



The University of Florida's SunMUN III

————— *General Assembly* —————

**UNHRC:
Beneath the Bling - Blood Diamonds & Child
Trafficking in Africa**



Surya Dodia



Conference Policies

Equity Statement

The SunMUN III team is dedicated to creating and maintaining a safe, inclusive, and equitable environment for all delegates, staff members, and advisors. Through collaboration, open-mindedness, and diplomacy, the SunMUN III Secretariat is committed to providing each and every participant with an equitable and positive experience.

To uphold this commitment, all SunMUN III secretariat members, directors, chairs, and staffers have completed training, including University of Florida Model United Nations equity standards training and Meridians Title IX training.

For any questions, comments, or concerns regarding equity, please contact our Chief of Staff, Alonzo Rojas, at sunmun.fl@gmail.com.

General Conduct Policies

The SunMUN III team is dedicated to enforcing proper conduct throughout the conference weekend. This includes but is not limited to:

1. Abiding by ALL hotel policies, including maintaining proper volume levels, respecting non-SunMUN III hotel guests, possession/use of illegal substances, underage drinking, etc.
2. Being present at ALL committee sessions. If a delegate must miss a committee session, they must contact their head delegate and their committee director immediately.
3. Delegates are expected to maintain respectful and equitable conduct towards all committee attendees and staff.

Sexual Misconduct Policy

The SunMUN III team is dedicated to providing a safe environment for all delegates, staff members, and advisors free from discrimination on any grounds and from harassment during the conference including sexual harassment. Sexual harassment is unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature which makes a person feel offended, humiliated and/or intimidated. Sexual harassment can involve one or more incidents and actions constituting harassment may be physical, verbal and non-verbal.

Examples of sexual harassment include but are not limited to:

- Making derogatory or demeaning comments about someone's sexual orientation or gender identity
- Name-calling or using slurs with a gender/sexual connotation
- Making sexual comments about appearance, clothing, or body parts
- Rating a person's looks or sexuality
- Repeatedly asking a person for dates or asking for sex
- Staring in a sexually suggestive manner
- Unwelcome touching, including pinching, patting, rubbing, or purposefully brushing up against a person
- Making inappropriate sexual gestures



- Sharing sexual or lewd anecdotes or jokes
- Sending sexually suggestive communications in any format
- Sharing or displaying sexually inappropriate images or videos in any format
- Attempted or actual sexual assault including rape

SunMUN III will enforce a zero tolerance policy for any form of sexual harassment, and will treat all incidents seriously and promptly investigate all allegations of sexual harassment. Any and all acts of sexual harassment will not be tolerated and may result in delegate excusal from the conference, with no payment refund in addition to mandatory reporting of all occurrences. An anonymous sexual harassment reporting form will be provided at the conference.

Photo Policy

SunMUN III staffers will be present at committee rooms, socials, and other SunMUN III events in order to take photos and videos of the conference weekend. These photos will be used in SunMUN III's closing ceremony, SunMUN III's social media, and possibly promotional material for SunMUN III and future iterations. If you are uncomfortable being photographed and/or recorded, SunMUN III would like to give you the opportunity to opt-out. To do so, please follow this link in order for our photography team to be aware of your situation: tinyurl.com/sunmunoptout

Dress Code Policy

All delegates attending SunMUN III are expected to attend committee sessions in Western Business Attire (WBA). WBA is expected due to its role in creating a professional work environment conducive to debate and diplomacy. Examples of WBA are collared, button-down shirts, blouses, blazers, slacks or formal pants, pencil skirts, closed-toe professional shoes, and a tie or bowtie.



Land Acknowledgment

SunMUN III and the University of Florida Model United Nations team acknowledges that the land we occupy for this conference is the homeland of the Seminole and Miccosukee people. We recognize that the Seminole and Miccosukee peoples, as well as many other tribes, were forced out of their rightful land. The consequences of this brutal removal on the Indigenous communities are still being felt to this day. SunMUN III and the UF Model United Nations team honor the history, perseverance, and strength of the Indigenous people on a national and international scale. As students in the state of Florida, we continue to educate ourselves and reflect on the state's history of colonization and advocate for awareness about Indigenous cultures and issues. During SunMUN III, we ask for everyone to reflect on the effects of colonization while in committee and participating in conference activities this weekend.

