

Forum:*Human Rights Commission*

Issue: *Addressing the issue of the human trafficking in Venezuela as a result of the The Venezuelan Crisis*
Student Officer: *Nada Karadsheh*

Position: *President*

1. **Introduction**

The Venezuelan Crisis began in 2010 under the presidency of Hugo Chavez and has continued into the second six-year-term of current president Nicolas Maduro. The Venezuelan crisis has its roots in the country’s rich oil reserves, which under encouragement from Chavez (1999-2013), composed the majority of Venezuela’s earnings from exported goods. Human trafficking is an issue that is not talked about enough, this horrifying issue has help captive the freedom, the childhood and the rights of many females and males all around the world, especially in Venezuela due to the Venezuelan Crisis. Due to extreme poverty caused by the Crisis, many Venezuelans are left vulnerable to human trafficking. Those abducted are usually women and children. More than 30 per cent of the population is out of work and, for those in work, the monthly minimum wage has been so eroded by inflation that it is only enough to buy single cup of coffee.

Traffickers target some of the poorest states in Venezuela where they tempt women with promises of well-paying work, only to sell them into the sex trade in Colombian cities or to an ever increasing number of countries, including Ecuador and Peru. Around 4500 female sex workers are currently being exploited in Colombia, and without appropriate work authorization or documentation, these women face real risks of mistreatment by their clients, the withholding of their income, and overall exposure to physical violence, including infringements of their right to appropriate healthcare. In addition, many local women are forced into hard labor from a young age, and then forced into sex trade. The Venezuelan government has done very little to eliminate this serious issue. The U.S. Department of Labor noted in 2017 that the Venezuelan government did not report any data whatsoever on human trafficking, and did little in the past year to combat the issue besides the arrest of seven individuals involved in human smuggling.

1. **Definition of Key Terms**

Human trafficking

*Denotation*: The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of persons by improper means (such as force, abduction, fraud, or coercion) for an improper purpose including forced labor or sexual exploitation.

*Connotation:* Human trafficking is an illegal act that is happen at a dangerously high rate in Venezuela. Traffickers in this country are using force, fraud, or coercion to lure their victims and force them into labor or commercial sexual exploitation. They look for people who are susceptible for a variety of reasons, such as economic hardship, lack of a social safety net, or political instability that has increased amongst the Venezuelan population as a result of the Venezuelan crisis, exposing more people to the risk of human trafficking.

 Venezuelan crisis

*Denotation:* this crisis is referred to as a socioeconomic and political crisis that began in Venezuela when president Hugo Chávez was brought into power and continued into the presidency of Nicolás Maduro. The Venezuelan crisis has lead to many consequences such as hyperinflation, climbing hunger, disease, crime and death rates, and massive emigration from the country.

*Connotation:* Due to extreme poverty caused by the Crisis, many Venezuelans are at high risk of to human trafficking, a widespread issue that is taking over many regions of Central America. Those abducted are usually women and children, though men are taken as well. In often cases, the victims have moved from a rural area to an urban location, lured by the promise of higher earnings.

 Exploitation

*Denotation*: The action or fact of treating someone unfairly in order to benefit from their work and give them little or nothing in return.

*Connotation:* Venezuela is a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation and forced labor. Venezuela's political, economic, and social concerns contribute to human trafficking in the country. Venezuelan women and girls are trafficked within the country for sexual exploitation, lured from poor regions in the nation's interior to urban and tourist areas.

Sanctions

*Denotation:* an official order, such as the stopping of trade, that is taken against a country in order to make it obey international law.

*Connotation:*For more than a decade, the United States has employed sanctions as a policy tool in response to activities of the Venezuelan government and Venezuelan individuals. These have included sanctions related to terrorism, drug trafficking, trafficking in persons, antidemocratic actions, human rights violations, and corruption.

 Malnutrition

*Denotation:* Malnutrition refers to deficiencies, excesses or imbalances in a person’s intake of energy and/or nutrients. Under nutrition includes stunting (low height for age), wasting (low weight for height), underweight (low weight for age) and micronutrient deficiencies or insufficiencies (a lack of important vitamins and minerals).

