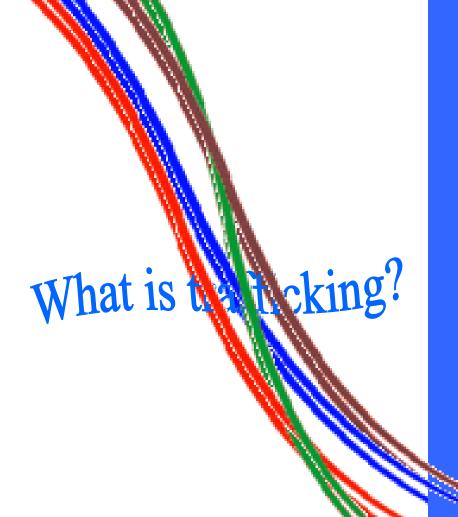
A WARM WELCOME TOALL OSS Regional Meeting January 19, 2013

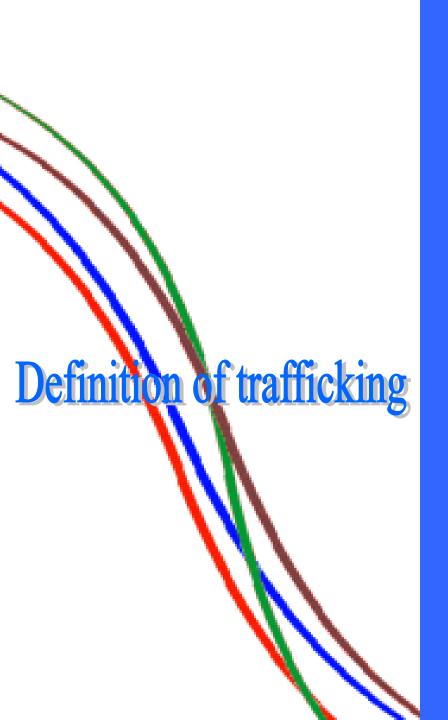


Understanding and Counteracting Trafficking in Persons





An accepted international definition of trafficking is given in the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children supplementing the Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime

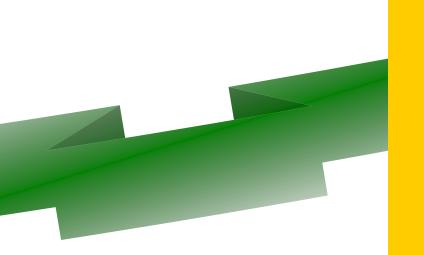


"Trafficking in persons" shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation»





- Marginalised women and children
- Ethnic minorities
- Indigenous people and hill tribes
- Refugees and illegal migrants
- •Illiterate women, run-away girls





Socio-cultural

Patriarchy

Illiteracy

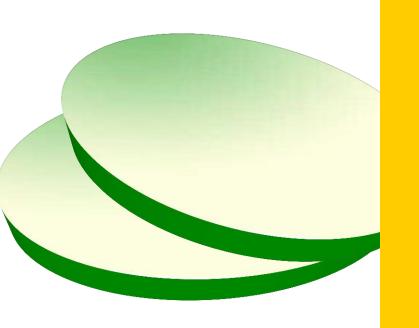


Inadequate educational and employment opportunities

Erosion of traditional family values

Racial discrimination, racism and related intolerance

Media and new technologies





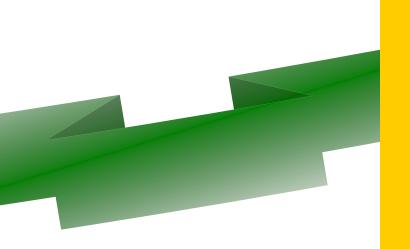
Socio-cultural

Pornography



Male perceptions of women in society

Consumerist behaviour with the commercialisation and commodification of women's bodies