For more information on the Seminole people, please refer to the [Seminole Tribe of Florida website](http://semtribe.com).
semtribe.com

For more information on the Miccosukee people, please refer to the [Miccosukee Tribe website](http://miccosukee.com/miccosukee-tribe-history).
miccosukee.com/miccosukee-tribe-history



Committee Policies

Parliamentary Procedure

This committee will run following standard General Assembly Parliamentary Procedure. The primary vehicles for debate will be the moderated caucus, the unmoderated caucus, and the speaker's list. In order to foster substantive debate of the highest quality, this committee will prioritize one topic over the other after a series of debates and votes in Committee Session I to set the order of the topics. Delegates should not expect there to be significant (if any) debate on the second topic chosen. As the weekend advances, delegates will be expected to collaborate on and contribute to working papers, which will eventually turn into draft resolutions. The Chairs of this committee will have discretion over the number of working papers and draft resolutions submitted to the dais. Delegates should bear in mind that the last resolution passed supersedes any prior work it conflicts with. For awards, delegates will be evaluated on both their in room (speaking) and out of room (writing and bloc formation) skills. If you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to contact either of your Chairs.

Materials & Technology Policy

Directives and related documents, including press releases and communiqués, in all Crisis style committees will be written on loose leaf paper. Delegates will be able to use paper from their delegate padfolios, which will be distributed before the first committee session. Crisis notes and joint personal directives will be written and sent on paper using a two-pad system. Delegates will be able to write joint personal directives on paper and submit them to the crisis staff when crisis notes are collected. The use of cell phones is strictly prohibited during committee sessions, unless in the event of an emergency. Delegates may not use laptops or other similar technology for any reason during committee sessions, without the express permission of the Chair and/or Crisis Manager.

Plagiarism and Pre-Writing

SunMUN III has a zero-tolerance policy for plagiarism and pre-writing. Plagiarism is considered the passing of other people's work as your own. This includes crediting other delegate's clauses, directives, or ideas as your own. Plagiarism also includes the reuse of clauses submitted at other conferences, or the reuse of clauses on actual UN resolutions. Pre-writing, as defined by the SunMUN III team, includes writing directives, crisis notes, clauses, and other Model UN materials that increase a delegate's standing in awards OUTSIDE of the allotted committee time. SunMUN III has a zero-tolerance policy for both of these activities and encourages delegates to present original ideas that are created within the confines of the conference weekend.

SunMUN III encourages delegates to cooperate with the secretariat if they are accused of plagiarism or prewriting. Our USGs and/or Chief of Staff will conduct a thorough investigation into any claims and make a judgment on the provided evidence.



Topic A: Mitigating the Humanitarian Crisis Arising from Child Labor in Diamond Mines

Introduction

A quick search of the average cost of a diamond engagement ring will show that it will cost you just shy of \$10,000 in the United States. Its value derives from its extraction, shipment, craftsmanship, and market rate for 1-carat diamond rings in today's climate. What many consumers are unaware of, and do not front the cost for, is the free labor obtained by exploited children in diamond mines across the African continent, where millions of dollars worth of diamonds are extracted and shipped all over the globe each year. Current estimates place the global diamond trade at about \$81.4 billion annually, with 65% of the supply located in Africa¹.

What is it about this almost 12 million square mile continent that makes it so vulnerable to the spoils of the resource curse, where diamonds and other natural resources are exploited to no end? Scholars have reached the consensus that a historical tendency toward political instability throughout many vulnerable nations is the perfect condition for which exploited labor, wealth misallocation, and export dependency can be predicated. In a publication tiling the end of the Sierra Leone civil war, Acemoglu and colleagues explain that insurrectionists capitalize off political instability in the wake of the conflict, taking advantage of crippled national security to utilize resource wealth for the funding of rebel movements, thus giving rise to the term “blood diamond”.²

Several nations throughout Africa are no stranger to the ills of war, and the gruesome tale that accompanies insurrectionist movements is one where a certain demographic stares down the barrel: children. Estimates are hard to discern as to the number of children forced to work in these perilous conditions, as violent conflict and lack of access by international organizations blurs these facts. However, the United States Department of Labor compiles a database tracking instances of forced labor globally, and has deduced that diamonds exported from these countries



¹ <https://time.com/blood-diamonds/>

² [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0304-3932\(02\)00208-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0304-3932(02)00208-8)



are the result of forced child labor: Angola, Central African Republic, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.³ It cannot be understated that the humanitarian crisis imposed upon these children aged 5-17 is the result of extreme trafficking that runs rampant throughout these countries. Delegates will be tasked with mitigating this humanitarian crisis in a way that is realistic to the abilities and resources possessed by each exporter nation.