*Connotation*: victims of human trafficking have suffered severe malnutrition due to the horrible living conditions they are exposed to by their traffickers. They are not fed properly and do not receive the proper food and therefore suffer from many related diseases and deteriorating health.

1. **General Overview – Background information**

***The Venezuelan crisis and how it happened***

Venezuela boasts the largest oil reserves of any country in the world. Yet today it is facing the worst economic crisis in its history. The radical socialist regime set up by Hugo Chávez worked fine for a few years — until it ruined the country. First elected in 1998, Chávez redistributed the country's land and massive oil wealth to benefit the poor, paying for his programs by nationalizing the oil ­industry — which now accounts for 98 percent of export ­earnings — and the banks. His price however, controls choked the country's businesses, and by the time Chávez died in 2013, inflation had soared to nearly 50 percent.

Then global oil prices fell dramatically, leaving his successor, Maduro, with a recession that became a crisis. The crisis intensified under the Maduro government, growing more severe as a result of low oil prices in early 2015, and a drop in Venezuela's oil production from lack of maintenance and investment. The government failed to cut spending in the face of falling oil revenues, and has dealt with the crisis by denying it existsand violently repressed opposition

Venezuela depends almost entirely on oil exports for hard currency, so the new U.S. sanctions against Venezuela's state-run oil company mean that the country will be able to purchase even less imports, including food.

***How did this crisis increase the risk of human trafficking?***

A majority of Venezuelans don’t have enough food. The country only produces 30 percent of the food it needs to feed its population. Prices on imported food are so high that it would cost the average family 12 basic salaries to afford a month’s grocery bill. CARITAS reports child malnutrition in many parts of Venezuela has reached crisis proportions, while the health system is close to collapse. Once vanquished chronic diseases such as cholera and malaria are on the rise for lack of available vaccines and medicines. Hundreds of thousands of Venezuelans are migrating to Colombia, Brazil, Trinidad and Tobago, Chile, and Peru out of desperation.

Human trafficking is rising as more and more migrant women flee the political and economic crises in Venezuela, becoming vulnerable to sexual slavery. With a severely depleted job market, migrants are often lured by false promises of paid work and security and taken to countries like Colombia, where their smugglers may physically restrain them. In these largely invisible situations, migrants are forced to work long hours with little to no pay, are indebted to their smugglers who helped them escape Venezuela, and are exposed to physical and psychological violence. Additionally, the smugglers deter these women from escaping by threatening to kill their families.

As the economic situation deteriorated, the mass migration of Venezuelans to neighboring countries increased. During the reporting period, alleged victims of trafficking from Venezuela were identified in Aruba, Colombia, Costa Rica, Curacao, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Greece, Guyana, Mexico, Panama, Peru, and Spain.

***What effect does human trafficking have on individuals?***

Various human rights violations occur at different stages of the trafficking cycle, including unassailable rights such as: the right to life, liberty, and security; the right to freedom of movement; and the right not to be subjected to torture and/or cruel, inhuman, degrading treatment or punishment.

Human trafficking is a modern form of slavery through abducting and illegally recruiting victims for many types of exploitations. What many people fail to realize is the detrimental effects it has on the victims mental and physical health as a result of the violation of many human rights that are necessary to facilitate a safe and secure living.

Victims of human trafficking experience mental disorders and psychological illnesses such as, anxiety, depression, panic disorder, substance abuse, suicidal tendencies, Stockholm Syndrome, and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). Stockholm Syndrome is a very common illness sex trafficking victims endure. Stockholm Syndrome, also known as traumatic bonding is where victims find it challenging to leave their abusers. They are petrified to leave their abusers in fear of being physically harmed or killed. Victims of sex trafficking often experience extreme emotional trauma due to separation from their families, friends, and local communities. In terms of emotional health, victims often report feeling hopelessness, guilt, reoccurring nightmares, lack of confidence, denial, distrust, and low self-esteem. Due to these these mental health issues, victims use drugs to cope. This leads to substance abuse that can impact their physical health.

Victims physical health deems to be just as severe as their mental health. While undergoing barbaric living conditions, no shelter or food victims may experience an improper diet or starvation. Medically, this is known as malnutrition. Food deprivation is often times used as a tactic to manipulate and scare victims. Another technique used to control victims is the use of physical force and torture. Injuries such as broken bones, burns, scars, broken teeth are very common. Moreover, these injuries usually go untreated leading to long-term consequences regarding health. Consistent beatings can also result in concussions and traumatic brain injuries. Consequently, victims experience headaches, migraines, dizziness, and memory loss.