Economic

Economic disparities

Feminisation of poverty

Globalisation and its differential impact on women

Economic liberalisation

A lucrative business with high monetary returns

Downfall of communist regimes in Eastern and Central Europe

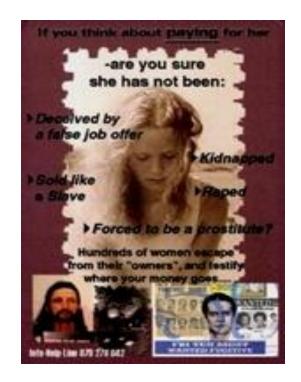
Factors fuelling trafficking

- Poverty
- Gender discrimination
- Lack of opportunities
- Local discriminatory contexts for certain groups of persons
- Lack of (effective) legislation against trafficking
- Low enforcement of the legality

Mechanisms of trafficking:

- are widespread, complex, underground and are often out of the reach of the legal system
- constantly changing and often follow migration patterns
- have extensive complicity of corrupt State officials
- facilitated by technological advances such as telephone, fax, internet





Techniques of trafficking:

Steady jobs available abroad No qualifications necessary





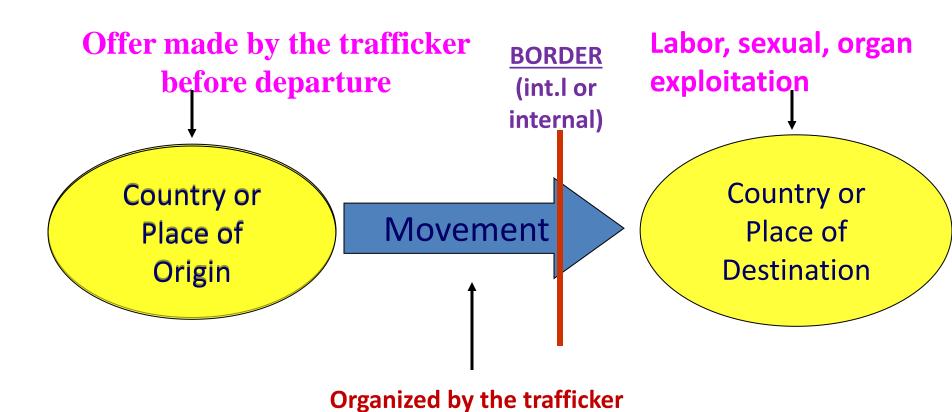
- traffickers enlist the help of local persons and villagers to identify vulnerable families
 - direct sale: women and children are sold to traffickers by parents or other family members
- deceit, debt bondage, kidnap, falsification of documents, bribes

transportation: women and children are transported by foot, motorcycles, mini-buses and pick-up vans, and boats

Trafficking in persons

TiP means the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons by means of the threat or use of force or other form of coercion, of the abuses of power, having control over others persons for the purpose of exploitation.

TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS





Lack of planning, money or property / original documentation

to leave the country

Pre-migration

to travel

movement

to get in a country

settlement

Force the migrants to look for alternatives





- **False study offers**
- False Job offer agencies
- Kidnapping
- Sale by parents
- Marriages
- Entertainment
- **Escort to business trip**

Ways — victims are exploited I'm not

for sale

Factory

Housekeeping

Prostitutions

- Waitressing
- Dancing/entertainment



Canadä

TRAFFICKING: TYPES OF EXPLOITATION

Globally exploitation can happen in the following fashions

- Sexual exploitation (streets, bars, brothels, massage parlors, call-girls, escort agencies, forced marriages)
- Forced labor (domestic servitude, agriculture, fishery, construction, mines, sweatshops, catering)
- Street begging or peddling
- Forced military service
- Exploitation of organs

Work on behalf of the traffickers

- Strangers
- Acquaintance
- Neighbour/family friend
- Relative
- Friend
- Fiancée
- Husband
- Parents





WORK

Seeking young women.

All travel expenses poid.

No experience required.

YOUNG CIRLS TRE CHEATED

A man offered Maria
a job as a waitress in
Johannesburg, Eager
to earn some money,
she agreed to travel with
him from her home
country to South Africa.
But when Maria arrived in
Johannesburg, there was no
waitressing job.
Instead the man beat her and
forced her to work as a
prostitute.