Agents of Violence

In the context of violent conflict, both militia groups *and* state actors are responsible for the proliferation of extreme warfare. Their methods and tactics may differ depending on their goals and location. Intervention by outside actors such as the United Nations and its member states has historically been delayed in its response. Critics point to the lack of urgency from the United Nations Security Council even after the death toll imposed by individual state conflicts had surpassed that in Kosovo and other Eastern European nations facing conflict around the same time.

State Actors

1. Military Operations: State forces often conduct large-scale military operations to suppress insurgencies. These operations can involve bombings, ground offensives, and airstrikes that, while targeting insurgents, often harm civilians caught in the crossfire. Such indiscriminate violence may lead to collateral damage, including loss of life and destruction of infrastructure.
2. Counterinsurgency Tactics: Governments may use tactics like “scorched earth” policies, where they destroy resources (e.g., villages, food supplies) that could support the insurgents. This strategy aims to weaken the insurgency by depriving them of local resources, but it also inflicts violence on local communities.
3. State-Sanctioned Paramilitaries: Some states support or create paramilitary groups to supplement official forces. These groups often operate outside formal military rules and can engage in intimidation, harassment, and violence against suspected insurgent supporters. Paramilitaries may commit human rights abuses with little accountability, blurring the lines between legitimate state authority and organized violence.
4. Legal and Psychological Violence: States may also inflict “structural” violence through arrests, detentions, or by passing laws that target specific populations believed to support insurgents. The use of torture and other forms of psychological violence in prisons or detention centers is another tactic, aimed at extracting information or spreading fear.

Non-State Actors

³ <https://verite.org/project/diamonds-3/>



1. Guerrilla Warfare: Insurgent groups often use guerrilla tactics, such as ambushes, hit-and-run attacks, and bombings. These tactics are typically aimed at state targets like military personnel, police, or government officials. However, civilians can also be impacted, particularly if insurgents use populated areas as battlegrounds.
2. Terror Tactics: Insurgent groups sometimes resort to terror tactics, such as kidnapping, assassinations, or public executions, to spread fear and undermine the government's control. Such acts are intended to challenge the legitimacy of the state and intimidate both state agents and civilians into compliance.
3. Violence Against Civilians: Insurgent groups may also inflict violence on civilians who they perceive as collaborating with the government or as obstacles to their control. This could involve forced recruitment, displacement, or extortion to secure resources and support for their cause.
4. Psychological Operations: Non-state actors may also engage in propaganda campaigns that frame the state as the primary oppressor, using imagery, narratives, and social media to turn the population against the government. Although not physical violence, this psychological approach can destabilize the state by shifting public opinion in favor of the insurgents.



A Visual on Child Labor

The majority of children trafficked are among a domestic network of rebel combatants and national militia groups. Some examples include the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) of Sierra Leone, who are notoriously known for their extreme violence and gruesome tactics when kidnapping child soldiers during the Sierra Leone Civil War. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the national army remains complicit in the trafficking of child laborers to cobalt



mines, and has been reported supplying weapons to violent non-state actors.⁴ The preconditions to the phenomenon of forced labor and the trafficking of children are not just scaffolded on conflict, however. The International Human Rights Clinic at Harvard Law School identifies a common set of factors that allow rebel groups to effectively kidnap at-risk children.⁵

