiple and complex. Trafficking in general seems to have taken advantage of the globalization of the world economy that led to increased movement of people, money, goods

and services to extend to its own international reach. It feeds on poverty, despair, war, crisis, ignorance and women's unequal status in most societies.