Every year, thousands of young women in Africa fall into this trap.

BEWARE! Attractive offers of employment, education or marriage in a foreign country could be FALSE!



IOM International Organization for Migration OlM Organization Internationale pour les Migratoris, OlM Organización Internacional para las Migracional

Top 10 Facts About Modern Slavery



- Slavery: forced to work without pay under threat of violence and unable to walk away.
- 27 million slaves in the world today.
- Slavery is not legal anywhere but happens everywhere.
- The majority of slaves can be found in India and in African countries.
- MAt least 14,500 slaves are trafficked into the US each year.
- Slaves work in fields, brothels, homes, mines, restaurants -- anywhere slave owners can feed their greed.
- M Human trafficking is the modern-day slave trade.
- \$90 is the average cost of a human slave around the world.
- Slave owners use many terms to avoid the word slavery: debt bondage, bonded labor, attached labor, restavec, forced labor, indentured servitude, and human trafficking.
- It is possible to end slavery in 25 years. Everyone has a role to play government, business, international organizations, consumers, YOU.

www.freetheslaves.net

Contemporary migrants

Women

Domestic service and labour laws

Safety and well being

Health hazards

Organized crime

Forced prostitution



Traffficking and Health Risks

Physical Psychological (HIV/AIDS, T.B.....) (Depression , anxiety, ...)

