



Committee: The United Nations Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (SOCHUM)

Topic: World Wide Prevention of Human Trafficking

Country: Sudan

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Sudan is a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children who are subjected to forced labor and sex trafficking; Sudanese women and girls, particularly those from rural areas or who are internally displaced, or refugees are vulnerable to domestic servitude in country, as well as domestic servitude and sex trafficking abroad; migrants from East and West Africa, South Sudan, Syria, and Nigeria smuggled into or through Sudan are vulnerable to exploitation; Ethiopian, Eritrean, and Filipina women are subjected to domestic servitude in Sudanese homes, and East African and possibly Thai women are forced into prostitution in Sudan; Sudanese children continue to be recruited and used as combatants by government forces and armed groups.

Human trafficking is the process of trapping people through the use of violence, deception or coercion and exploiting them for financial or personal gain. It is a form of modern slavery. Sudan is making significant efforts to do so; the government increased its efforts to publically address and prevent trafficking, established a national anti-trafficking council, and began drafting a national action plan against trafficking; the government acknowledges cross-border trafficking but still denies the existence of forced labor, sex trafficking, and the recruitment of child soldiers domestically; law enforcement and judicial officials struggled to apply the national anti-trafficking law, often relying on other statutes with lesser penalties; authorities did not use systematic procedure to identify victims or refer them to care and relied on international organizations and domestic groups to provide protective services; some foreign victims were penalized for unlawful acts committed as a direct result of being trafficked, such as immigration or prostitution violations (2015)

Sudan is the primary transit destination for irregular migrants and refugees from the Horn of Africa seeking to reach Europe. Thousands of Eritreans, Ethiopians and Somalis stay in the country temporarily, hoping to continue their journey from there.

Eritreans mainly enter Sudan through Kassala State, so traffickers usually wait for them to cross the border to Sudan and then abduct them and use them to make money, either by demanding a ransom from their families or by selling them to other traffickers. The number of migrants and refugees in Sudan has been growing since the conflict in Ethiopia's Tigray region erupted at the start of november 2020. According TO Unicef, more than 60,000 Ethiopians, half of them children, crossed the border. Therefore, many people are at risk due to terrible problems such as human trafficking. Sudan, which is among the least developed countries (DLCs) according to UNCTAD, nevertheless established specialized courts. Sudan has taken steps to counter human trafficking. In 2014, The Parliament passed the Combating of Human Trafficking Act, The country's first law specifically addressing human

trafficking. In 2017, the National Committee to Combat Trafficking launched its first action plan.

Sudan continues to be badly affected by human trafficking and similar issues, even if it conducts studies and adopts policies. Every country that can do and support what is necessary to stop human trafficking, which is a global problem, will make a great contribution to preventing the problem.

Unfortunately, even the United Nations has not been able to alleviate the injustice peoples worldwide experience daily.

As Sudan, we hope that this important problem will end as soon as possible.

I am hereby respectfully.