Victim-centred/ Rights-based approach to combating trafficking

Approaches to combating trafficking

Victim-centered approach

This approach ensures that the law does not treat the trafficked person as a criminal.

It ensures that the person is not penalized solely for unlawful acts committed as a direct result of being trafficked.
(OHCHR Guidelines)

It also recognizes that the prompt identification of victims and "appropriate treatment of victims" is essential.

OHCHR Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking:

"…placing the protection of human rights at the centre of any measures taken to prevent and end trafficking…" is the recommended approach to combat trafficking.

A victim-centred approach to trafficking therefore, is at once a rights-based approach to solving the issue – whether we focus on the prevention, protection, or prosecutorial side of anti-trafficking interventions.

Defining a rights-based approach (RBA)

Rights-based approach (RBA)

There is no single, universally agreed upon rights-based approach, although there may be an emerging consensus on the basic constituent elements.

It is not a new approach. Many components have been tried for several years.

A rights-based approach <u>integrates the norms, standards and principles of the international human rights system</u> into the plans, policies and the process of development.

Human Rights System

Human Rights are legally enforceable entitlements which every person, as a human being possesses.

They are Universal

They are Indivisible

(Human) Rights-based approaches are, therefore, comprehensive in their consideration of the full range of indivisible, interdependent and interrelated rights that include civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights.
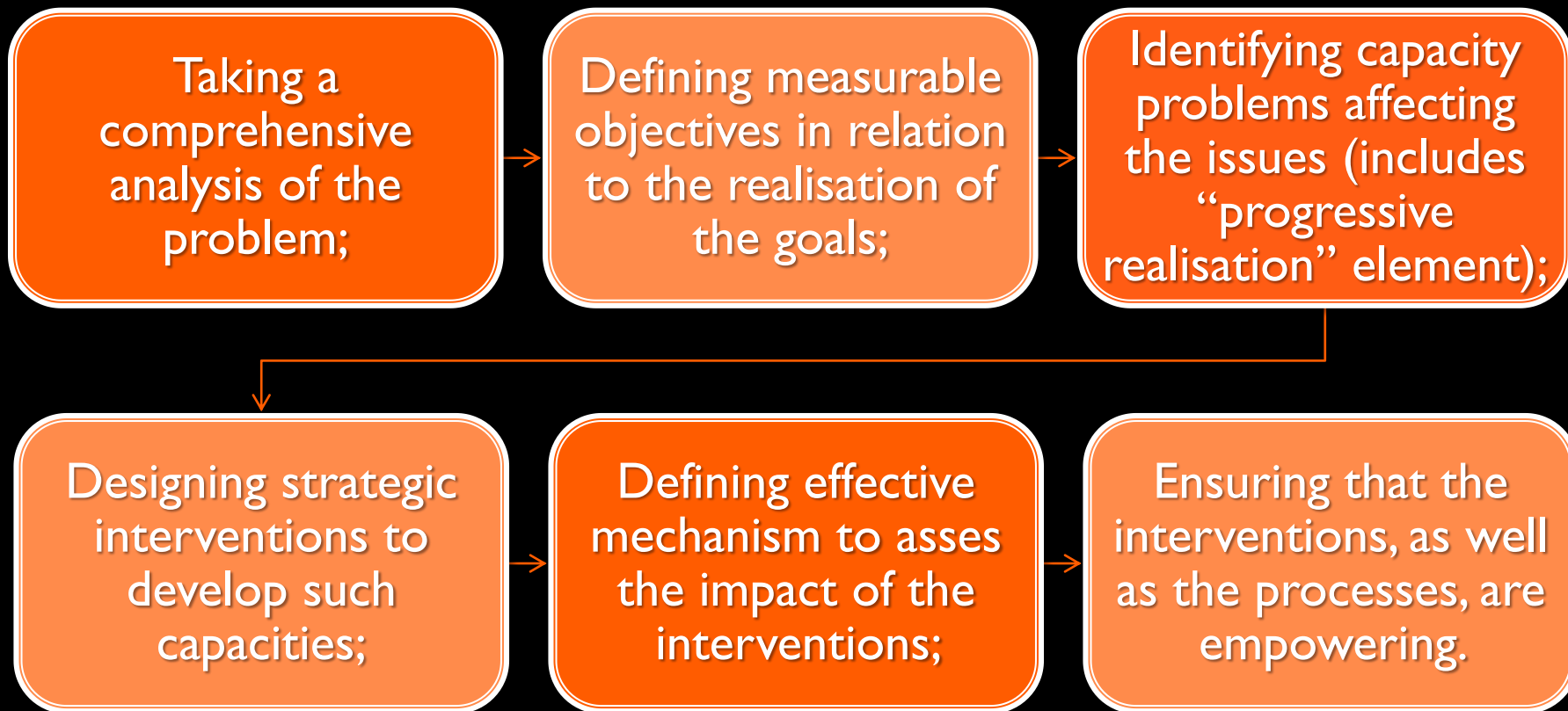
Fundamentals of a rights-based approach

Focus on raising levels of <u>accountability</u>.

Focus on strategies for <u>empowerment rather than charitable responses</u>.

Place high emphasis on <u>participation</u>.

A rights-based approach involves:

| Taking a comprehensive analysis of the problem; | → | Defining measurable objectives in relation to the realisation of the goals; | → | Identifying capacity problems affecting the issues (includes "progressive realisation" element); |

| Designing strategic interventions to develop such capacities; | → | Defining effective mechanism to asses the impact of the interventions; | → | Ensuring that the interventions, as well as the processes, are empowering. |

Do our programmes implemented reflect the key criteria of a rights-based approach?

Questions?