1. Prolonged lack of or disruption to education: many of the perpetrating nations do not uphold national laws declaring “free” education, as poor infrastructure and increased violence render schools inaccessible to rural communities; For child soldiers, the absence of education often means they grow up in an environment where violence is normalized, and they lack access to spaces that encourage peaceful conflict resolution, social interactions, or self-expression. Child soldiers, in particular, face social stigma, as communities may view them as dangerous or as outsiders. Education typically offers a path to socialization and reintegration, but without it, they may find it hard to establish connections or build trust within their communities. Education provides a basis for understanding one’s rights, exploring interests, and envisioning possibilities. Without it, children lack agency over their lives and may feel trapped in their circumstances. They often lack knowledge of opportunities and legal protections available to them.
2. Orphanhood: 52 million children are currently orphaned throughout all of Africa, due to both violent conflict and wealth as health crises such as the HIV/AIDS epidemic⁶; Orphans in forced labor often lack documentation and access to resources, making them effectively invisible to authorities. This lack of formal identification limits their access to social services, increases the difficulty of being rescued from exploitation, and further isolates them from potential care networks.
3. Kidnappings and forced recruitment: One of the most documented cases of violence involves the RUF’s use of opiates, as well as heroin injections, on children to induce susceptibility to militia commands during times of war⁷; Drugs were used to desensitize children to the brutality of warfare. The RUF would give them stimulants like cocaine or amphetamines before sending them into battle, which heightened aggression, lowered inhibitions, and dulled empathy. This drug-induced state made it easier for them to commit atrocities without emotional restraint. This forced drug use resulted in deep psychological scars, including dependency, trauma, and mental health disorders. After the war, many child soldiers struggled with addiction, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and difficulty reintegrating into society due to their experiences and dependency issues.

Together, these conditions create a bleak image for the future of this crisis, as each factor is due to historical ineptitudes fueled by corrupt government apparatuses. Will an improvement in education spark a domino effect,

⁴ <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/resources/reports/child-labor/congo-democratic-republic-drc>

⁵ https://hrp.law.harvard.edu/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/Digging_In_The_DirtLR.pdf

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<https://borgenproject.org/10-facts-orphans-in-africa/#:~:text=In%20the%20entire%20continent%20of,that%20have%20lost%20a%20mother.>

⁷ <https://www.hrw.org/news/2008/04/16/coercion-and-intimidation-child-soldiers-participate-violence>



reducing orphanhood and vulnerability to kidnappings? Must change be implemented on the level of national security? These questions remain to be answered as diamond exports continue to thrive at the expense of exploited children across the continent.

Case Study

While the aforementioned nations most plagued by this crisis are certainly ones to be examined, the country with perhaps the most alarming situation to date is ranked as a Tier 2 Watch List Country by the U.S Department of State.⁸ Both of these nations have experienced severe conflict in the last few decades, which has ultimately impacted the overall stability of their respective governments even after their official conclusions.



Sierra Leone

In March of 1991, the Revolutionary United Front crossed the Liberian border into Sierra Leone in an effort to dismantle the All Peoples Congress (APC), the one-party rule that had been in power from 1968-1992. The insurrection held that the APC was guilty of widespread corruption and mismanagement, alluding to the fact that despite being one of the most resource-rich nations in the world, Sierra Leone also remained one of the poorest. Despite the RUF's initial roots in populism, made up primarily of middle-class and unemployed young people, the rebellion hastily devolved into a violent power grab for control of Sierra Leone's diamond reserves. The movement quickly became known for its human rights atrocities as militia leaders exploited



⁸ <https://verite.org/project/diamonds-3/>



Figure 4. RUF Soldiers, n.d | Credit: BBC, October 2022

these diamond mines to fuel and fund the insurrection against the national government.⁹ As the conflict charged on for over a decade, with millions of civilian lives lost, the efforts by several organizations resulted in a ceasefire on July 7, 1999 known as the Lomé Peace Accord. This agreement was signed into effect between the government of Sierra Leone and the RUF after severe movements to destabilize rebel activity by both the United Nations and the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group (ECOMOG).¹⁰ This agreement brought an end to a civil conflict that disproportionately impacted children between the ages of 5 and 17 throughout its rampage. Today, few of these survivors have grown up with the ability to recount the atrocities they faced. However, current reports tell us that the use of isolation through several violent tactics was the primary tool used by the RUF to create an army of child soldiers, many of whom were stationed in diamond mines for the use of extraction. The RUF forced new recruits, including children, to commit acts of violence—often against their own communities or even their families. This brutal initiation served to sever the children’s emotional ties to their past lives, making it difficult to return to their homes even if they managed to escape. By coercing child soldiers into committing horrific acts, the RUF instilled feelings of guilt and shame that often prevented the children from trying to leave or seek reintegration into their communities. This tactic effectively isolated them, leaving the RUF as their only source of “family” and acceptance.

