



United Nations
Office on Drugs and Crime

Freedom From Slavery Forum

Effective Collaboration among state and non-state actors to combat Trafficking in Persons

May 21 2024

**Presented By:
Lisette Reyes
Caribbean Officer
Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling Section**



What is UNODC?

UNODC is the specialized Office of the United Nations System based in Vienna, Austria. It has a presence in more than 150 countries through regional representations, liaison offices, and project bureaus around the world.

Provides Technical Assistance services for governing bodies in the implementation of the:

United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and the protocols thereto: Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children; Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air; Firearms Protocol and other instruments against drugs, terrorism and corruption.

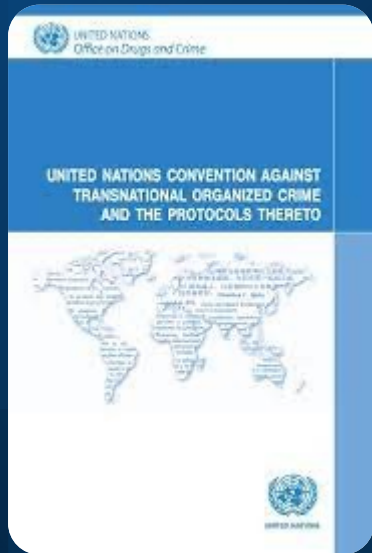




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International Legal Instruments: Trafficking in Persons



UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME 182 Member States



Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking
in Persons, Especially Women and Children

117 Signatories | Parties 178

The protocol entered in force on December 25, 2003. It is the first global legally binding instrument with an agreed definition on trafficking in persons.

International Legal Instruments: Trafficking in Persons

PROTOCOL TO PREVENT, SUPPRESS AND PUNISH TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS, ESPECIALLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN

The protocol addresses:

Prevention

**Protection of
victims**

**Prosecution of the
crime**

**Partnerships and
international
cooperation**





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THE TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS PROTOCOL & COOPERATION



Article 9: "Prevention of trafficking in persons" focuses on measures that require State Parties to collaborate, specifically:

3. Policies, programmes and other measures established in accordance with this article shall, as appropriate, include cooperation with non-governmental organizations, other relevant organizations and other elements of civil society.



Article 10 "Information exchange and training" emphasizes the importance of cooperation through the exchange of information and training among government stakeholders to combat trafficking.



Article 11 "Border measures" emphasizes the importance of cooperation through the exchange of information and training.



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***Some* challenges in our region to combat trafficking in persons:**

Resources

Knowledge
and Capacity

Information, data
collection, case tracking

Evolving nature
of the crime

Language
barriers -
cultural aspects



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**Cooperation
against
trafficking
in persons**

- National Cooperation and coordination
- National Coordination Mechanisms
- International cooperation
- Multi-Sector Cooperation

National Cooperation and Coordination Mechanisms



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The multifaceted nature of the crime of trafficking in persons requires a multi-stakeholder response. **An effective whole-of-government approach** (including justice, migration, development, health, **labour** and others).

Could a “whole of government approach” fail? Yes.

Unless it's effectively coordinated, it won't work.

National Cooperation and Coordination Mechanisms

This can lead to:

- Duplication of efforts
- Inefficient use of resources
- Incoherent or contradictory interventions

Member States must have inter-agency coordination and cooperation mechanisms in place that allow for information exchange, strategic planning, division of responsibilities and sustainability of results.



National Cooperation and Coordination Mechanisms



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To achieve that, member states should:

- Ensure the development and implementation of comprehensive and **evidence-based** policies on trafficking in persons and ensure **coherence** with other related policies.
- Create an institutional framework that reflects the **roles and responsibilities** of all relevant ministries and agencies in counter-human-trafficking;
- Designate focal points at all participating ministries and agencies;
- **Standard operating procedures (SOPs)** for responding to specific situations.

National Cooperation and Coordination Mechanisms



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Guyana: The Ministerial Task Force on Trafficking in Persons in Guyana is composed of various key government ministries such as Home Affairs, Legal Affairs, Education, Foreign Affairs, Police Force, NGOs, among other stakeholders.



T&T: The National Task Force Against Trafficking in Persons, which included 10 agencies and six NGOs.