***What effect does human trafficking have on the society as a whole?***

Human trafficking affects our society in numerous ways. This illegal act robs our society of our future generations, since many victims, women, men and children are often killed, maimed or left with too many psychological scars that prevents them from contributing and benefitting their society and in this case Venezuela, which is suffering from a devastating economic crisis. Human trafficking breeds crime, corruption, effects legal and health systems by increasing the work load of workers, increasing the cost of treatments and other health needs victims may have. This action also breaks families apart. There are countless ways in which Human Trafficking affects any society. From an international perspective, countries that are not doing enough to fight against this heinous crime are further burdened to comply or face legal action.

1. **Major Parties Involved and Their Views**

OAS – Organization of American States

Representatives of the 34 member countries of the Organization of American States OAS today began a four-day meeting on Margarita Island, in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, to examine areas of cooperation and develop policies and strategies for the prevention of human trafficking in the hemisphere. The meeting on Isla Margarita was attended by national authorities from the member states, civil society, and international agencies including the IOM, the ILO, and the UNODC; it was also the first hemispheric forum at which the countries of the Americas met to discuss issues related to the implementation of legal instruments for tackling human trafficking, preventing the phenomenon, punishing traffickers, providing protection and victim assistance, and exchanging information, experiences, and international cooperation.

The representative of the OAS Secretary General, John Biehl, warned that “many forums for action, defense and the support of victims are not used adequately, in part because human trafficking is not yet on the national agenda of some countries in the region.” Biehl called for joint efforts to fight this scourge, adding that due to legal vacuums, this international crime carries insufficient sanctions and penalties. The OAS effort in this area seeks to move beyond declarations and “turn thoughts into actions” so the region can make real progress in tackling such problems, Biehl said.

Venezuela’s Vice Minister of Juridical Security compared human trafficking to slavery in centuries past, and said this meeting will open the door for solutions to the problem. He said the conclusions reached will help in building “a new society of equals, without victims of exploitation, without those who dominate and those who are marginalized, a society free of poverty – a society that will truly extinguish the causes that today produce the trafficking, commerce and exploitation of human beings by human beings.” Under the recent OAS reorganization instituted by Secretary General José Miguel Insulza, the issue of human trafficking will be handled by the new OAS Department of Public Security. One of the outcomes of this meeting was the production of a document containing its conclusions and recommendations, which will be presented at the REMJA VI meeting to be held on April 24-26 next in the Dominican Republic.

**ICC – International Criminal Court**

The International Criminal Court is an intergovernmental organization and international tribunal that sits in The Hague in the Netherlands. The ICC has the jurisdiction to prosecute individuals for the international crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and crimes of aggression.

To amount to a crime against humanity, human trafficking must be committed “as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against a civilian population.”  Hence, this provision also enables the prosecution of organizers of human trafficking.  For example, the Prosecutor is considering an investigation in Venezuela and is urging States to prosecute perpetrators.  The Prosecutor is particularly concerned about migrants, in particular women and children, where there are allegations of sexual violence, forced labor, human trafficking, and of migrants being sold in a slave market.

 the International Criminal Court (ICC), took steps to expose Venezuelan President Nicolas Maduro’s regime’s responsibility for human rights violations and international crimes committed against the Venezuelan population. On February 8, the prosecutor of the ICC announced that she opened a preliminary examination into the situation in Venezuela. The preliminary examination will study, since April 2017, the use of excessive force by State security forces to disperse and end demonstrations and the arrest and detention of thousands of perceived members of the opposition, some of whom have allegedly been subjected to abuse and ill-treatment during their detention. [ICC Press Release]. The UN released a statement on February 9 that asserts that the degradation of human rights in Venezuela has led to the starvation, deprivation of safety such as the exposure to human trafficking, lack of necessary hygiene products, and deterioration of living conditions for a large number of Venezuelans.

**GLO.ACT**

The Global Action to Prevent and Address Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants (GLO.ACT) is a four-year (2015-2019), €11 million joint initiative by the European Union and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). The project is being implemented in partnership with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and reaches thirteen countries across Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America.

