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CIFAL Jeju - Enhancing Human Security of Victims of Trafficking in Women in Asia-Pacific

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| □□ : | Workshop |
| □□ : | Jeju, Democratic People's Republic of Korea |
| □□ : | 4 4□ 2017 to 7 4□ 2017 |
| □□ : | 3 Days |
| □□□□ : | Decentralize Cooperation Programme |
| □□ : | http://cifaljeju.org |
| □□ : | US\$0.00 |
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| □□ : | Regional Support Office of the Bali Process (RSO), Jeju Special Self Governing Province |



Trafficking in persons is a violation against human rights. It involves the act of recruiting, transporting, transferring, harbouring or receiving a person through the use of force, coercion or other means, for the purpose of exploitation. Virtually every country in the world is affected by trafficking for sexual exploitation, forced labour, servitude, and removal of organs as a country of origin, transit or destination.

Every year, thousands of men, women and children fall into the hands of traffickers, in their home countries and abroad. From 2012-2014, more than 500 different trafficking flows were detected. Trafficking is likely to remain of growing concern in light of the intensification of large movements during migration crises, globally the number of forced migrants and refugees are the largest since World War II. Within these movements vulnerable women can be easily exploited by smugglers and traffickers. The latest Global report on Trafficking in Person from UNODC (2016) mentions that 79 % of all detected trafficking victims are women.

The most common forms of trafficking is for sexual exploitation (some 55 % of those detected) and for forced labour (some 35 % of those detected). Others are trafficked for domestic work, forced labor, child soldiers, plantation work, organised begging, forced into sham marriages, and organ removal.

The Sustainable Development Goals which is adopted by the member states of UN include specific targets to achieve by 2030 to improve human rights and well-being of women ; Target 5.2 refers to 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; Target 8.8 refers to protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.

Since 2002, the Bali Process has effectively raised regional awareness of the consequences of people smuggling, trafficking in persons and related transnational crime, and developed and implemented strategies and practical cooperation in response. This voluntary forum includes 45 participating countries, as well as IOM, UNHCR and UNODC. The core objectives of the Bali Process are to combat people smuggling and trafficking in persons by developing more effective cooperation and information sharing between Bali Process members and other relevant organizations; to raise public awareness and educate vulnerable population about the crime of people smuggling and trafficking in persons; to build capacity across member states and facilitate the sharing and implementation of best practices. The Regional Support Office of the Bali Process (RSO) was established in 2012 to operationalize objectives of the Bali Process



CIFAL Jeju has become a knowledge hub and platform for promoting city-to-city cooperation. Through this approach, CIFAL Jeju supports local authorities and actors to focus on human trafficking issues which impact human capacities, as well as their lives and their future. Cities in the Asia-Pacific region can substantially improve the situation by sharing experiences on the prevention of trafficking, prosecution of traffickers and the protection and reintegration of victims of trafficking.

In this line, this training aims to strengthening the role of local authorities and actors in the Asia-Pacific region to better identify and protect victims of trafficking.

The overall goal is to provide participants with a comprehensive knowledge to be able to identify, protect, assist human trafficking victims, especially women. This knowledge shared throughout the seminar will be useful in analysing inter-agency/government coordination strategies against trafficking, while sharing best practices among stakeholders.



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

- Identify the basic concepts of trafficking in women
- Describe the difference between human trafficking and human smuggling, forced labor and other related exploitation
- Identify key challenges and lessons learned to address human trafficking of women
- Recognize best practices as well as policy measures for enhancing human security of at the local level
- Recognize and apply practical solutions that ensure that women victims of trafficking are protected
- Apply presented tools and methods in their respective contexts
- Apply UNITAR-developed CityShare Methodology to assess and learn from each other's anti- trafficking policies for women, and develop specific action plans for local implementation and follow-up of lessons learned
- Build professional networks, exchange information and knowledge.



The workshop contents include:

- Module 1: Concepts and current trends in trafficking in women
- Module 2: Identification of victims of trafficking in women
- Module 3: Global approach to addressing trafficking in women
- Module 4: Providing assistance to victims of trafficking in women
- Module 5: Prosecution of victims of trafficking in women
- Module 6: Prevention of victims of trafficking in women
- Module 7: Monitoring and Evaluation
- Module 8: Cityshare Methodology



The workshop will be delivered through:

- Lectures and presentations by experts
- Practical exercises and group discussion
- UNITAR CityShare Methodology
- Action plan presentation
- Study visit



Beneficiaries of this workshop include central/local government officials and experts from Asia-Pacific working directly with victims of trafficking in women.