



Florida High Schools Model United Nations

FHSMUN 44

GENERAL ASSEMBLY THIRD COMMITTEE (GA3)

**ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCES & CONTEMPORARY
FORMS OF SLAVERY**

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COMMITTEE BRIEF

Introduction

“The crime of enforced disappearance is rife across the world,” says António Guterres, the Secretary-General of the United Nations.¹ The General Assembly resolution 47/133 defines an enforced disappearance as an instance that occurs when “persons are arrested, detained or abducted against their will or otherwise deprived of their liberty by officials of different branches or levels of Governments, or by organized groups or private individuals acting on behalf of, or with the support, direct or indirect, consent or acquiescence of the Government, followed by a refusal to disclose the fate or whereabouts of the persons concerned or a refusal to acknowledge the deprivation of their liberty, which places such persons outside the protection of the law.”²

The issue of enforced disappearances is prevalent in places across the entire world, regardless of region or political state. The United Nations reports that involuntary disappearances have been forced upon hundreds of thousands of people in at least 85 nations. At one point in time, military dictatorships were mostly to blame for the world’s involuntary disappearances, but presently there are a wider variety of state and non-state actors who engage in the practice.

Today, enforced disappearances are often times disguised as “reprisals against relatives of the victims and members of civil society, often in the name of security and counter-terrorism.”³ Top officials at the UN state that “with the support of international human rights mechanisms, States have a duty to strengthen their efforts to prevent enforced disappearances, to search for victims, and to increase assistance to victims and their relatives.”⁴

Prisoners Dropping from Sight and Contact⁵

The history of enforced disappearances is heavily political and complex. The practice became prominent in the 1970s and 1980s and is rooted in the Latin American dirty wars. In the 1970s, the international community first began to acknowledge enforced disappearances as a human rights issue. The issue was brought to the forefront when Chilean human rights lawyers reported that the individuals they were representing disappeared even though they were supposedly still in the custody of Chilean security forces. In the 1980s the UN began to take action by creating the “Working Group on Disappearances” that sat underneath the UN’s Human

¹ “Enforced Disappearances 'Rife across the World' – UN Chief | | UN News.” United Nations. United Nations, August 30, 2020. <https://news.un.org/en/story/2020/08/1071282>.

² “Publications.” OHCHR. <https://www.ohchr.org/en/publications>.

³ “Enforced Disappearances 'Rife across the World' – UN Chief | | UN News.” United Nations. United Nations, August 30, 2020. <https://news.un.org/en/story/2020/08/1071282>.

⁴ “Enforced Disappearances 'Rife across the World' – UN Chief | | UN News.” United Nations. United Nations, August 30, 2020. <https://news.un.org/en/story/2020/08/1071282>.

⁵ “Human Rights Advocacy and the History of Human Rights Standards " Enforced Disappearances.” Human Rights Advocacy and the History of Human Rights Standards. <http://humanrightshistory.umich.edu/problems/disappearances/>.

Rights Sub-commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights. Great strides were made again in 1992 when the “UN General Assembly approved a declaration on enforced disappearances” and again in 2006 when the *International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance* was finalized.⁶

“Enforced disappearances violate several human rights, including the right to security and dignity of person; right not to be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment; the right to liberty; the right to humane conditions of detention; the right to a legal personality; the right to a fair trial; the right to family life; and the right to life.”⁷ Beyond violating the individual, enforced disappearances also have tremendous effects on the people that rely on the individual. Given that the disappeared person is usually the provider for their family, an enforced disappearance may worsen a family’s financial situation and leave them with an inability to support themselves — leading to social and economic marginalization.⁸ Not to mention, the people close to the disappeared person live in fear as they are unable to report or investigate the disappearance because of the risk that comes with doing so (the possibility that they will suffer the same fate).

