

ILO and UN standards, training tools, including the ILO Casebook on forced labour for judges and prosecutors and UNICRI training materials for prosecutors, will be used and distributed during the course.

To facilitate the sharing of information and experience, participants will be asked to do some preliminary preparation based on a set of guidelines that will be made available to them before the course.

## Costs of participation

The total cost of participation in the course is **2000 euros**. This covers:

- tuition;
- books and training materials;
- course preparation, implementation and evaluation;
- full board and lodging at the Turin Centre's Campus;
- laundry;
- minor medical care and emergency medical insurance;
- socio-cultural activities.

The price indicated does not include travel costs between the participant's home and the course venue. The cost of passports, visas to enter Italy, airport taxes, internal travel in the participant's home country and unauthorized stopovers are not reimbursed.

Payment should be made in advance by bank transfer to:

International Training Centre of the ILO  
Account No. 560001  
Bank: Intesa San Paolo Ag. CIF/OIL 701  
IBAN: IT36 B030 6901 1911 0000 0560 001  
BIC: BCITITMM  
Address: Viale Maestri del lavoro 10, 10127 Turin, Italy

Note: On the bank transfer form, kindly state the participant's name and the course code (A901462)

## Fellowships

Fellowships are available to candidates who qualify.

## Applications

Applications to participate should be sent by e-mail ([tae@unicri.it](mailto:tae@unicri.it)) or by fax (+390116313368), Ref. TAE.

They should be supported by a curriculum vitae and a nomination letter from the sponsoring/funding institution.

Download the application form from: [www.unicri.it/TIP.doc](http://www.unicri.it/TIP.doc)

In line with the ILO and UN mandates to promote internationally recognized human rights, the ITC-ILO and UNICRI encourage applications from women.

## The UN Campus in Turin

Located in an attractive park on the banks of the River Po, the UN campus provides a congenial environment in which to live and study.

It contains 21 pavilions with fully equipped modern classrooms, conference halls and meeting rooms fitted out for multilingual simultaneous interpretation, a computer laboratory, and a computerized documentation centre linked to various data banks.

The campus has 287 study/bedrooms, all with private bathrooms, telephones and cable television. It also has:

- a reception desk open 24 hours a day;
- a restaurant, a self-service canteen and a coffee lounge, all catering for international dietary needs;

- a bank;
- a travel agency;
- a laundry service;
- a post office;
- an internet point;
- a recreation room;
- facilities for outdoor and indoor sports;
- an infirmary.

Social events are regularly held both on and off campus, so that participants from different cultural backgrounds can make the most of the stimulating international climate.

## For further information, please contact:

UNICRI  
Training and Advanced Education Unit  
Viale Maestri del Lavoro, 10  
10127 Turin (Italy)

E-mail: [tae@unicri.it](mailto:tae@unicri.it)  
Phone: +39 011 6537 152  
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Web-site: [www.unicri.it](http://www.unicri.it)



A901462

# Forced Labour and Trafficking in Persons

## International Instruments and Practical Tools for Judges and Other Enforcement Institutions

16 – 20 November 2009  
Turin, Italy



# Forced Labour and Trafficking in Persons

## International Instruments and Practical Tools for Judges and Other Enforcement Institutions

*The main objective of the course is to strengthen the capacity of judges and other enforcement agencies to identify forced labour and trafficking in persons prosecute and sanction the perpetrators and compensate the victims for the damage suffered.*



### Background

Forced labour and human trafficking are violations of fundamental human rights and constitute an obstacle to development and poverty reduction. The international community has taken measures to prevent and criminalize forced labour, servitude and slavery as well as trafficking for these purposes. In spite of its universal condemnation however, millions of people around the world are still subject to these abusive practices. Forced labour and human trafficking continue to be a serious problem in many countries and in all kinds of economies. Women and girls are particularly affected, constituting approximately 56 per cent of all persons in a situation of forced labour. Other particularly vulnerable groups are migrant workers and indigenous peoples. Forced labour and human trafficking prevention is related to numerous challenges including the protection of human and labour rights, the efficiency of the criminal justice system, the fight against organized crime, sustainable migration trends and fair immigration policies as well as economic and social equalities.

In the last few years we have witnessed a growing legislative intervention in regard to human trafficking and forced labour, yet law alone is not sufficient. Its application calls for effective enforcement institutions. In this respect, the role of criminal, civil and labour courts, prosecutors, labour inspectorates and the police is fundamental. Some positive developments can be noted in this area. There has been a slow but steady increase in the number of cases of forced labour as well as trafficking in persons brought before courts. Moreover, the police and labour inspectorates, often in collaboration, are playing an increasingly active role in both prevention and prosecution. In spite of this, however, these phenomena remain largely invisible: few perpetrators have been prosecuted and convicted and only a small number of victims has been identified and assisted. There is a clear need to reinforce the capacity and cooperation of labour inspectors and law enforcers in preventing trafficking for forced labour, in prosecuting and punishing perpetrators and in identifying, protecting and compensating the victims for the damage suffered. The course will thus address the issue of forced labour in all its facets, including approaching the issue as a result of human trafficking. At the same time, the difference between the smuggling of migrants and human trafficking will be clearly outlined.