During the trip

At the destination

Back to the country



Reasons for Migration







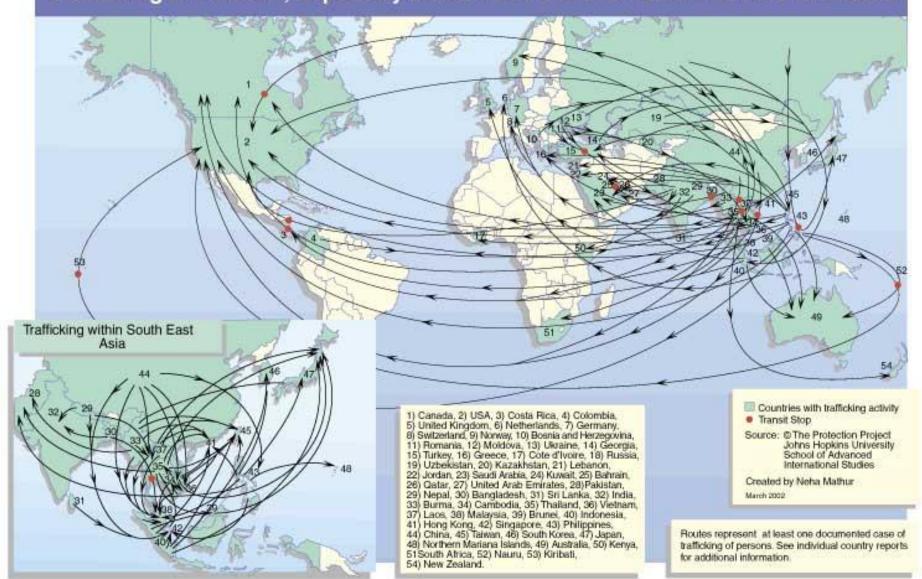




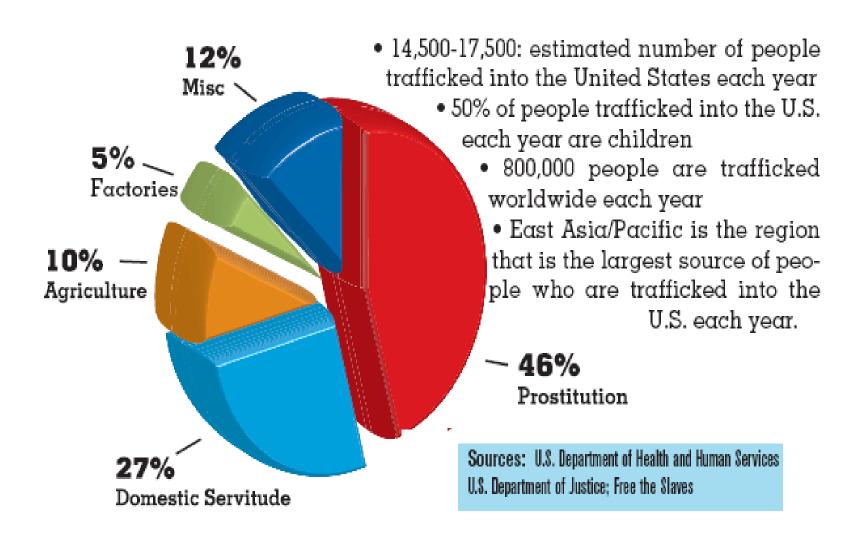


- Need to leave the country
- Lack of employment
- Desire to visit foreign countries
- Desire to meet friends, parents or relatives
- Family reunification
- study

Trafficking of Persons, Especially Women and Children: South East Asia Routes



Global Trafficking





TIP: QUANTITATIVE DIMENSION

- 800,000 persons trafficked worldwide in 2007 (US dep. of State)
- 2.500.000 persons trafficked for labor purposes
 (ILO International Labor Organization)
- 1.000.000 children trafficked annually (UNICEF)
- Between 175,000 and 250,000 persons trafficked annually (EU European Union)

Among the many facets of human trafficking, those of children and women stand out poignantly as the more alluring forms.





The geographical centrality of Sri Lanka in the Asian continent is another factor which made this island nation a hub of commercial activity.





Consequently, dangerous drugs such as heroine and Marijuana are sold on the sly in many parts of the island putting thousands of young lives into serious danger. Some women find lucrative employment within Asian countries and abroad as prostitutes and others are deceived into the trade by women traffickers.

Following four areas are briefly scrutinized:

•Trafficking in Garment industry

•Trafficking in the Migrant Labour Force in the Middle East

- Trafficking in the Tourism Industry
- •Trafficking due to the Northeast Conflict









Our Responses

Country of Transit

Country of Origin

(Prevention Activities)

- Capacity Building and **Training**
- Awareness Activities
- Research / Data

Collection

Country of Destination

(Direct Assistance)

- Protection/Shelter
- Health
- Legal

Voluntary Return and Reintegration

- Travel assistance
- •Reception Assistance
 - Reintegration

Response to Trafficking in Human Beings

The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children requires States to:

PROSECUTION

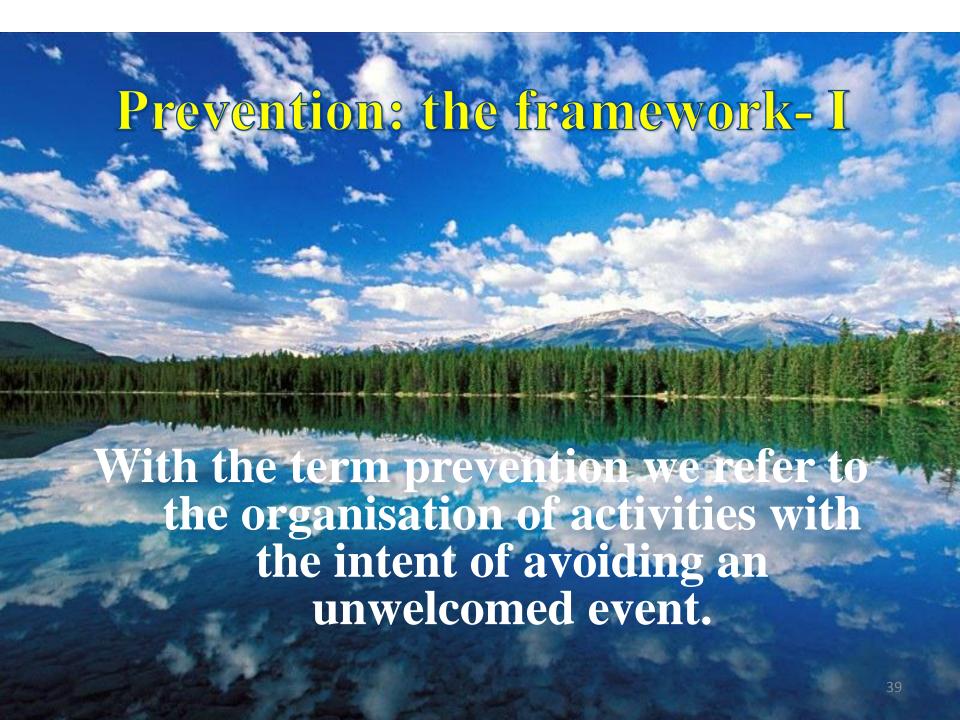
- ✓ Criminalize trafficking in persons
- ✓ Control measures: borders measures, security and control of documents
- ✓ Co-operation LE NGOs and transnational