As of 2020, tens of millions of people had fallen victim of involuntary disappearances globally, with numbers nearing 1,000 people per day.⁹ These growing numbers come as a result of the pandemic, which is being used as justification for the enforced disappearances of medics, academics, and human rights defenders. In addition to the communities mentioned above; vulnerable populations like children and people with disabilities are emphasized in the *Declaration on the Protection of All Persons From Enforced Disappearance*. The declaration was first welcomed for adoption at the *World Conference of Human Rights* in 1993. Since this event, in 1993, the *Commission on Human Rights* (now the *Human Rights Conference*) has regularly taken action to address the prevention of enforced disappearances. Some of these actions include, but are not limited to:

- i. the establishment of the *Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances* in 1980 and,
- ii. the creation of the *International Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance* in 2001.¹⁰

⁶ “Human Rights Advocacy and the History of Human Rights Standards ” Enforced Disappearances.” Human Rights Advocacy and the History of Human Rights Standards. <http://humanrightshistory.umich.edu/problems/disappearances/>.

⁷ “Addressing the Continuing Phenomenon of Enforced Disappearances.” Addressing the Continuing Phenomenon of Enforced Disappearances | Center for Strategic and International Studies, August 18, 2022. <https://www.csis.org/analysis/addressing-continuing-phenomenon-enforced-disappearances>.

⁸ “International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.” <https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/ccpr.pdf>.

⁹ “Cases of Enforced Disappearance Climb to Nearly 1,000 Daily, United Nations Expert Warns Third Committee, as Delegates Call for Upholding Key Human Rights Treaties | UN Press.” United Nations. United Nations, October 19, 2020. <https://press.un.org/en/2020/gashc4297.doc.htm>.

¹⁰ “International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.” <https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/ccpr.pdf>.

“The Problem Persists Today”¹¹

Enforced disappearances continue to occur on a large scale in conflict-ridden and authoritarian states. “The *Syrian Network for Human Rights* reported that from 2011 to 2021, the Syrian regime carried out 102,000 disappearances to suppress dissent during the civil war.”¹² Safeguard Defenders, a rights group from Spain, reported that between 27,000 and 57,000 have suffered from an involuntary disappearance (referred to as the *Residential Surveillance at a Designated Location*) in the People’s Republic of China.¹³ Collectively, the *UN Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances* reports that over 59,000 enforced disappearances have occurred since 1980, spanning over 110 different countries.¹⁴

The perpetrators of enforced disappearances have also changed in recent decades. A practice that used to only be carried out by state actors (i.e. governments) is now also being used by non-state actors (i.e. rebel groups and street gangs). Enforced disappearances carried out by non-state actors can take many forms such as, but not limited to: human trafficking, forced migration, and hostage situations.¹⁵ “In Syria, for example, 15 percent of all disappearances carried out since 2011 have been attributed to non-state actors.”¹⁶ But, there is a caveat; that number only takes into account the number of disappearances that occurred at the hands of a non-state actor, with the support of the state. This is because the definition of “enforced disappearance” requires “direct or indirect state support.”¹⁷ Furthermore, the formal definition of enforced disappearances has been disputed by some members of the international community, in recent years, with the argument that the definition gives organized networks like those of terrorist groups a free pass when forcing disappearance on individuals.

The Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) cites the growing use of enforced disappearances by non-state actors as one of the three key reasons why the issue of

¹¹ “Addressing the Continuing Phenomenon of Enforced Disappearances.” Addressing the Continuing Phenomenon of Enforced Disappearances | Center for Strategic and International Studies, August 18, 2022. <https://www.csis.org/analysis/addressing-continuing-phenomenon-enforced-disappearances>.

¹² “Addressing the Continuing Phenomenon of Enforced Disappearances.” Addressing the Continuing Phenomenon of Enforced Disappearances | Center for Strategic and International Studies, August 18, 2022. <https://www.csis.org/analysis/addressing-continuing-phenomenon-enforced-disappearances>.

