



SC (19) SI 2 E
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SUPPLEMENTARY ITEM

DRAFT RESOLUTION

ON

**“EDUCATING SCHOOLCHILDREN TO AVOID
HUMAN TRAFFICKING”**

**PRINCIPAL SPONSOR
Mr. Christopher Smith
United States of America**

LUXEMBOURG, 4 – 8 JULY 2019

DRAFT RESOLUTION

Educating Schoolchildren to Avoid Human Trafficking

Principal Sponsor: Mr. Christopher Smith (United States of America)

1. Recalling the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly resolutions on human trafficking adopted by the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly in St. Petersburg (1999), Brussels (2006), Oslo (2010), Belgrade (2011), Monaco (2012), Istanbul (2013), Baku (2014), Helsinki (2015), Tbilisi (2016), Minsk (2017), and Berlin (2018) and all OSCE commitments related to combating human trafficking, as well as efforts by participating States to implement the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (2003 and 2005), and the Addendum to the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (2013),
2. Recalling the OSCE Sofia Ministerial Council Decision on The Special Needs for Child Victims of Trafficking for Protection and Assistance (2004), the OSCE Brussels Ministerial Council Decision on Combating Sexual Exploitation of Children (2006), the OSCE Madrid Ministerial Decision on Combating Sexual Exploitation of Children on the Internet (2007), the OSCE Vienna Ministerial Decisions on Strengthening Efforts to Prevent Trafficking in Human Beings and on Strengthening Efforts to Combat All Forms of Child Trafficking, including for Sexual Exploitation, as well as Other Forms of Sexual Exploitation of Children (2017); and the OSCE Milan Ministerial Decision on Strengthening Efforts to Prevent and Combat Child Trafficking, Including of Unaccompanied Minors (2018),
3. Recalling the 2000 Palermo Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime, annexed to the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime,
4. Alarmed that, according to the latest worldwide research by the International Labor Organization, at any given time 16 million people are exploited in labor trafficking, 4.8 million people are exploited in sex trafficking, and 4 million are exploited in state-imposed trafficking, such as prison labor, forced military service, and forced communal service,
5. Concerned that children account for one in four trafficking victims according to research by the International Labor Organization,
6. Aware that children of all socio-economic statuses can be easy prey for traffickers due to lack of awareness and understanding about the threat of trafficking, and that this vulnerability can be compounded by additional factors, such as previous history of abuse and neglect, institutionalization, running away from home, being an unaccompanied or separated minor, disability, belonging to a national minority, lacking citizenship or birth registration, being an asylum seeker, refugee or IDP, or poverty,
7. Concerned that traffickers are misusing internet communication technologies (ICTs) to systematically lure children into trafficking and other forms of sexual exploitation by,

according to a study of 6,000 reports to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) CyberTipLine, engaging the child in sexual conversation/role-play as a grooming method, rather than a goal (34 percent); asking the child for sexually explicit images of themselves (33 percent); developing a positive rapport with the child, often through compliments and praise; discussing “shared” interests or “liking”/commenting on children’s online posts, etc. (29 percent); sending unprompted sexually explicit images of themselves (23 percent); pretending to be younger (20 percent); offering sexually explicit images of themselves to the child (10 percent); asking children to reciprocally/mutually exchange images (9 percent); offering incentives in exchange for explicit content (8 percent),

8. Concerned that in NCMEC’s research, children are inadvertently making themselves vulnerable by engaging in high-risk behaviors online, such as lying about being older in order to access certain platforms which would allow communication with older individuals; initiating online communication and/or offering an exchange with offenders, such as requesting financial compensation, alcohol/drugs, gifts, etc. for sexually explicit content of oneself; and sending explicit photos or videos (known as “sexts”) of oneself to another user,
9. Alarmed that the average age of online enticement was 15 years old in the NCMEC study, and that nearly all of the children reported not knowing the offender, except through online communication,
10. Aware that the Human Trafficking Institute reported that in 28 percent of federal trafficking prosecutions in the United States in 2018, the victim met the trafficker through social media,
11. Alarmed that most children are unprepared for the trafficker’s use of blackmail, abuse, force, psychological coercion or false promises of work, education, and romance to enslave the children,
12. Aware that children may not ask for help due to lack of understanding of what has happened to them, fear of their traffickers, fear of punishment, lack of information about their options, or mistrust of authorities,
13. Concerned about reports of children who go to school by day and suffer trafficking at night,
14. Encouraged that non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as the Frederick Douglass Family Initiatives Protect project, A21, Just Ask, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, and others have developed age-appropriate school courses to educate students on how to avoid trafficking traps, and to educate teachers on how to identify and help students who may be trapped in labor of sex trafficking and other forms of sexual exploitation,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

15. Calls on OSCE participating States to begin preventively educating students to avoid trafficking traps at an early age before traffickers can begin grooming the children;
16. Calls on OSCE participating States to assess the percentage of trafficking victims that are children, children's average age of entry into trafficking, types of trafficking in which children are involved, and whether child victims are concentrated in certain cities or schools within the respective States;
17. Requests OSCE participating States to identify courses where trafficking prevention could be easily integrated, such as classes on health, government, history, criminal justice, or sex education;
18. Calls on OSCE participating States to consider various modes of educating teachers and guidance counselors, such as online courses, continuing teacher education requirements, or in-person workshops;
19. Requests OSCE participating States to collaborate with school districts, law enforcement, child and family welfare agencies, shelters for runaway and homeless youth, anti-trafficking NGOs, and faith communities in prevention education and development of a unified, written response protocol for responding to identified victims;
20. Encourages OSCE participating States to pay particular attention to preventing traffickers' abuse of ICTs by offering comprehensive and ongoing education of children to avoid high-risk behaviors online, such as lying about being older in order to access certain platforms which would allow communication with older individuals; initiating online communication and/or offering an exchange (financial compensation, alcohol/drugs, gifts, etc.) with offenders for sexually explicit content of oneself, and sending explicit photos or videos of oneself to another user.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT to the DRAFT RESOLUTION

on

“EDUCATING SCHOOLCHILDREN TO AVOID HUMAN TRAFFICKING”

[Set out text of Amendment here:]

Principal Sponsor:

Mr/Mrs	Family Name in Capital Letters	Country	Signature

Co-sponsored by:

Mr/Mrs	Family Name in Capital Letters	Country	Signature