International Cooperation and coordination



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Trafficking in persons is a crime that is often committed across borders and therefore requires Member States to cooperate and coordinate among themselves and with international and regional organizations.

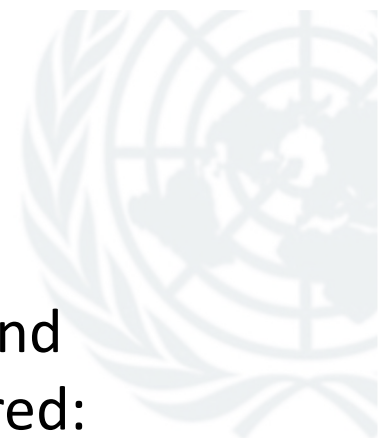


International Cooperation and coordination



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In order to improve international cooperation and coordination, the following measures are required:

- Create the legal basis for international cooperation, including the promotion of cooperation agreements.
- Develop or strengthen national capacity in extradition, mutual legal assistance, transfer of sentenced persons, joint investigations, international cooperation for purposes of confiscation.

The type of international cooperation that may be relevant in a given trafficking case might be formal or informal.



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OPERACION TURQUESA

33 Countries



Americas: 257 suspected migrant smugglers and human traffickers arrested

11 December 2023

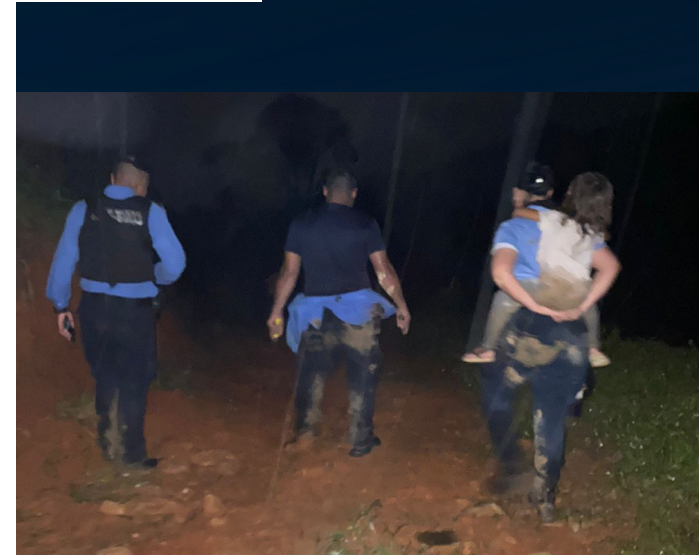
Home > News and Events > News > 2023 > Americas: 257 suspected migrant smugglers and human traffickers arrested

INTERPOL @INTERPOL_HQ · 3h

📌 257 suspected migrant smugglers and human traffickers across the Americas

Operation Turquesa V also led to the rescue of 163 potter the identification of 12,000 irregular migrants from 69 countries.

Full story 📄

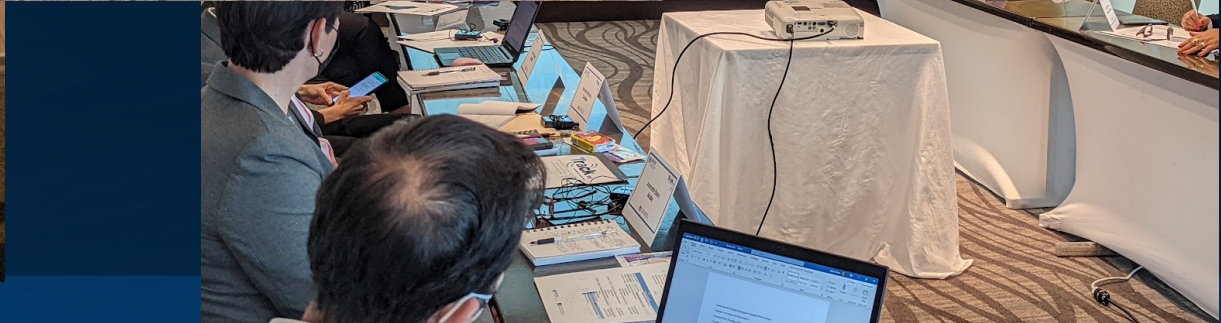




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UNODC *TRACK4TIP Regional Meetings*



Multi- Stakeholder Cooperation: Civil Society

The essential role civil society, including non-governmental organizations, play in countering trafficking in persons is recognized in the Palermo Protocol:

- Prevention and Awareness-Raising
- Victim Support and Protection
- Advocacy and Policy Influence
- Research and Data Collection
- Training and Capacity Building
- Accountability: to ensure that governments and other stakeholders are held accountable for their commitments under the Palermo Protocol. They monitor the implementation of anti-trafficking laws and policies.