¹³ “Addressing the Continuing Phenomenon of Enforced Disappearances.” Addressing the Continuing Phenomenon of Enforced Disappearances | Center for Strategic and International Studies, August 18, 2022. <https://www.csis.org/analysis/addressing-continuing-phenomenon-enforced-disappearances>.

¹⁴ “Addressing the Continuing Phenomenon of Enforced Disappearances.” Addressing the Continuing Phenomenon of Enforced Disappearances | Center for Strategic and International Studies, August 18, 2022. <https://www.csis.org/analysis/addressing-continuing-phenomenon-enforced-disappearances>.

¹⁵ “Non-State Actors and Enforced Disappearances: Defining a Path Forward - the Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights.” Home - The Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights.

<https://www.geneva-academy.ch/research/publications/detail/608-non-state-actors-and-enforced-disappearances-defining-a-path-forward>.

¹⁶ “Addressing the Continuing Phenomenon of Enforced Disappearances.” Addressing the Continuing Phenomenon of Enforced Disappearances | Center for Strategic and International Studies, August 18, 2022. <https://www.csis.org/analysis/addressing-continuing-phenomenon-enforced-disappearances>.

¹⁷ “Enforced - the Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and ...,” September 2021. [https://www.geneva-academy.ch/joomlatools-files/docman-files/working-papers/Non-State%20Actors%20and%20Enforced%20Disappearances%20Defining%20a%20Path%20Forward%20\(1\).pdf](https://www.geneva-academy.ch/joomlatools-files/docman-files/working-papers/Non-State%20Actors%20and%20Enforced%20Disappearances%20Defining%20a%20Path%20Forward%20(1).pdf).

enforced disappearances continues to go unresolved even though the international community generally agrees that it should be prohibited.¹⁸ In addition to the growing number of non-state actors involved with enforced disappearances, the CSIS also cites the use of enforced disappearances in the midst of armed conflicts and the lack of infrastructure that holds states accountable for carrying out enforced disappearances as other key reasons why the issue of disappearances still persists.¹⁹

“Forced Disappearances Must Not Only be Treated as a Humanitarian Issue”²⁰

The key reasons discussed by the CSIS are not isolated. “In situations of armed conflict, when enforced disappearances have taken place in the context of massacres or deliberate attacks on civilians, state authorities may have no interest in responding to their families about their fate or whereabouts, either because they did not take appropriate measures to stop the attacks or to avoid recognising their own responsibility for such crimes.”²¹ With that being said, the issue of enforced disappearances can take many forms--it is a humanitarian issue as well as an issue in the context of armed conflicts and is not adequately addressed because of the lack of accountability the international community holds states to.

The United Nations has worked since 1992 to hold states accountable, but with only so much jurisdiction, the policy advances have been limited. The *International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances* (ICPPED) provides “the right to access truth and justice for all victims of enforced disappearance and allows them to take an active role in the process of searching for their loved ones as well as the investigation of cases.”²² Reaffirming the guarantees outlined in the ICPPED, the UN’s Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED) has worked to investigate reports of suspected enforced disappearance and evaluate the implementation of preventative measures in individual states. The CED is composed of ten different independent experts in an attempt to keep the committee as unbiased as possible.²³

¹⁸ “Addressing the Continuing Phenomenon of Enforced Disappearances.” Addressing the Continuing Phenomenon of Enforced Disappearances | Center for Strategic and International Studies, August 18, 2022. <https://www.csis.org/analysis/addressing-continuing-phenomenon-enforced-disappearances>.

¹⁹ “Addressing the Continuing Phenomenon of Enforced Disappearances.” Addressing the Continuing Phenomenon of Enforced Disappearances | Center for Strategic and International Studies, August 18, 2022. <https://www.csis.org/analysis/addressing-continuing-phenomenon-enforced-disappearances>.

²⁰ “The Phenomenon of Enforced Disappearances in Transitions to Peace.” Peace in Progress magazine. <https://www.icip.cat/perlapau/en/article/the-phenomenon-of-enforced-disappearances-in-transitions-to-peace/>.