Despite national efforts toward recovery and rehabilitation, Sierra Leone is once again at the precipice of conflict. In November of 2023, a failed coup attempt in the capital city of Freetown signaled a growing opposition to the democratically elected government and a rise in rebel activity throughout the country.¹¹ This is coupled with the encroachment of private mining companies on rural communities throughout Sierra Leone, particularly by Meya Mining in the eastern Kono district. Amnesty International reports the presence of unsafe practices that threaten the quality of water in the area, as well as destroy necessary infrastructure, all without proper compensation to the residents of the community.¹² As we stretch over twenty years since the conclusion of the civil war, Sierra Leoneans are still disproportionately impacted by the inability of their national government to effectively safeguard its communities against the exploitation of the diamond industry.

⁹ <https://www.hrw.org/reports/1999/sierra/SIERLE99-02.htm>

¹⁰ https://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/SL_990707_LomePeaceAgreement.pdf

¹¹

<https://www.aljazeera.com/opinions/2023/12/1/renewed-violence-in-sierra-leone-is-a-sign-of-fragility-pol>
arisation

¹²

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2022/12/sierra-leone-aucun-diamant-ne-vaut-la-vie-dune-communaute/#:~:text=The%20organization%20also%20spoke%20to,concerns%20raised%20by%20Amnesty%20International.>



Questions to Consider

1. How can diamond-importing countries work to support the efforts by international organizations to curb the exploitation of diamond mines in key export nations?
2. In what ways can national government institutions within exporters resolve the root factors that result in the vulnerability of children to exploitation?
3. What are the implications of restricting heavy industry in export nations in the wake of an increasingly globalized economy?
4. Should there be international repercussions for those accused of enabling the exploitation of children?
Where would we draw the line?
5. How can African nations work together to increase border security, which may hinder the mobility of militia groups?



Topic B: Establishing International Legislation in the Wake of Heightened Conflict

International legislation, as opposed to national agreements and protocols, are often the most popular response to easing conflict within and among nations. Several efforts to curb the impacts of the diamond industry have fallen short, often due to the corruption of political leaders, the lack of effective infrastructure, and the exploitation by importing countries seeking to capitalize off the wealth of resource-rich African nations. The most current and comprehensive agreement available today is the Kimberley Process, a protocol enacted in 2003 that aims to establish requirements for certification among member states to prevent the shipment of diamonds extracted for the means of funding conflict globally. This protocol ensures the collaboration between governments, industry, and civil society to create a network of actors dedicated to reducing the flow of conflict diamonds throughout major export zones.¹³ With 59 member states, and the European Union representing just one entity, the Kimberley Process has greatly impacted the diamond industry by reducing identifiable trade in amongst conflict from 15% to less than 1% as of late. Much of this process is dependent on the strength of each nation's border security, as these institutions are what execute the necessary requirements of the KP's protocol. For example, the United States Customs and Border Protection requires that all diamond suppliers fax their certification by the Kimberley Process directly to the Census Bureau in order to be lawfully imported onto U.S soil.¹⁴

Setting Clear Global Standards and Definitions

International conventions, such as the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions, set clear standards that define forced child labor, including the minimum age for work and conditions considered exploitative. These frameworks help create a universal understanding of what constitutes forced child labor, making it easier to identify, regulate, and penalize. The ILO's Convention No. 182 specifically targets the worst forms of child labor, including slavery, trafficking, and hazardous work, which are often forced. This legislation pushes countries to prioritize eliminating these forms, providing a benchmark for legal reforms and law enforcement efforts worldwide.

Mandating Accountability and Legal Consequences

When countries ratify international conventions, they commit to upholding and enforcing these standards within their borders. This includes passing domestic laws that align with international standards, establishing legal

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https://fpi.ec.europa.eu/document/download/b2310a62-76f6-4b8f-aca6-805b7c93f26f_en?filename=fpi-17-001-thekimberleyprocess-factsheet-january2021_revised%281%29.pdf

¹⁴

https://fpi.ec.europa.eu/document/download/b2310a62-76f6-4b8f-aca6-805b7c93f26f_en?filename=fpi-17-001-thekimberleyprocess-factsheet-january2021_revised%281%29.pdf



consequences for employers and traffickers, and dedicating resources to enforcement. Treaties often include mechanisms for periodic reporting and review, where countries must demonstrate their progress and adherence to child labor standards. Organizations like the ILO monitor compliance, issue recommendations, and pressure governments to address gaps in enforcement.

