

# Cocoa Supplier Training on Forced Labour

## Lesson 2: Human Trafficking — Definition and International Standards



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To provide:

An overview of international labour standards on  
human trafficking

and

definitions of key human trafficking terms

## Understanding the problem

- What is human trafficking?
- How is it defined?



Some people may use the term 'human trafficking' when discussing forced labour.

In fact, trafficking for forced labour is a form of forced labour.

# What is human trafficking?



*‘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’.*

Article 3 of the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (2000)

Also called the **Palermo Protocol**

# Human trafficking requires 3 key components

**ACT** + **MEANS** + **PURPOSE** = **TRAFFICKING**

What is done?

The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring OR receipt of persons

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**MEANS**

How is it done?

By means of threat or use of force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or vulnerability or giving payments or benefits

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**PURPOSE**

Why is it done?

For exploitation, including exploitation of prostitution, sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery or similar practices, removal of organs or other types of exploitation

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**TRAFFICKING**

Adapted from: [www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Toolkit-files/08-58296\\_tool\\_1-1.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Toolkit-files/08-58296_tool_1-1.pdf)

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What if the person consented to the act?



By means of threat  
or use of force,  
coercion,  
abduction, fraud,  
deception, abuse  
of power or  
vulnerability or  
giving payments or  
benefits

Consent is irrelevant when threat or  
force has been used against the  
victim, according to  
the Palermo Protocol



# Migration and smuggling do not equal human trafficking

## Migration

Migration can mean:

- ▶ moving to a different country
- ▶ moving within a country

Migration can be:

- ▶ legal or illegal
- ▶ voluntary with consent or involuntary by force (it is usually voluntary)

## Smuggling

Smuggling usually means:

- ▶ crossing a border

Smuggling:

- ▶ is illegal
- ▶ the person being smuggled has consented



Remember: human trafficking involves an act, means, and purpose



What is the difference between trafficking and forced labour?



What might cause someone to be vulnerable to labour trafficking?

Why might someone who has been trafficked initially refuse help?



# References

[www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Toolkit-files/08-58296\\_tool\\_1-1.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Toolkit-files/08-58296_tool_1-1.pdf)