²¹ “The Phenomenon of Enforced Disappearances in Transitions to Peace.” Peace in Progress magazine. Accessed September 15, 2022. <https://www.icip.cat/perlapau/en/article/the-phenomenon-of-enforced-disappearances-in-transitions-to-peace/>.

²² “The United Nations Response to Enforced Disappearance-No Victim Left Behind.” United Nations. United Nations, August 30, 2021. <https://www.un.org/en/un-chronicle/united-nations-response-enforced-disappearance%E2%80%94no-victim-left-behind>.

²³ “The United Nations Response to Enforced Disappearance-No Victim Left Behind.” United Nations. United Nations, August 30, 2021.

Given that the practice of enforced disappearances is ever-evolving, the CED continues to do what it can to proactively address the situation. In 2019, the CED adopted the *Guiding Principles for the Search for Disappeared Persons* that more clearly outlined the process of identifying an “enforced disappearance” and in 2021 the CED adopted the *Guidelines to Prevent and Address Intimidation and Reprisals Against Individuals and Groups Cooperating with It* in an attempt to better combat enforced disappearances in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic and other unforeseen times.²⁴

But, given that the COVID-19 pandemic brought about unforeseen circumstances, many populations were left more vulnerable to enforced disappearances and the impacts of enforced disappearances only worsened; the United Nations was caught off guard by these ever-evolving circumstances and the CED became the first UN treaty body to conduct virtual meetings.²⁵ Through the conduction of these online meetings, the CED was ultimately able to pass two more Urgent Actions Reports regarding “individual communication” and “follow-ups.”²⁶ While this was something to be celebrated, the CED also acknowledged that there was, and still is, a growing need for collaboration between the treaty body, the academic community, and human rights institutions now, more than ever.

Populations Vulnerable to Enforced Disappearances

“Enforced disappearance, by its nature, is a complex crime that violates all ranges of rights, including economic, social and cultural rights” and disproportionately affects those that are already suffering from systemic economic, social, and cultural inequalities.²⁷ The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) reports that those most vulnerable to enforced disappearance are often impoverished, lack access to outside resources, and are marginalized by the majority.²⁸

<https://www.un.org/en/un-chronicle/united-nations-response-enforced-disappearance%E2%80%94no-victim-left-behind>.

²⁴ “The United Nations Response to Enforced Disappearance-No Victim Left Behind.” United Nations. United Nations, August 30, 2021.

<https://www.un.org/en/un-chronicle/united-nations-response-enforced-disappearance%E2%80%94no-victim-left-behind>.

²⁵ “The United Nations Response to Enforced Disappearance-No Victim Left Behind.” United Nations. United Nations, August 30, 2021.

<https://www.un.org/en/un-chronicle/united-nations-response-enforced-disappearance%E2%80%94no-victim-left-behind>.

²⁶ “The United Nations Response to Enforced Disappearance-No Victim Left Behind.” United Nations. United Nations, August 30, 2021.

<https://www.un.org/en/un-chronicle/united-nations-response-enforced-disappearance%E2%80%94no-victim-left-behind>.

²⁷ “Enforced Disappearances: It's Urgent to Address Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of Victims, Say UN Experts.” OHCHR, August 27, 2021.

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2021/08/enforced-disappearances-its-urgent-address-economic-social-and-cultural>.

²⁸ “Enforced Disappearances: It's Urgent to Address Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of Victims, Say UN Experts.” OHCHR, August 27, 2021.

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2021/08/enforced-disappearances-its-urgent-address-economic-social-and-cultural>.

To further elaborate, this means that women and children (especially those who lack access to education or experience housing insecurity), persons with disabilities, displaced individuals, and those living in the remote pockets of conflict-ridden states are all more vulnerable to enforced disappearances. In addition to being the most vulnerable, these populations are also the ones that suffer the most when an enforced disappearance occurs. Because the families of those who most commonly disappear often lack the resources to receive financial or legal help, there is not much they can do to address the incident which plays into the suspected underreporting of disappearances.