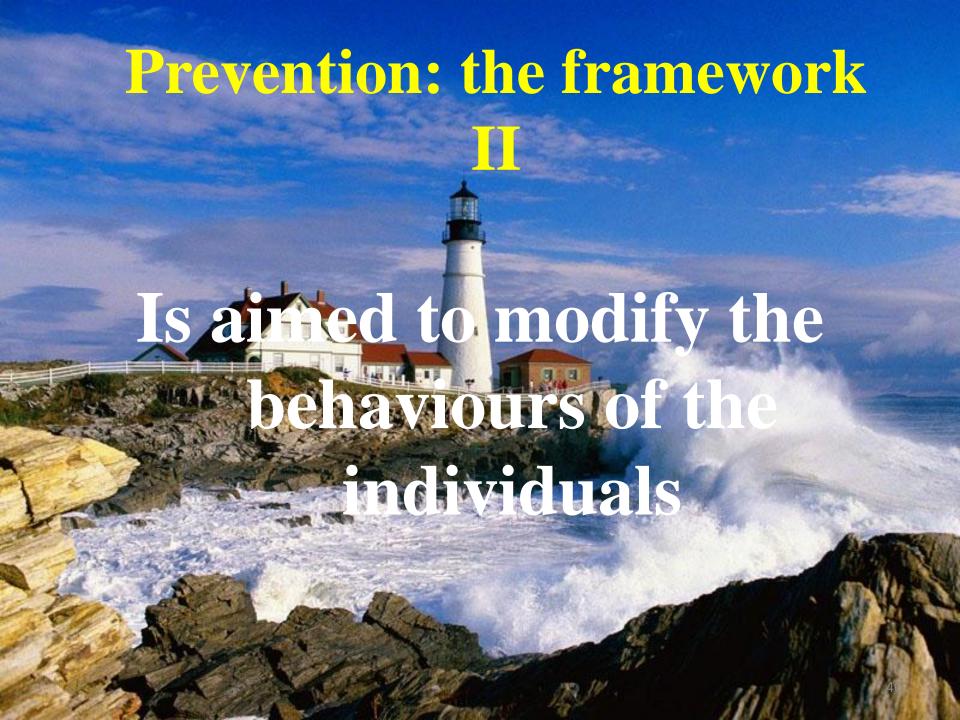
PROTECTION

✓ Assist and protect trafficked victims

PREVENTION

- **✓** Research, information and awareness measures
- ✓ Capacity building for law enforcement, immigration officials
- ✓ Information exchange and co-operation
- ✓ Socio-economic actions to address root causes of the phenomenon





Prevention: the framework

Prevention is not a synonimous of Information, because information alone can't modify the behaviours, which constitutes the real goal of prevention activities