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Multi- Stakeholder Cooperation: Civil Society

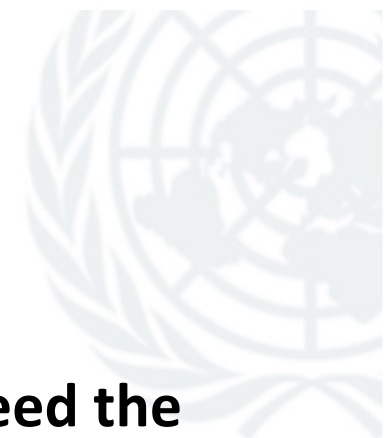
In order to function effectively, civil society need the support and cooperation of governments. However, it is also essential that civil society operates independently and without State interference.

NGOs can contribute to and assist the work of law enforcement agencies in investigating suspected cases of trafficking in persons, rescuing victims and arresting and prosecuting traffickers.



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Multi-Stakeholder Cooperation: Civil Society

Figure 1: NGOs' identification of victims of trafficking





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ARUBA HOP

Aruba Humanitarian Organizations Platform (HOP)

Created in May 2021, as a result of the coordination of the Coordination Center on Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling in Aruba (CMMA), the Human Organizations Platform (HOP) aims to serve as efforts to counter trafficking in persons in Aruba, with close communication and coordination of actions with Non-Governmental Organizations and International Organizations. Each organization and their voluntarily in monthly meetings, the first Monday of each month to discuss any relevant initiative locally regarding Trafficking in Persons, discuss joint resources available or initiatives that can be partaken participating organizations, as well as discuss any information or concern regarding potential TIP cases and their follow-up.

Agreements and Procedures

All organizations that are part of the Humanitarian Organizations Platform (HOP) will contact the CMMA directly in matters related to a potential case of Human Trafficking or the coordination of act

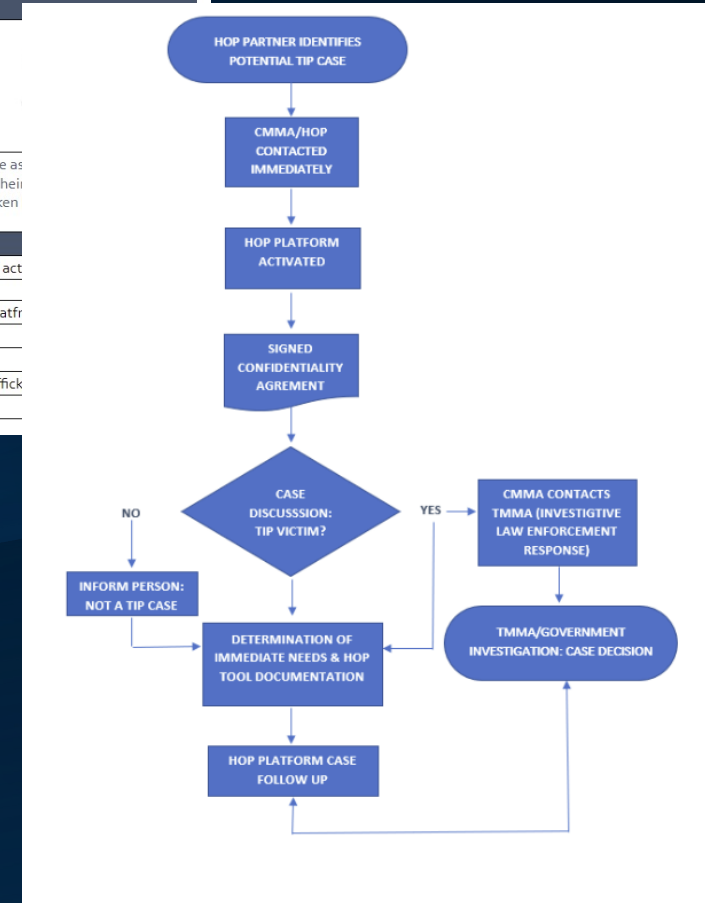
All HOP Partners agree to sign the confidentiality agreement when dealing with any information related to a case or reporting a potential trafficking in Persons case through the platfr