Contemporary Forms of Slavery

In addition to certain populations being more vulnerable to enforced disappearances, many of those same communities are equally vulnerable to contemporary forms of slavery. For example, in June of 2021, the United Nations International Children’s Education Fund (UNICEF) and the International Labour Organization (ILO) estimated that “almost 80 million children aged 5 to 17 [were] subjected to hazardous work which is classified as a contemporary form of slavery.”²⁹

As defined by the United Nations, “contemporary forms of slavery [include] but is not limited to issues such as: traditional slavery, forced labour, debt bondage, serfdom, children working in slavery or slavery-like conditions, domestic servitude, sexual slavery, and servile forms of marriage.”³⁰ Similar to what makes a person more vulnerable to enforced disappearances; social, cultural, and financial inequalities also play into how vulnerable an individual is of falling victim to contemporary forms of slavery. As described by the UN: migration status, age, race, socioeconomic status, sexual orientation, and gender are all factors that directly intersect with the persisting problem of contemporary slavery today.³¹

As a matter of fact, the issue of modern-day slavery is continuously growing. In 2021 the *Global Estimates of Modern Slavery* reported that 50 million people were in, what is considered, contemporary slavery: 28 million of which were forced into labor and 22 million of which were forced into marriage.³² This is in comparison to the 40 million people that were reported to be in contemporary slavery just five years before.

As well as reporting these statistics, the ILO, International Organization for Migration (IOM), and *Walk Free* all report that women and children are disproportionately represented in these numbers, alongside other marginalized communities such as, but not limited to migrants and indigenous peoples.

²⁹ “Women and Girls at High Risk of Being Pushed into Modern Slavery | | UN News.” United Nations. United Nations, December 1, 2021. <https://news.un.org/en/story/2021/12/1106872>.

³⁰ “Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Slavery.” OHCHR, September 15, 2022. <https://www.ohchr.org/en/special-procedures/sr-slavery>.

³¹ “Women and Girls at High Risk of Being Pushed into Modern Slavery | | UN News.” United Nations. United Nations, December 1, 2021. <https://news.un.org/en/story/2021/12/1106872>.

³² “50 Million People in Modern Slavery: No Justification for ‘Fundamental’ Human Rights Abuse | | UN News.” United Nations. United Nations, September 12, 2022. <https://news.un.org/en/story/2022/09/1126421>.

Ultimately, the IOM recommends that the international community consider adopting an “all-hands-on-deck” approach where individuals, employers, organizations, and governments all work together in the prevention of enforced disappearances and contemporary forms of slavery.³³ This is something that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees must take into consideration when working to formulate well-rounded solutions to this issue.

“The Pipeline of Vulnerability”³⁴

The “pipeline of vulnerability” refers to the marginalized communities (i.e. people of color, people in poverty, and people with little-to-no education) that are left to fend for themselves in urban communities. Many individuals that fall into this “pipeline of poverty” are the indigenous people who move off of their respective reserves and into the urban areas of a state. In 2020, the United Nations reported that 18.2 percent of all indigenous people fall under the poverty line in comparison to the 6.8 percent of non-indigenous people who are in the same situation.³⁵

As mentioned above, the financial and social state of many indigenous populations leaves them at higher risk of falling victim to enforced disappearances. In the United States, indigenous women suffer disproportionately from abductions and murders. In fact, the murder rate of indigenous women (living on reservations) is ten times higher than the United States’ national average--making murder “the third leading cause of death for Native women.”³⁶

In addition to the circumstances that make many indigenous people more vulnerable to enforced disappearances, the way indigenous populations are often depicted in the media systemically affects the way missing persons cases are addressed by law enforcement and other governing bodies within states. Both in the past, and present, indigenous people have been made out to be lazy individuals who suffer from substance abuse or “savages” that do not know how to properly behave in society which, not only makes them an “easy target” for enforced disappearances but also opens the door up for “victim blaming” by a state.³⁷

The Rights of Indigenous Peoples

For context, there is vast diversity within the global indigenous community. Amnesty International reports that “476 million people in more than 90 countries identify themselves as

³³ “50 Million People in Modern Slavery: No Justification for 'Fundamental' Human Rights Abuse | | UN News.” United Nations. United Nations, September 12, 2022. <https://news.un.org/en/story/2022/09/1126421>.