The overall objective of the project is to prevent and address Trafficking in Persons (TIP) and the Smuggling of Migrants (SOM). GLO.ACT works with the 13 selected target countries to plan and implement strategic national counter-trafficking and counter smuggling efforts through a prevention, protection, prosecution, and partnerships approach. We believe such an approach is best suited when addressing not only weaknesses in any criminal justice system but also when ensuring that adequate assistance and support programs are put in place for victims of trafficking and vulnerable migrants.

The project is expected to enhance the implementation of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially women and children and the Protocol against Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air. Both protocols supplement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC).

From 9 to 13 July 2018 the Global Action against Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants ( [GLO.ACT](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/glo-act/index.html)) continued to provide support to vulnerable migrants from Venezuela. GLO.ACT supported the Federal Public Defender's Office (DPU) in delivering its mobile assistance Itinerant DPU programme in Manaus, Amazonas. The mission focused on providing quality legal assistance, disseminating information, and identifying cases of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. The Itinerant DPU aims to reach those living in risky and remote areas that do not normally have access to legal assistance.

1. **Timeline of Events**

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| Date  | Description of events  |
| 1999  | After he assumed the presidency in 1999, he continued nationalizing the oil industry and used the profit to fund food subsidies, education and health care programs. Under his administration, unemployment and poverty halved, and income per capita more than doubled. |
| March 5 2013 | Hugo Chávez, the country’s longtime president, died of cancer at 58. Maduro, who Chávez groomed to replace him, was elected into office less than a month later. That largely unrestrained spending of Chavez, which Maduro continued after he took office, created a huge deficit that sent the country into an economic spiral |
| January 23 2014 | in the midst of high levels of violence, food shortages and a scarcity of basic goods, opposition leaders Leopoldo López and María Corina Machado began a campaign to remove Maduro from office. That February, thousands of Venezuelans took to the streets in protest. Over a three-month period of violent demonstrations, 43 people were killed. |
| December 30th 2014  | Venezuela’s Central Bank that the country had entered a recession due to plummeting oil prices. The inflation rate that year surpassed 63 percent, the highest in the Americas. The government was forced to make cuts in public spending, making it difficult for poor Venezuelans to access food and medicine. |
| December 6 2015  | In the legislative elections held December 6, the opposition party gained a two-thirds supermajority in the National Assembly. Maduro, fearing for the security of his position, stacked the Supreme Court with justices loyal to him. |
| December 30th 2015  | the Supreme Court blocked four newly elected lawmakers from joining the assembly just days before they were due to be sworn in, which Maduro’s critics saw as an attempt to chip away at opposition’s majority. |
| 2015-2016  | food shortages were so severe that Venezuelans lost an average of 19 pounds  |
| April 7 2017  | The Supreme Court banned an opposition leader from participating. Venezuelans responded with mass demonstrations all over the country. The protests lasted for months, resulting in violent clashes with riot police that left 66 dead |
| May 20 2018  | Maduro was reelected despite claims of fraud from the opposition coalition. The U.S. decried the election as unfair and anti-democratic before any voting had even taken place |
| November 8 2018  | the United Nations Refugee Agency announced that over 3 million people had fled Venezuela due to massive shortages of food and medicine. |
| January 10th 2019  | Not long after Maduro’s inauguration on January 10, Venezuelans took to the streets calling for him to step down. Guaidó, leading the opposition, claimed the presidency, citing emergency powers granted from the constitution. |
| January 23 2019  | The U.S. quickly showed support for Guaidó. Maduro responded by severing diplomatic ties with the U.S., ordering all American diplomats out of the country within 72 hours. U.S. Secretary of State Mike Pompeo said that they would instead abide by Guaidó’s directive to maintain diplomatic relations with Venezuela. |
| February 21 2019 | Maduro closed the border Venezuela shares with Brazil in an effort to block aid from coming into the country. A day later, at least two civilians were killed and dozens were injured when Venezuelan security forces fired on protesters near the Brazilian border. |

1. UN Involvement, Relevant Resolutions, Treaties and Events:
2. Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

Adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly resolution 55/25 of 15 November 2000

With concerns about the lack of protection for victims of trafficking in persons, the United Nations General Assembly (hereinafter “UN General Assembly” or “General Assembly”) adopted the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (hereinafter “Palermo Protocol” or “the Protocol”) as the first universal instrument that addressed all aspects of trafficking in persons

1. In that sense, the Palermo Protocol, with its express definition of trafficking in persons,

2. entered into force on December 25, 2003 as an important unifying baseline for future international and domestic efforts to combat this global issue.

