



# International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Assisting a World on the Move for 60 Years



Migration for the Benefit of All

## “Protection” – *for Victims of Trafficking (VoTs)*

**Bali Process Workshop on “Victim Protection”**

12-13 January 2012, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia



# Bali Process Progress to Date

- **At the 2003 Bali Process Legislation Workshop it was reported:**
  - 19 countries had criminalization legislation in place for people smuggling and/or TIP legislation;
  - 12 countries were considering implementation of criminalization legislation or were in the draft stage of implementing such legislation;
  - 18 countries had made use of the model legislation
  - 9 countries have established national action plans, prevention strategies or inter-agency cooperation mechanisms
- ***Since the 2003 workshop...***
  - at least 27 Bali Process countries have made changes and/or amendments to their legislation to more comprehensively address TiP
  - some 34 countries have legislation in place addressing trafficking
  - at least 24 Bali Process members have National Action Plans and/or have established inter-agency cooperation mechanisms





# “Protection” for VoTs

## What Does “Protection” Mean in the Trafficking in Persons Context?

*Protection is a Conceptual Framework that recognizes the inherent vulnerability of Victims of Trafficking and puts in place specialized support measures to ensure safety, security and well-being.*





# “Protection” for VoTs

## What is the objective of a “Protection Framework”

*The Goal of putting in place a protective framework is to implement a victim-centered “rights-based” approach that removes victims from a process of detainment, imprisonment, deportation or expulsion, and moves them to an environment of protection and assistance that ensures their safety and provides for their recovery.*





# “Protection” for VoTs

## What does that entail?

*Creating the **social, political and legal** environment that protects the rights of potential victims of trafficking.*

- *Keeping victims safe from threat, violence, abuse;*
- *Providing for basic needs – shelter, food, medical and psychological care;*
- *Providing legal protection that upholds individual rights, and provides for judicial redress*





# “Protection” for VoTs

## How is this achieved?

- *Raising social awareness and understanding about the crime of trafficking in persons*
- *Prioritizing anti-trafficking on the national political agenda*
- *Enacting anti-trafficking legislation and national protocols*
- *Establishing national action plans, adopting standard operating procedures (SOPs), coordination and referral networks*
- *Providing specialized training to law enforcement, social welfare and other service provider personnel*





# “Protection” for VoTs

## Key Principles

- *Decriminalizing victims of trafficking*
- *Adopting Victim-Centered, Victim Friendly approaches*
- *Establishing national action plans, coordination and referral networks*
- *Enacting anti-trafficking legislation, policies and protocols that assure victim rights and that facilitates access to support services*





# Victim Protection

## Sphere of Protection: *Victim Safety and Security*

**Victim  
Identification**

**Shelter, Recovery,  
Redress**

**Voluntary  
Return**

**(Re) Integration  
& Recovery**