Once determined, CMMA will activate protocol to contact TMMA for following investigative regulatory steps

Immediate needs or any follow up will be conducted through the platform with CMMA

The objective of this tool is to provide consistency to all matters being discussed, provide follow up to ongoing initiatives, track and collaborate any assistance that is needed in the event of a Traffick

To view steps, agreements or procedures, [click here](#).





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Multi- Stakeholder Cooperation: Private Sector

Human trafficking is a significant risk for the private sector, where victims are drawn into the control of traffickers in the bid to gain some form of employment. The private sector has an enormous part to play in the struggle against trafficking in persons:

- It can potentially play multiple roles as facilitator on the one hand and preventer.
- Combatter and remediator of human trafficking on the other.

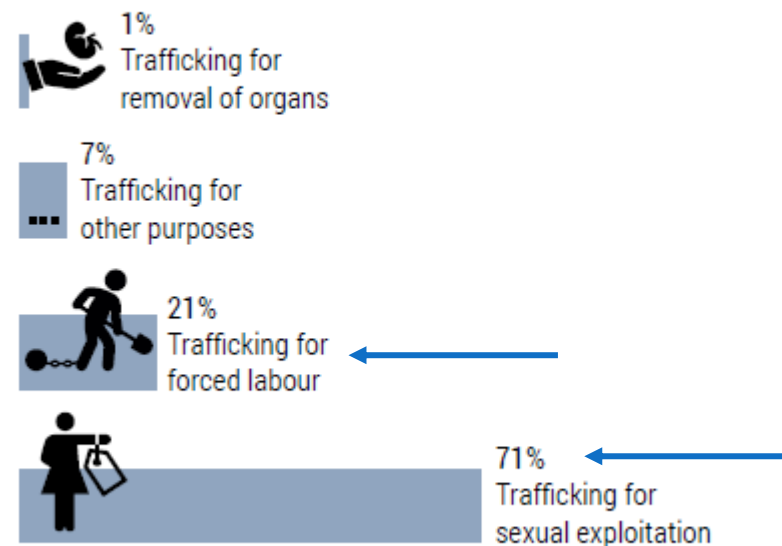
GLOBALLY

Detected victims of trafficking, by form of exploitation, 2020 (or most recent)



CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Fig. 83 Forms of exploitation of detected victims of trafficking in Central America and the Caribbean, 2020 (or most recent)



Source: UNODC Elaboration of national data.

The risk of human trafficking for businesses and private sector



There are many reasons why business and employers should play a central role in the global fight to end forced labour and human trafficking:

Why should you play a key role?

Legal compliance: forced labour and human trafficking are punishable as crimes in most countries around the world, and that companies found involved in such activities could face prosecution.

Managing risk and reputation: To be successful, companies must manage risk in an environment where risk is not static and can emerge through the actions of the company itself, its suppliers and other actors.

Forced labour in global supply chains: Globalization and the growing links across countries and firms have raised forced labour and trafficking in persons as significant issues within global supply chains.



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Why should you play a key role?

Codes of conduct and corporate social responsibility (CSR): The elimination of forced labour is a key element of codes of conduct and other CSR initiatives. Companies – particularly those that supply consumer markets and have significant brand value – face new and growing expectations that production will comply with social and human rights criteria.

Trade and Investment Risk: Allegations of forced labour and trafficking can also significantly threaten investor relations and jeopardize access to public funds such as export credits..

Forced Labour and Human Trafficking are unacceptable.



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The Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights

Principle 13: The responsibility to respect human rights requires that business enterprises:

- A. Avoid causing or contributing to **adverse human rights impacts** through their own activities, and address such impacts when they occur;
- B. Seek to prevent or mitigate adverse human rights impacts that are **directly linked to their operations**, products or services by their business relationships, even if they have not contributed to those impacts



What can you do?