Both ILO and UN instruments are able to provide valuable guidance in this respect and can be used to solve relevant

cases brought before domestic jurisdictions. Two of the ILO fundamental and most ratified conventions concern forced labour: the ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) and the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105). The ILO main supervisory body also has an important role since it clarifies the scope and meaning of these instruments. The United Nations Convention against Transnational Crime and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (Palermo Protocol) adopted in 2000 defines and addresses the phenomenon of human trafficking. Moreover, both the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) are major international players in the prevention and elimination of trafficking in persons. Their efforts include applied research, advisory services and technical cooperation projects supporting enforcement agencies, among other actors.

It is in view of this situation that the International Training Centre of the ILO (ITC-ILO) and UNICRI, in cooperation with the ILO Special Action Programme to Combat Forced Labour (SAP-FL), have decided to organize this new joint course, providing a comprehensive approach to the issue. The course seeks to reinforce the capacity of judges and professionals working in other enforcement institutions to prevent, identify and sanction forced labour and human trafficking as well as provide assistance to the victims.



### Objectives

By the end of the training programme, participants will:

- have a better understanding of the phenomenon of forced labour and human trafficking and its linkages today;
- have an in-depth knowledge of the ILO and UN instruments on forced labour and human trafficking and relevant fundamental concepts;
- be able to use the analysis and pronouncements of the ILO's supervisory bodies that provide an in-depth understanding of the scope and meaning of relevant standards;
- have a better knowledge of the role of labour, civil and criminal courts in sanctioning forced labour and trafficking and ensuring redress to victims;
- be able to determine when and how domestic judges and lawyers can use relevant international instruments to solve cases related to forced labour and trafficking;
- be able to refer to key international and national court decisions for the interpretation of trafficking for forced labour;
- have an enhanced knowledge of different approaches to promote the rights of victims and to ensure other forms of legal assistance;

- have a better knowledge of the role of labour inspectors in preventing forced labour and collaborating with other enforcement agencies in investigation and prosecution.



### Participant Profile

The course is intended for judges from courts and tribunals dealing with human rights, labour, civil and criminal litigation, prosecutors, lawyers (including from workers' organizations), labour inspectors and police officers.

The course will be taught in English. Proficiency in the language is thus required.



### Structure and content

The course will cover the following:

#### Module 1: Setting the context

- overview of the phenomenon of forced labour and human trafficking today

#### Module 2: ILO and UN instruments and key concepts

- the content of the ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) and the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105), and the jurisprudence of the ILO supervisory bodies on the meaning and scope of forced labour
- the implementation of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its national implementation plans

#### Module 3: The role of different enforcement agencies

- **3.1 The role of courts**
  - the role of labour, civil and criminal courts in tackling forced labour and human trafficking
  - when and how domestic judges and lawyers can use international labour law in cases relating to forced labour and human trafficking brought before domestic jurisdictions
  - victims' rights and assistance to victims including legal assistance
- **3.2 The role of labour inspection**
  - the role of labour inspectors in preventing forced labour and collaborating with other enforcement agencies in investigation and prosecution

- **3.3 The role of law enforcement**
  - The role of law enforcement
  - Special investigative techniques

#### Module 4: Victims' assistance

- Human rights-based and victims-centred approach
- The right to legal stay, avoiding deportation following a risk assessment, the right to compensation, the victim's exemption from prosecution

#### Module 5: International cooperation

- **5.1 International cooperation**
  - International cooperation in criminal matters
  - Cross-border cooperation and co-ordination
- **5.2 Cooperation and Coordination Mechanisms**
  - Task forces, independent bodies, national rapporteurs, national referral mechanisms, the role of NGOs



### Methodology

The training methods used in the course aim to build upon the participants' high-level skills and experience and will adopt an approach which is:

**Participatory:** participants are expected to take an active role in sharing their knowledge and experience

**Contextual:** training is job-related

**Competence-based:** learning activities aim to enable participants to acquire the knowledge, the skills and the attitudes required

**Based on experiential learning methods:** new knowledge is acquired not only through experts' contributions but also through learning activities that build on the experience and knowledge of participants. The knowledge acquired and skills developed are applied during the course through active experimentation

**Embedding:** the training is designed to enable participants to share or embed their learning within their own organizations

**Valuing diversity:** diversity in terms of gender, origin, background and experience is considered to be an asset for the course, and participants will be encouraged to express theirs

The course will include case studies, role plays and group discussions, facilitated by experts from ITC-ILO, the International Labour Office and UNICRI.