

Enhancing Human Security in the Asia Pacific Region 15 ~ 18 October 2019

Background

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.

Combating 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.

Event objectives

The capacity building training workshop will:

- demonstrate the 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) and apply the standards in identifying, assisting and protecting victims of trafficking;
- analyze how data-driven anti-trafficking strategies, policies and guidelines can be adapted for national and local implementation to combat human trafficking;
- promote information sharing and exchange of best practices between government, CSOs and NGO actors

Learning objectives

By the end of the training, 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;
- have increased awareness on human security and human trafficking, especially relating to vulnerable cohorts such as women, children in the region;
- be able to 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;
- be able to apply counter trafficking tools and methods presented in the workshop in their own work places;
- apply 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); and
- be able to build professional networks, exchange relevant information and knowledge.

Content and structure

The workshop contents are composed of the followings:

- 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

Methodology

The training will be comprised:

- lectures and presentations by experts in relevant fields
- practical exercises and group discussion
- exercise on UNITAR CityShare Methodology
- action plan presentation
- study visit

Target audience

This training is mainly open to government officials and other related personnel from NGOs, Civil Societies and institutions who directly work with the victims of trafficking in the Asia Pacific region.

Event detail

- **Event type** workshop
- **Date** 15-18 October 2019
- **Venue** UNITAR CIFAL Jeju/Jeju International Training Center (JITC), Jeju-do, Korea
- **Organizers**
 - UNITAR CIFAL Jeju/JITC
 - Regional Support Office of the Bali Process
- **Websites**
 - <http://cifaljeju.org>
 - <http://www.baliprocess.net/regional-support-office>
- **Certificate** UNITAR, UNITAR CIFAL Jeju/JITC and RSO will jointly issue a certificate upon completion of the training

Requirements

Selected applicants are required to:

- submit necessary documents on time, i.e., registration form etc.
- complete and submit pre-training readings and assignments, i.e. case studies etc.
- actively participate in the training program
- **be fluent in written and spoken English**
***Additionally, Participants are required to bring a personal laptop for their exercises on UNITAR CityShare Methodology.**

Application and deadline

Send the following **7 documents** to cifaljeju.jitc.1@gmail.com by **6 September 2019 (Friday)**

1. Application form 2. Letter of commitment 3. Acknowledgement, waiver and release of liability 4. Consent to collection, usage, and disclosure of personal information 5. One page case study description (see the guidelines provided with the application form)	Download from http://www.cifaljeju.org/
6. Letter of nomination	Use the format of your organization with official seal
7. Curriculum Vitae	May use your own format

✘ Late application will NOT be accepted.

Note

- Application without required documents will **NOT** be considered.
- Participation is subject to the approval of the application by UNITAR CIFAL Jeju/JITC.
- **Only Selected applicants** will be notified individually.

Assistance with travel expenses

UNITAR CIFAL Jeju/JITC provides a **LIMITED financial assistance with the airfare** to Jeju-do, Republic of Korea from their capitals/points of departure as mentioned below:

Point of departure (By Region / Country)		Amount
Eastern Asia	South Korea	KRW 150,000
	China, Hong Kong, Macau, Japan and Chinese Taipei	US\$ 300
	Mongolia	US\$ 550
South-Eastern Asia	Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam	US\$ 450
	Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar	US\$ 650
Southern Asia	Bhutan, India, Maldives, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka	US\$ 800
	Bangladesh	US\$ 850
	Nepal	US\$ 950
Pacific Islands	Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tuvalu and Vanuatu	US\$ 1,200
* Other points of departure – please contact UNITAR CIFAL Jeju/JITC		

- Local expenses (venue-to-venue transportation, accommodation, and meals) during the workshop will be covered by CIFAL Jeju.

- All other expenses including insurances, visa fees, transportation related to collecting visa, all kind of local transports in their own countries are the responsibility of the participants.