

Human Trafficking, Drug Trafficking, and Arms Trafficking

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime defines human trafficking as:

Article 3, paragraph (a) of the [Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons](#) defines Trafficking in Persons as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, 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. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.

For more information on what the UN is doing to prevent human trafficking and aid its victims, visit:

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/what-is-human-trafficking.html>

The FBI describes human trafficking as:

It's sad but true: here in this country, people are being bought, sold, and smuggled like modern-day slaves.

They are trapped in lives of misery—often beaten, starved, and forced to work as prostitutes or to take grueling jobs as migrant, domestic, restaurant, or factory workers with little or no pay. We're working hard to stop human trafficking—not only because of the personal and psychological toll it takes on society, but also because it facilitates the illegal movement of immigrants across borders and provides a ready source of income for organized crime groups and even terrorists.

For more information on what the FBI is doing within the US to prevent human trafficking and aid its victims, visit:

http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/investigate/civilrights/human_trafficking

In National Geographic's article on sex trafficking, it points out that:

“There are more slaves today than were seized from Africa in four centuries of the trans-Atlantic slave trade. The modern commerce in humans rivals illegal drug trafficking in its global reach—and in the destruction of lives.”

To read more from National Geographic, visit:

<http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com/ngm/0309/feature1/>

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime defines drug trafficking as:

“Drug trafficking is a global illicit trade involving the cultivation, manufacture, distribution and sale of substances which are subject to drug prohibition laws. UNODC is continuously monitoring and researching global illicit drug markets in order to gain a more comprehensive understanding of their dynamics. Drug trafficking is a key part of this research. Further information can be found in the yearly [World Drug Report](#).”

A greater depth of information can be found on the UN’s website at:

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/drug-trafficking/>

The U.S. Department of State produces a detailed report on “Trafficking in Persons” annually. The following is a link to the 2014 report and a statement from the U.S. Secretary of State, John Kerry:

"We each have a responsibility to make this horrific and all-too-common crime a lot less common. And our work with victims is the key that will open the door to real change—not just on behalf of the more than 44,000 survivors who have been identified in the past year, but also for the more than 20 million victims of trafficking who have not.

As Secretary of State, I’ve seen with my own two eyes countless individual acts of courage and commitment. I’ve seen how victims of this crime can become survivors and how survivors can become voices of conscience and conviction in the cause.

This year’s Trafficking in Persons Report offers a roadmap for the road ahead as we confront the scourge of trafficking."

http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/2014/?utm_source=NEW+RESOURCE%3A+Trafficking+in+Persons+Report+2014&utm_campaign=2014.07.16+NEW+RESOURCE%3A+Trafficking+in+Persons+Report+2014+&utm_medium=email

The Drug Policy Alliance is an organization devoted to ending the drug wars in Latin America. It explains:

“Latin America is a crucial geographic zone for drug production and trafficking. The Andean countries of Colombia, Peru and Bolivia are the world’s main cocaine producers, while Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean have become the principal corridors for transporting drugs into the United States and Europe.

As a result, the countries of the region have suffered various consequences of drug trafficking and US-led eradication and interdiction efforts. In production countries, these include environmental and community damage from forced eradication of coca crops such as aerial spraying and the funding of guerrilla insurgent groups through illicit crop cultivation and sale, most notably, FARC in Colombia and the Shining Path in Peru. Throughout the entire region, in both drug production and trafficking areas, there has been an upsurge of violence, corruption, impunity, erosion of rule of law, and human rights violations caused by the emergence of powerful organized crime groups and drug cartels. Central America is now home to some of the

world's most dangerous cities, with the highest global homicide rate found in Honduras, at 82.1 murders per 100,000 inhabitants. The region has become unsafe for human rights defenders and journalists that expose the violence; for politicians and security officials that refuse to be corrupted by drug trafficking groups; and, most of all, for its citizens that get caught in crossfire between rivaling gangs.

Increasingly, Latin American policymakers are speaking out against prohibition and are highlighting its devastating effects on the hemisphere. [Uruguay became the first country to legalize marijuana](#) in 2013. DPA is working to keep Latin American leaders, officials and civil society informed on drug policy issues, with the aim of ensuring that the dialogue on alternatives to the war on drugs continues.”

For more information regarding Latin American drug trafficking, visit:

<http://www.drugpolicy.org/drug-trafficking-latin-america>

The Small Arms Survey discusses arms trafficking. It writes:

“The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons occurs in all parts of the globe but is concentrated in areas afflicted by armed conflict, violence, and organized crime, where the demand for illicit weapons is often highest. Arms trafficking fuels civil wars and regional conflicts; stocks the arsenals of terrorists, drug cartels, and other armed groups; and contributes to violent crime and the proliferation of sensitive technology.

[...]

The prices of illicit firearms and their relation to security dynamics have attracted interest among journalists and researchers for some time. In the [Small Arms Survey 2013](#) finds a clear link between illicit market prices in Lebanon and reported fatalities during the first 19 months of the conflict in Syria. The particularly strong correlation between ammunition prices in Lebanon and fatalities in Syria underlines the value of monitoring ammunition prices. Yet available reporting from conflict zones has tended to neglect this important piece of the puzzle, focusing on prices for the most common weapons instead.

The [Small Arms Survey 2014](#) reveals that newly produced ammunition is circulating in conflict-affected countries in Africa and the Middle East. Tracing investigations presented in this edition conclude that Sudan government stockpiles are the primary source of weapons for non-state armed groups of all allegiances in Sudan and South Sudan—both through deliberate arming and battlefield capture. Such arms monitoring is, however, increasingly hampered by the production of unmarked ammunition and the deliberate removal of weapons' markings.”

For more information from the Small Arms Survey, visit:

<http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/weapons-and-markets/transfers/illicit-trafficking.html>

We strongly encourage you to visit the Global Issues Website at:

<http://www.globalissues.org/issue>.

The following are various issues that may come up in the Security Council:

[Aid](#) (6)

[Arms Control](#) (7)

[Arms Trade—a major cause of suffering](#) (10)

[Biodiversity](#) (9)

[Causes of Poverty](#) (14)

[Climate Change and Global Warming](#) (30)

[Conflicts in Africa](#) (13)

[Consumption and Consumerism](#) (14)

[Corporations](#) (13)

[Environmental Issues](#) (48)

[Fair Trade](#) (5)

[Food and Agriculture Issues](#) (26)

[Food Dumping \[Aid\] Maintains Poverty](#) (3)

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[Free Trade and Globalization](#) (14)

[G8: Too Much Power?](#) (4)

[Genetically Engineered Food](#) (10)

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[Health Issues](#) (14)

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[Human Rights Issues](#) (11)

[International Criminal Court](#) (6)

[Iraq Crisis](#) (3)

[Links and resources for more information](#) (20)

[Mainstream Media](#) (9)

[Middle East](#) (19)

[Natural Disasters](#) (6)

[Nuclear Weapons](#) (5)

[Palestine and Israel](#) (6)

[Sustainable Development](#) (13)

[Third World Debt Undermines Development](#) (11)

[Trade, Economy, & Related Issues](#) (67)

[War on Terror](#) (13)

[World Hunger and Poverty](#) (4)