Three stages of prevention

Primary

Secondary

Tertiary





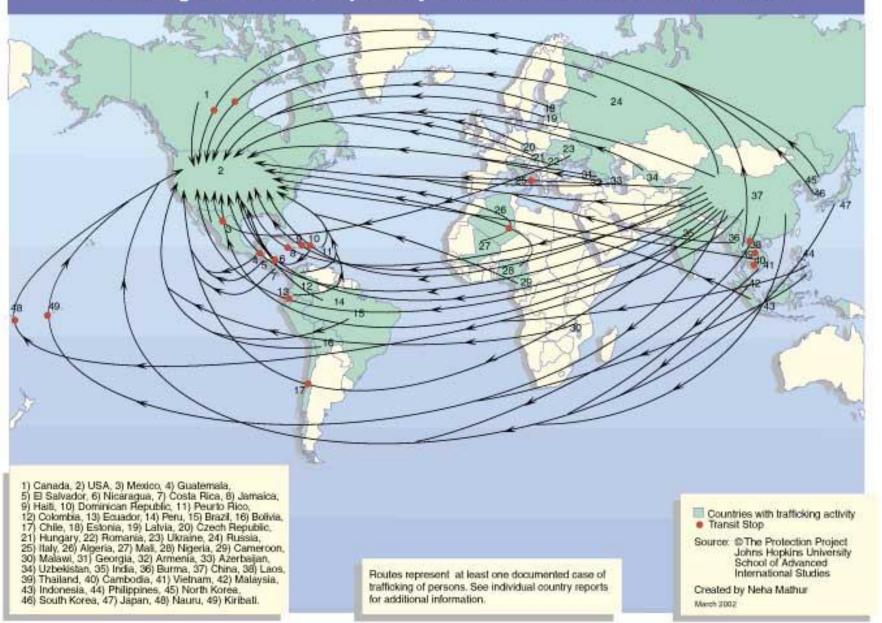
It envisages actions to reduce the condition of danger or vulnerability of those who have already accepted the offer of a trafficker (decided to leave).



Responses - Global Multidimensional Interventions

- Victims' protection, return and reintegration activities
- Counseling and medical support
- Information dissemination/awareness raising
- Technical cooperation/capacity building
- Research and information
- Seminars and forums

Trafficking of Persons, Especially Women and Children: USA Routes



The Helping Relationship



The Helping Relationship

The helping relationship is an action based on communication.

Its main goals are to stimulate and reorganize the resources of the person assisted.

COMMUNICATION

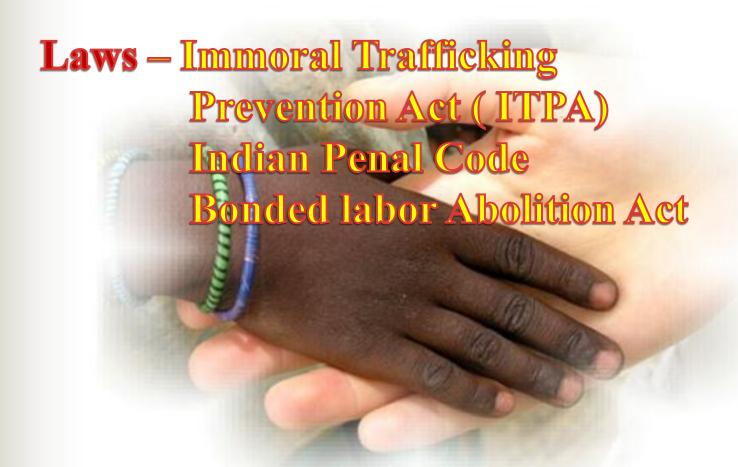
Communication is the analysis of observable expression In a relationship.

Communication is not only talking, but also sharing ideas and/or sensations

Solidarity Center Counter-Trafficking Strategies

- Educating intending migrant workers about labor laws and workplace rights in their own and foreign countries
- Helping to draft and pass improved anti-trafficking and safe migration legislation
- Training teachers to run school-based awareness programs
- Promoting union-run legal aid, counseling, and information centers
- Researching local, regional, and national trafficking trends and demographics
- Supporting common counter-trafficking initiatives between stakeholders in sending and receiving countries
- Creating standardized reporting forms for use in police stations

India – Initiatives



Objectives Assistance support autonomy empowerment/emancipation

The Helping Relationship