Engage with other taking action



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- Employers' organisations play a central role in providing their members with information and advice on addressing forced labour and human trafficking. Employers, however, may **wish to move beyond awareness raising** and become more engaged in an operational manner.
- Engagement of this kind will not to be undertaken alone. Funding and management of the activities will likely be distributed across partnerships; however, there are certain activities that employers can lead because of their **unique position as labour market** actors.



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Private Sector Role



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Dominican Republic: multisectoral alliance seeks to combat trafficking in persons in air transport

1. Creating a commitment among stakeholders
2. Prevention Action
3. Development of an SOP – Action Plan





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Private Sector Role





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Private Sector Role



DENUNCIA LA TRATA DE PERSONAS

¡SÚMATE A NUESTRA LUCHA!

¿Te ofrecieron viajar por un trabajo y sueldo ideal?
 ¿Trámites fáciles y gratuitos?
 ¿Te pagan el viaje, el hospedaje y la alimentación?
 ¿Viste la oferta en las redes sociales o en el periódico?
 ¿Viajas a conocer a tu amor virtual?

¡CUIDADO, puedes estar en riesgo!

INFÓRMATE Y DENUNCIA 1-809-200-1202

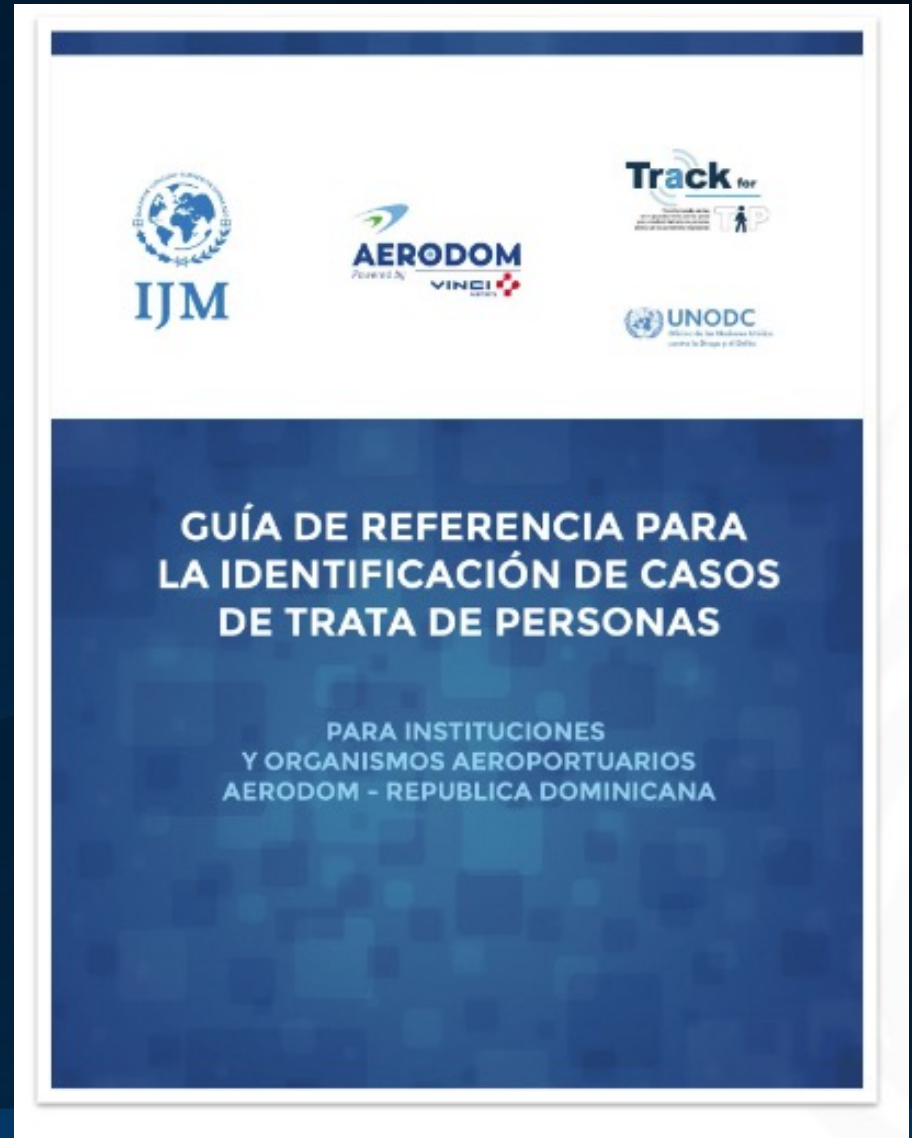




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Launch of the Airport TIP Reference Guide





