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United Nations Institute for Training and Research

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CIFAL Jeju- Human Security

Population

Type:	Workshop
Emplacement:	Jeju, Republic of Korea
Date:	15 oct 2019 to 18 oct 2019
Durée:	3 Days
Zone du programme:	Decentralize Cooperation Programme
Site internet:	http://www.cifaljeju.org/
Prix:	0.00 \$US
Personne de référence de l'événement:	psh.jitc@gmail.com
Partenariat:	Regional Support Office of the Bali Process

ARRIÈRE PLAN

Human trafficking is a scourge to humanity and a great threat to human security. The whole world is now united to fight this crime which has been taking place almost everywhere. The Palermo protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons adopted in 2000 by the United Nations defines human trafficking or trafficking in persons:

“Trafficking in Persons”... mean[s] the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs. (Article 3, paragraph (a)).

The call for enhanced global response to human trafficking and concerted efforts to eradicate the crime is well described in other policy documents adopted by the United Nations. For example, human trafficking issues are included in the relevant targets 5.2, 8.7 and 16.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as follows:

5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labor, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labor in all its forms

16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

The 10th objective of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration (GCM) also calls for specific measures to prevent, combat and eradicate trafficking in persons in the context of international migration.

Despite the efforts to address the issue globally, regionally and nationally in line with SDGs and GCM and the progress made so far, the human trafficking crime is becoming more and more complex, taking place in a wide array of contexts and thus hard to identify the victims and the perpetrators as well. However, if we were able to observe human trafficking issues like light passing through a prism, we would identify a varied version of the crime in different contexts which is basically the same in essence. This multifaceted criminal activity has been challenging policy makers all over the world. Importantly, the way authorities understand human trafficking has a strong impact on how national and local governments combat the crime. When they have a better and more precise

understanding of what key elements the crime has, they can be better equipped to identify human trafficking incidents for the victim protection, prosecution of cases and prevention of the crime regardless of whatever technique the traffickers deploy.

Combatting human trafficking also requires concerted efforts of different actors which includes government agencies, civil societies, NGOs, academia who are responsible and engaged to tackle human trafficking crimes. Importantly, along with the multidisciplinary efforts and their ability to identify human trafficking incidents, the availability of reliable and high-quality data is critical in designing the most effective strategies and interventions in the fight against human trafficking. In this context, the training workshop co-organized by CIFAL Jeju and RSO of the Bali Process is designed to facilitate the understanding of the concept of human security and human trafficking, the 3 Ps (Protection, Prosecution, and Prevention) and the management of data, which are gathered from diverse sources, in combating human trafficking. The event will finally help all the participants engage in developing a viable and practical action plan to attain some specific objectives as a way to contribute to addressing human trafficking in their respective countries

OBJECTIFS DE L'ÉVÉNEMENT

The objectives of this event are:

- To provide a concept of human security, its linkage with human trafficking, and the victim-centered approach to addressing trafficking in persons; explain the concept of 3Ps(Protection, Prosecution, and Prevention)
- To apply the standards in identifying, assisting and protecting victims of trafficking;
- To analyze how data-driven anti-trafficking strategies, policies and guidelines can be adapted for national and local implementation to combat human trafficking;
- To promote information sharing and exchange of best practices between government, CSOs and NGO actors

OBJECTIFS D'APPRENTISSAGE

By the end of the workshop, participants will be able to:

- Understand the basic concepts related to trafficking in persons and the difference between human trafficking and human smuggling, forced labor and other related exploitation;
- Raise awareness on human security and human trafficking, especially relating to vulnerable cohorts such as women, children in the region;
- Identify key challenges and recognise best practices and lessons learned to address human trafficking and, as well as policy measures to enhance human security at the local and national levels
- Apply counter trafficking tools and methods presented in the workshop in their own work places;
- Implement UNITAR-developed CityShare methodology to rate and compare each other's anti- trafficking policies, and make specific action plans for local implementation and follow-up on lessons learned (via city-to-city cooperation, awareness raising activities, inter-governmental coordination, and other practical implementation examples);
- Build professional networks, exchange relevant information and knowledge.

CONTENU ET STRUCTURE

This event is comprised of the following modules:

- Module 1: Concept of human security and current trends of irregular migration
- Module 2: Identifying Victims of Trafficking
- Module 3: Introduction to the concept of 3Ps and International legal frameworks
- Module 4: Coordinated and reliable data in human trafficking
- Module 5: Engaging in action plan

MÉTHODOLOGIE

This event is comprised of lectures, practical exercises and a study visit.

AUDIENCE VISÉE

- Government officials and relevant personnel from NGOs,

- Civil Societies and institutions of the selected countries who directly work with the victims of trafficking in the Asia Pacific region.