* The purposes of this Protocol are:
* (a) To prevent and combat trafficking in persons, paying particular attention to women and children;
* (b) To protect and assist the victims of such trafficking, with full respect for their human rights;
* (c) To promote cooperation among States Parties in order to meet those objectives.

# Resolution on Forced Migration of Venezuelans Resolution 2/18

The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) adopted Resolution 2/18 regarding forced migration of Venezuelans in the Americas. In the context of the 167th period of sessions held in Bogotá, the Commission decided to write a resolution in response to the situation of thousands of Venezuelans who have been forced to migrate to other countries of the region due to the serious political, economic and social crisis affecting Venezuela.

In its report “Democratic Institutions, the Rule of Law and Human Rights in Venezuela”, the Commission highlighted the profound deterioration in human rights affecting Venezuela, and has closely monitored the situation of forced migration of Venezuelans in the region.

Among the many challenges that Venezuelans face when migrating, the IACHR highlights obstacles to obtaining international protection; discrimination, the threats to life and personal integrity; sexual and gender-based violence, abuse, exploitation, and human trafficking.

the Resolution published today seeks to provide guidance to the States of the region on the measures to respond to the situation, in compliance with their international obligations in the field of international human rights law and of international refugee law.

1. The Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT)

ICAT is a policy forum mandated by the UN General Assembly to improve coordination among UN agencies and other relevant international organizations to facilitate a holistic and comprehensive approach to preventing and combating trafficking in persons, including protection and support for victims of trafficking.

ICAT functions are:

* To provide a platform for exchange of information, experiences and good practices on anti-trafficking activities;
* to support the activities of the UN and other international organizations with the aim of ensuring a full and comprehensive implementation of all international instruments and standards of relevance for the prevention and combating of trafficking in persons and protection of and support for victims of trafficking;
* to work towards a comprehensive, coordinated and holistic approach to human trafficking, which is gender and age-sensitive and grounded in a human rights based-approach;
* to promote effective and efficient use of existing resources, using, to the extent possible, mechanisms already in place at the regional and national level.

# C029 - Forced Labor Convention, 1930 (No. 29)

Two International Labor Organization (ILO) conventions focus on forced labor or services: The ILO Forced Labor Convention (Convention No. 29 of 1930) and its newly adopted Protocol, which defines forced or compulsory labor, and the ILO Abolition of Forced Labor Convention (Convention No. 105 of 1957).

The full title of which is the Convention Concerning Forced or Compulsory Labor, 1930 (No.29), is one of 8 fundamental International Labor Organization conventions. This Convention commits parties to prohibit the use of forced labor, admitting only five exceptions to it. Its object and purpose is to suppress the use of forced labor in all its forms irrespective of the nature of the work or the sector of activity in which it may be performed. The Convention defines forced labor as "all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily".

* Each Member of the International Labor Organization which ratifies this Convention undertakes to suppress the use of forced or compulsory labor in all its forms within the shortest possible period.
* With a view to this complete suppression, recourse to forced or compulsory labor may be had, during the transitional period, for public purposes only and as an exceptional measure, subject to the conditions and guarantees hereinafter provided.
* At the expiration of a period of five years after the coming into force of this Convention, and when the Governing Body of the International Labor Office prepares the report provided for in Article 31 below, the said Governing Body shall consider the possibility of the suppression of forced or compulsory labor in all its forms without a further transitional period and the desirability of placing this question on the agenda of the Conference.
1. Evaluation of Previous Attempts to Resolve the Issue

Despite the many efforts of the United Nations in creating treaties and resolutions regarding the protection of migrants and citizens against human right violations and human trafficking, the Venezuelan government does not recognize this huge problem and refuses to take serious measures in eradicating this serious issue.