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Private Sector Role

- Enhanced communication among law enforcement and immigration officials
- Access to security footage and cooperation with the airport
- 30 Victims rescued
- +10 Formal investigations launched
- 25 cases formally submitted to TIP Special Prosecutor's Office
- Opening of National Police TIP Unit Office at the airport





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Private Sector Role



Uber

Financial Intelligence Unit



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CTU
Counter Trafficking Unit



Track for TIP

COLLABORATING TO COMBAT HUMAN TRAFFICKING

What can the Private Sector do to tackle Trafficking in Persons?

Join us on Tuesday 24th August 2021
4pm-6pm
via Microsoft Teams

For more information contact:
Counter Trafficking Unit: (868) 627-1339
Hotline: 800-4CTU(4288)
Email: countertraffickingunit@gmail.com



@ Counter Trafficking Unit TT



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Private Sector Role





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Tourism Sector/Travel Agencies: The experience in Bolivia and Guatemala



HOTEL HILTON GUATEMALA CITY COMBATE CONTRA LA TRATA DE PERSONAS

MAR
11
2019

By comunicacion



Public Private Partnerships (PPPs)



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Human Trafficking is multifaceted, there is therefore a growing need for the public sector to cooperate more closely with the private one.

Public agencies such as law enforcement may find it valuable to join forces with businesses that have the resources and supply chain insight to facilitate the prevention of human trafficking.

PPPs allow entities within the public spheres to address human trafficking through having access to unconventional means, skills and market-based approaches, which in this context can allow for outcome longevity and have greater positive impacts.



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Partnership and collaboration Matters



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Resources and Partnerships



The Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT) is a forum that fosters coordination among UN agencies and relevant international organizations to facilitate a comprehensive approach to combating human trafficking. UNODC is the permanent coordinator of ICAT.



Alliance 8.7 is a global partnership committed to take effective measures to eradicate forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking and child labour, in accordance with Target 8.7 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.



Global Protection Cluster

The Global Protection Cluster is a network of nongovernmental organizations international organizations and United Nations agencies, engaged in protection work in humanitarian crises.



**United Nations
Network on Migration**

Working Better Together

The UN Network on Migration ensures coordinated support in the implementation of the [Global Compact for Migration](#). It assist countries to address migration priorities, including upholding the rights of migrants.



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Resources and Partnerships



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International Framework for Action

To Implement the Trafficking
in Persons Protocol



UNHCR

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees



unicef



unlcr

advancing security, serving justice,
building peace



UNIFEM

United Nations Development Fund for Women



ILO



ICN+OIM



OHCHR

Ratification of the protocol in itself is not sufficient to ensure its effective implementation and impact on the ground. Collaboration, coordination and partnerships are key.



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Resources and Partnerships



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International Framework for Action

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Ratification of the protocol in itself is not sufficient to ensure its effective implementation and impact on the ground. Collaboration, coordination and partnerships are key.

Resources and Partnerships



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Ibero-American network of specialized prosecutors on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants (REDTRAM).



CARICOM IMPACS

Caribbean Community Implementation Agency for Crime and Security



INTERPOL

“We cannot allow this immoral crime to be met with indifference and impunity. Let us take this opportunity to redouble our commitment and bring together concerned communities with governments, law enforcement, health and social services, schools, civil society, academia, the UN and all partners to strengthen resilience against exploitation and end trafficking in persons once and for all.”



A handwritten signature of Ghada Waly in black ink. The signature is written in a cursive style and is followed by a horizontal line.

Ghada Waly



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Questions?

Lissette Reyes

Lissette.reyessegura@un.org