Unitar Online Catalogue

CIFAL Jeju - Identification, Assistance and Protection of Trafficking Victims

People

□□ :	Workshop
□□ :	Jeju, Republic of Korea
□□ :	3 □□ 2018 to 6 □□ 2018
□□ :	4 Days
□□□□ :	Decentralize Cooperation Programme
□□ :	http://cifaljeju.org
□□ :	US$0.00
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- Trafficking of 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 either 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 Persons from UNODC (2016) mentions that 79 % of all detected trafficking victims are women.

- The most common form 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 were adopted by the member states of UN, include specific targets, to be achieved 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, in affiliation with UNITAR, has become a knowledge hub and platform for promoting city-to-city cooperation. Through this approach, CIFAL directs its capacity building efforts towards local actors. CIFAL Jeju / Jeju International Training Center (JITC) focuses on the thematic area of social

inclusion, especially focused on the human trafficking issues which impact on the capability of human beings to drive their own lives and decide their own future. Cities in the Asia-Pacific region can substantially improve the situation by focusing and sharing experiences on the prevention of trafficking, prosecution of traffickers and the protection and reintegration of victims of trafficking. Therefore, this training aims at strengthening the role of local authorities and actors in the Asia-Pacific region to better identify and protect victims of trafficking

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The overall goal of this training is to provide participants with a comprehensive knowledge in identifying, protecting, assisting human trafficking victims, especially women. This knowledge will be useful in analysing anti trafficking strategies of inter–agency/government coordination whiling sharing best practices between stakeholders.

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- understand the basic concepts of trafficking in women and the difference between human trafficking and human smuggling, forced labor and other related exploitation;
- have increased awareness on human security and human trafficking in women in the region;
- be able to identify key challenges and recognize best practices and lessons learned to address human trafficking of women and, as well as policy measures for enhancing human security of at the local level;
- be able to identify key challenges, recognize and apply practical solutions to ensure that women victims of trafficking are protected base of identified needs;
- be able to apply presented tools and methods in their responsibilities;
- apply the UNITAR-developed CityShare methodology [1] to rate and compare each other’s anti-trafficking policies for women, and make specific action plans for local implementation and follow-up of lessons learned (via city-to-city cooperation, awareness raising activities, inter-governmental coordination, and other practical implementation examples); and

- be able to build professional networks, exchange information and knowledge.

[1] The UNITAR-developed CityShare methodology aims at optimizing peer learning between local officials. It consists of various processes of self-assessment, distillation and transmission of experiences and good practices. It is also composed of several tools which provide a common framework for the evaluation of experiences made by the participating cities and countries and offer a common language for the exchange and assimilation of contextualised experiences, as well as a roadmap for action and progress.

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- Module 1: Introducing the 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

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- lectures and presentations by experts
- practical exercised and group discussion
- UNITAR CityShare Methodology
- action plan presentation
- study visit

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Local government officials and other related personnel from NGOs and institutions who directly work with the victims of trafficking in 11 Asia Pacific countries (Hong Kong, Mongolia, Malaysia, Vietnam, Afghanistan, Bhutan, India,

Maldives, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Nepal).