The government did not report making efforts to identify or protect victims. As seen through ICAT The Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons) is a policy forum created by the UN. This forum focused on providing a platform for exchange of information, experiences and good practices on anti-trafficking activities. This was implemented when the ONDOFT (office to monitor and combat trafficking in persons) reportedly operated a 24-hour hotline to receive reports of suspected trafficking cases and receive enough information to act upon such incidents. The Venezuelan government, however, failed to report on the existence of formal procedures for identifying trafficking victims among vulnerable populations or referring victims to services. Therefore, this attempt to resolve the solution is deemed ineffective due to the fact that this form of communication that has been developed to identify cases of human trafficking in Venezuela was not utilized successfully by the government. Efforts were not made by the government to follow through with this attempt hotline and no evidence indicates any decrease in human trafficking due to this 24-hour hotline.

The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime’s goals seem to be implemented in Venezuela. As it states “To protect and assist the victims of such trafficking, with full respect for their human rights”. This is evident in Venezuela since The government reportedly made psychological and medical examinations available to trafficking victims. The availability of such recourses in Venezuela helps support victims and provide aid and assistants that will allow them to recover and improve their situation while having access to their basic human rights. Despite this effort, additional victim services – such as follow-up medical aid, legal assistance with filing a complaint, job training, and reintegration assistance – were extremely limited. The government did not report providing assistance to repatriated Venezuelan trafficking victims during the reporting period

The Government of Venezuela does not fully meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking and is not making significant efforts to do so; therefore, Venezuela remained on Tier 3. Despite the lack of significant efforts, the government took some steps to address trafficking, including training of government officials on trafficking indicators, vulnerable populations, and investigation techniques, and the arrest of at least seven individuals suspected of human trafficking. However, the government did not report prosecuting or convicting traffickers, and did not report identifying or assisting any trafficking victims. For this reason, efforts made by Venezuelan government to implement UN resolutions and enforce laws to destroy the threat of human trafficking are not effective. The failure of complying with the main goal of many UN resolutions “To prevent and combat trafficking in persons”.

1. Possible Solutions

Raising awareness for human trafficking is an important solution to enforce internationally and especially in Venezuela. This can get more people involved and interested in joining the fight for the cause. It can create a chain reaction, leading to more people lobbying, fundraising and educating themselves. Regardless of what the event is, they are efficient ways to raise awareness for a cause for example on social media, through flyers and seminars or lesson where education about human trafficking are available around the world. Through this kind of education, especially in Venezuela citizens are able to learn about what human trafficking is, how it happens and how to avoid it. People are also able to be educated on signs that could indicate someone is a victim of human trafficking increases the likelihood of reporting and could give a voice to victims who do not feel comfortable speaking out for themselves. Through this type of raising awareness people are more familiar with this issue and are prepared to face this threat if it is ever to come.

The government could dedicate more money towards border infrastructure and potentially encourage more private investment into strengthening the borders to make it harder for the perpetrators to traffic victims because every person will have to be accounted for and there will be more security/ police forces present to hinder the ease of victims passing through undetected. Training can also be improved for the policing forces, so that they are more prepared to act on the issue and be ready to capture the perpetrators/ be more aware on how to identify traffickers and victims. Tighter borders could have an impact on the infrastructure because new roads, for example, would have to be built to reduce the amount of opportunities for traffickers to cross the borders. E.g one road can be created so that this can be monitored effectively 24/7 limiting the different routes for crossing.

1. Guiding Questions
* *What is the Venezuelan crisis?*
* *What effects did this crisis have on the Venezuelan society?*
* *How did the Venezuelan crisis lead to the increase of human trafficking?*
* *What is human trafficking?*
* *How does human trafficking effect a society and in what aspects?*
* *How does human trafficking violate basic human rights?*
* *In what ways does human trafficking effect an individual?*
* *What has the Venezuelan government done to reduce the threat of this issue?*
1. Appendices and useful links

[*https://www.dhs.gov/blue-campaign/what-human-trafficking*](https://www.dhs.gov/blue-campaign/what-human-trafficking)

<https://borgenproject.org/venezuelan-crisis-and-human-trafficking/>

1. Contact Info

*@nada\_karadsheh@abs.edu.jo*

*0796661016*