Targeting Supply Chains through Trade and Corporate Accountability

International frameworks can require corporations to conduct due diligence on their supply chains to ensure that forced child labor is not present. The UN's Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, for example, call on businesses to respect human rights across their operations, encouraging governments to legislate for corporate accountability. Some international agreements also include trade sanctions against countries or companies that exploit forced child labor. For example, certain trade agreements bar products made with child labor, discouraging countries and companies from engaging in or allowing such practices. Alternatively, fair trade certifications incentivize businesses to comply with labor standards, rewarding ethical sourcing with market benefits.

Supporting Victims and Strengthening Preventative Measures

International legislation can mandate that member states provide services for the rehabilitation, education, and reintegration of child laborers into society. This ensures that children are not only removed from exploitative conditions but are also supported to lead safer, productive lives. International agreements like the CRC and ILO conventions emphasize children's right to education, pushing governments to prioritize schooling over labor. Encouraging investment in education reduces the economic need for child labor and helps break cycles of poverty that perpetuate exploitation.

Strengthening Cross-Border Cooperation

Many forms of forced child labor involve trafficking, which often spans borders. International legislation facilitates cooperation among countries to track, prosecute, and prevent trafficking networks. For instance, the UN's Palermo Protocol targets human trafficking and urges member countries to work together on prevention, prosecution, and victim support. International frameworks enable countries to share intelligence on child labor networks, coordinate rescue missions, and streamline prosecution efforts for traffickers and employers who exploit children. Such collaboration strengthens the global response, as forced labor networks often operate across multiple countries.

Raising Awareness and Mobilizing Resources

International legislation often goes hand-in-hand with campaigns to raise awareness about the harms of forced child labor. By making the issue a global priority, these campaigns encourage governments, NGOs, and communities to take active roles in preventing exploitation and protecting children's rights. Expanding on this by providing funding and technical assistance, international bodies like the United Nations and ILO provide funding, training, and



technical assistance to countries struggling to combat forced child labor. Such resources help build effective legal frameworks, train law enforcement, and establish educational and social services aimed at reducing child labor.

Improving Accountability through International Courts

In cases where forced child labor is linked to systemic abuses or even war crimes, international courts like the International Criminal Court (ICC) can hold perpetrators accountable. This acts as a deterrent for governments, companies, or individuals who might otherwise exploit children without fear of prosecution.