³⁴ “Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women (MMIW).” Native Hope. <https://www.nativehope.org/missing-and-murdered-indigenous-women-mmiw>.

³⁵ “‘Spectre of Poverty’ Hangs over Tribes and Indigenous Groups: Un Labour Agency | | UN News.” United Nations. United Nations, February 3, 2020. <https://news.un.org/en/story/2020/02/1056612>.

³⁶ “Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women (MMIW).” Native Hope. <https://www.nativehope.org/missing-and-murdered-indigenous-women-mmiw>.

³⁷ “Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women (MMIW).” Native Hope. <https://www.nativehope.org/missing-and-murdered-indigenous-women-mmiw>.

indigenous people.”³⁸ Of those 476 million people, it is estimated that 300 million of them fall into the category of “the world’s extremely poor rural people.”³⁹

These statistics say a lot about the inequalities indigenous people face across the globe. To further elaborate, “discrimination is the reason why indigenous peoples make up 15 percent of the world’s extreme poor. Globally, they also suffer higher rates of landlessness, malnutrition and internal displacement than other groups.”⁴⁰ With that, the United Nations has acknowledged these extreme disparities and worked to take action in regards to the rights of indigenous peoples.

In 2007, “the OHCHR welcomed the adoption of *the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (UNDRIP) by the General Assembly.”⁴¹ The UNDRIP is a comprehensive resolution that outlines standards that states should adopt for the recognition and protection of the rights of indigenous people. More specifically, the UNDRIP addresses matters relating to the individual and collective right indigenous people have to “education, health, employment, [and] language.”⁴²

Even with the adoption of UNDRIP, there is a continuing inequality between indigenous and non-indigenous communities. In the case of the COVID-19 pandemic, for example, indigenous peoples were impacted at a significantly higher rate than their non-indigenous counterparts. Due to their already poor access to healthcare and lack of resources, indigenous populations were not properly equipped to address the issues that COVID-19 presented the world with.⁴³ Additionally, many indigenous people felt uncomfortable seeking medical attention in fatal cases of COVID. This is, again, because of the lack of consideration states often give to accommodating indigenous communities.

With this in consideration, it is the responsibility of the General Assembly’s Third Committee of Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Issues to acknowledge the inequalities between indigenous and non-indigenous people that persist today and take the necessary steps to address them in a comprehensive, educated, and inclusive manner.

Committee Goals

As depicted above, there are several intersections between the issues of enforced disappearances, contemporary forms of slavery, and the rights of indigenous people, globally. Delegates in the General Assembly Third Committee now have the opportunity to acknowledge

³⁸ “Indigenous Peoples.” Amnesty International, August 10, 2022. <https://www.amnesty.org/en/what-we-do/indigenous-peoples/>.

³⁹ “Indigenous Peoples.” Amnesty International, August 10, 2022. <https://www.amnesty.org/en/what-we-do/indigenous-peoples/>.

⁴⁰ “Indigenous Peoples.” Amnesty International, August 10, 2022. <https://www.amnesty.org/en/what-we-do/indigenous-peoples/>.

⁴¹ “UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.” OHCHR, September 2007. <https://www.ohchr.org/en/indigenous-peoples/un-declaration-rights-indigenous-peoples>.

⁴² “UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.” OHCHR, September 2007. <https://www.ohchr.org/en/indigenous-peoples/un-declaration-rights-indigenous-peoples>.