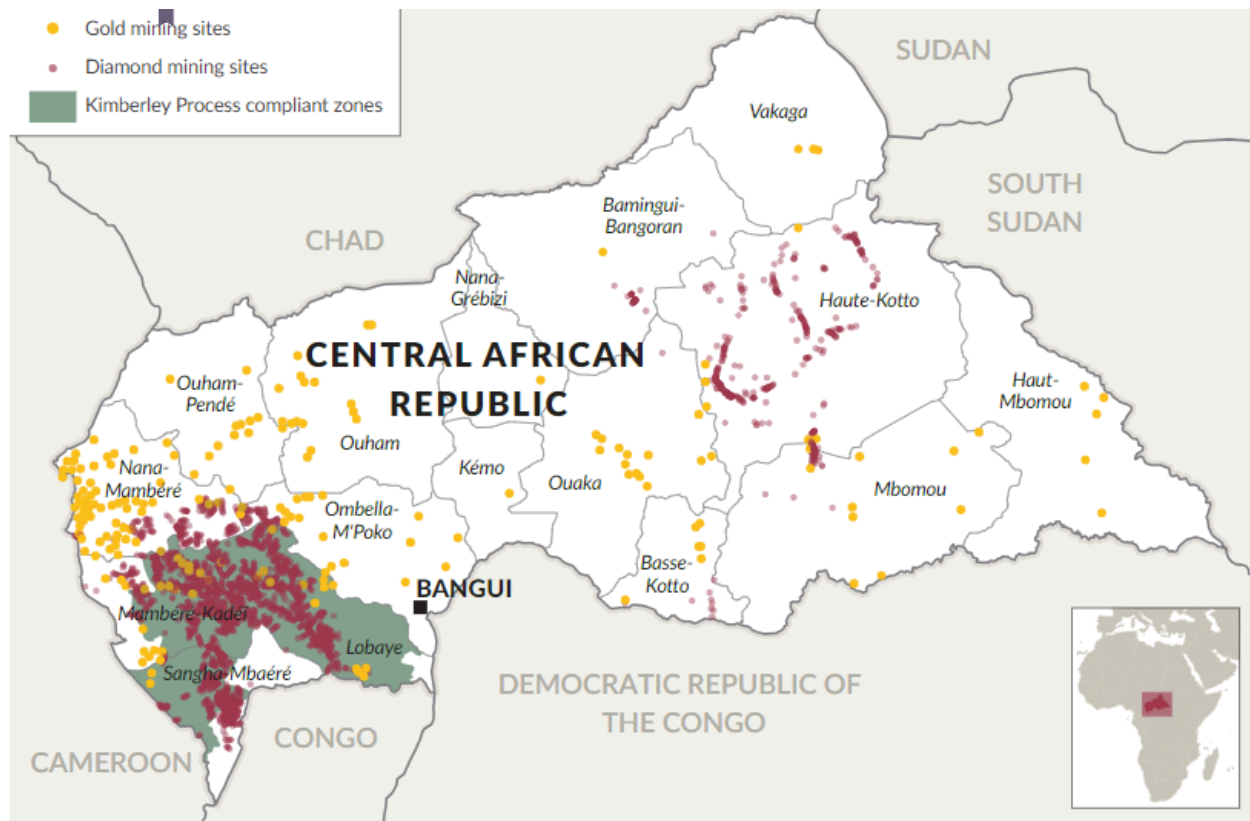


Figure 5. Map of CAR Mining Sites in Relation to KP Compliant Zone, n.d | Credit: Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime, n.d

Despite the noble efforts by international legislators through coalitions such as the Kimberley Process, it is undeniable that the presence of forced labor throughout heavy industries in African communities is still alive and well. In order for the Kimberley Process to remain effective, national governments must be able to align this protocol with national agendas toward securing diamond trade across borders. In areas of conflict, maintaining security at compromised checkpoints opens a loophole for illicit means of trade, furthering the proliferation of blood diamonds across conflict zones. In Sierra Leone, the Ministry of Mines and Mineral Resources is responsible for overseeing the extraction and operations of major resource zones in the country, and is subject to compliance with the Kimberley Process since becoming a member state in 2003. However, the recent attacks on political power



within the nation have rendered many agencies, including the National Minerals Agency, unable to effectively vet the volume of materials extracted in recent months.¹⁵

State agencies are a key pillar in ensuring that the Kimberley Process remains effective in nations where blood diamonds are most highly concentrated. In the Central African Republic, armed militia groups have toppled localized agencies that were once responsible for safeguarding legal mining operations. These groups have mobilized surface diamond mining and successfully transported these diamonds obtained via forced labor through lax border control and abandoned checkpoints.¹⁶ With these pitfalls in mind, it becomes increasingly clear that even after twenty years of international legislation, there is a lack of state enforcement that is necessary for states to remain on track to reduce the trade of blood diamonds.

Delegates must analyze their own country policy, as well as that of their allies to create a comprehensive legislative framework that addresses this major gap in efficacy for the Kimberley Process. Delegates are encouraged to combine both Topic A and Topic B in their research in order to fully encompass the components of this issue into a well-rounded draft resolution during committee.

¹⁵ https://www.kimberleyprocess.com/en/system/files/documents/sierra_leone_annual_report_2019.pdf

¹⁶

<https://riskbulletins.globalinitiative.net/wea-obs-010/02-challenge-illicit-economies-international-sanctions-kimberley-process-car.html>



Questions to Consider

1. How can international organizations or other state actors influence the efficiency of state agencies without infringing on national sovereignty?
2. In what ways can the Kimberley Process be revitalized to support efforts toward stricter border control?
3. How do importer nations impact the demand for blood diamonds, and what can be done to reduce it?
4. What parallels can be drawn with exploitative labor practices in other regions such as South and Southeast Asia? How might this influence country policy?



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