⁴³ “Covid-19 and Indigenous Peoples for Indigenous Peoples.” United Nations. United Nations. <https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/covid-19.html>.

the intersectionality between these three issues and create comprehensive resolutions and committee statements that fully address the topic(s) at hand.

The vulnerable populations, like that of the indigenous community, that disproportionately fall victim to enforced disappearances and contemporary forms of slavery deserve justice and it is now in the hands of the GA3. Not only must the committee work to establish a common consensus on how to approach the issue, but they must also think through solutions that take into account all of the recent world developments that were not present a decade ago.

RESOURCE REVIEW

United Nations Documents

“A/RES/47/133: International Convention for the Protection of All ...” UN.org. United Nations General Assembly.

https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/generalassembly/docs/globalcompact/A_RES_47_133.pdf.

This resolution is a framework for defining and addressing the issue of enforced disappearances internationally. It is a comprehensive source that compiles nearly all that United Nations General Assembly prioritizes in the context of enforced disappearances.

“United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples for Indigenous Peoples.” United Nations. United Nations, September 13, 2007.

<https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/declaration-on-the-rights-of-indigenous-peoples.html>.

This declaration outlines a set of guidelines that states across the world should follow when protecting those who belong to indigenous communities. The declaration works to preserve the culture, well-being, and dignity of indigenous individuals everywhere.

“A/77/163: Contemporary Forms of Slavery in the Informal Economy - Report of the Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, Including Its Causes and Consequences.” OHCHR, July 14, 2022.

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/documents/thematic-reports/a77163-contemporary-forms-slavery-informal-economy-report-special>.

This report outlines the definition of contemporary forms of slavery and discusses the effects that modern-day slavery can have on a variety of different institutional levels. The resolution works to raise awareness on the ever-evolving issue of contemporary slavery and outline how and why it happens.

Other Primary Documents

“C169 - Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169).” Convention C169 - Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), 1989.

http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB%3A12100%3A0%3A%3ANO%3A%3AP12100_ILO_CODE%3AC169.

This was the framework put together by the International Labour Organization to address the rights of Indigenous peoples.

“No Forgiveness for People like You.” Human Rights Watch, April 20, 2022.

<https://www.hrw.org/report/2021/11/30/no-forgiveness-people-you/executions-and-enforced-disappearances-afghanistan>.

This is a report published by Human Rights Watch that summarizes 47 enforced disappearances that occurred in Afghanistan from August 15 to October 31, 2021.

“Amnesty International's Modern Slavery Act Transparency Statement.” Amnesty International, June 30, 2022.

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/about-us/how-were-run/modern-slavery-act-transparency-statement/>.

This is a statement published by Amnesty International that outlines the steps the organization takes to ensure that contemporary slavery does not take place within their supply chains.

RESOURCES & NOTES

“Enforced Disappearances.” Amnesty International, June 1, 2021.

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/what-we-do/enforced-disappearances/>.

- Use this source as a guide to better understanding what enforced disappearances are and how/why they occur.

“Enforced Disappearance.” TRIAL International, March 19, 2021.

<https://trialinternational.org/topics-post/enforced-disappearance/>.

- Use this source for more information on what international law says about enforced disappearances.

“Fao.org.” Free, Prior and Informed Consent | Indigenous Peoples | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

<https://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/our-pillars/fpic/en/>.

- Use this source to learn more about Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC).

“Indigenous Peoples.” World Bank.

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/indigenouspeoples>.

- Use this source to better understand why it is so important to protect the rights of Indigenous communities, globally.

“Who Are Indigenous Peoples? - United Nations.”

https://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/5session_factsheet1.pdf.

- This source breaks down the term “indigenous.”

“Resources.” OHCHR.

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/about-us/ohchrs-funding-and-budget/trust-funds/united-nations-voluntary-trust-fund-contemporary-forms-slavery/resources>.

- Use this source to better understand the different types of contemporary slavery.