

Number of TIP victims supported NGOs and/or GO shelters

2006	2	6	1	0	0			0	9
	24	171	49	5	10	11	7	0	277
Number of TIP victims supported by NGOs (including shelter)									
	Thailand	Philippin	Indonesia	Columbi	Lumania	Taiwan	Korea	Others	Total
2003	24	19	0	1	0	0	0	0	44
2004	29	24	0	0	0	0	2	0	55
2005	9	15	13	0	5	1	0	8	51
2006	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	63	61	13	1	5	1	2	8	154
Number of TIP victims supported by GO shelters									
	Thailand	Philippin	Indonesia	Columbi	Lumania	Taiwan	Korea	Others	Total
2003	3	3	0	3	0			0	9
2004	15	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	19

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Research Finding 1: Number of TIP victims supported NGOs and GO shelters

- TIP victims are multi national
 - South East Asia :Thailand, Philippine,Indonesia
 - East Asia: Korea, Taiwan
 - Europe and South America: Rumania, Columbia
- Decreased to support TIP victims by NGOs but GO shelters since 2005
- Number of TIP victims intensively increased in 2005

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Who referred TIP victims ?

Who referred TIP victims to NGOs							
	Police	Immigration	Embassy	NGOs	Victim herself	others	total
Referred from	5	10	70	5	41	23	154
Recognize by Institute	0	0	11	0	1	2	14

Who referred TIP victims to Goshelters							
	Police	Immigration	Embassy	NGOs	Victim herself	others	total
Referred from	85	63	6	2	0	1	157
Recognize by Institute	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Fact Finding 2

- Embassy, Local migrant community etc. which has built network with NGOs has trend to refer TIP victims to NGOs.
- TIP victims are referred to GO shelters mostly from Police and Immigration.
- GO shelters does not recognize TIP victims by themselves.

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Length of Stay at shelters

- At shelters of NGOs and GOs
 - Shortest 1 day
 - Longest 81 days (2 month and half) NGO
112 days (almost 4 months) GO

- Stay at shelters more than 2 weeks since 2004
 - To investigate at police for combating traffickers
 - To procedure change proper status from illegal

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Fact Finding 3 : extend to stay long

- Influence TIP victim's extend to stay long
 - Nothing to do except investigation and procedure (sometimes to cure diseases)
 - Put pressure to victimized women and shelter staffs

- Needs to increase Quality of Life at shelter
 - Need to seek possibilities of mid-term stay
 - Occupational Therapy
 - Counselling to promote social re-integration
 - Interpretation support for dairy life

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Contents of Support TIP victims

Contents of Support	NGOs	GO shelters
Interpreter	1. Multi language staffs 2. Seek interpreter whenever there is no staffs to communicate victims	seek interpreters from other institute whenever shelter staffs decide the needs.
Support daily life	Food, Bath, religion customs are flexible	Tried to be flexible but limitation because of understanding and inflexible budget
Medical Care	available practical use the small sum medical care system	Gap among province where there is The small sum medical care system or there isn't.
Legal Support	Change to legal status from Compensation procedure if victimized women require Recover dignity procedure by legal process if victimized women require	illegal to proper
		Mostly no compensation procedure No procedure
Support for return	practical use IOM contact Institute(NGO,GO,family) if victimized women need	depend on IOM

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Fact Finding 4: Interpreter

Contents of Support	NGOs	GO shelters
Interpreter	1. Multi language staffs 2. Seek interpreter whenever there is no staffs to communicate victims	seek interpreters from other institute whenever shelter staffs decide the needs.

- Few understanding to foreign rooted TIP women (Use Japanese language, no interpreter)
- Few sensibility to protect victim's safety from trafficked circumstances (tending to depend person who has same nationalities and languages, because of few budget and limit information)

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Fact Finding 5: life at the shelter

Contents of Support	NGOs	GO shelters
Support dairy life	Food, Bath, religion customs are flexible	Tried to be flexible but limitation because of understanding and inflexible budget

- NGOs are flexible to meet demand of Victims. And it works to be stabilized.
- GO shelter partly flexible.

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Fact Finding 6: Medical Care

Contents of Support	NGOs	GO shelters
Medical Care	avallabe practical use the small sum medical care system	Gap among province where there is The small sum medical care system or there isn't.

- A gap between provinces where ever the small sum medical care system hospital
- Information Gap about the small sum medical care system
- Few proper information about physical and mental health toward forelgn TIP victims
- Ask TIP victimized women to pay for own medical expenses (some GO shelters, NGO pay medical expenses)

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Fact Finding 7: Legal Support

Contents of Support	NGOs	GO shelters
Legal Support	Change to legal status from illegal to proper	Illegal to proper
	Compensation procedure if victimized women require	Mostly no compensation procedure
	Recover dignity procedure by legal process if victimized women require	No procedure

- Change status in Japan as legal from illegal
 - A gap between NGOs and GO shelters for compensation and recover dignity procedure.
 - A hunger strike case at GO shelter to protest no information about procedure compensation and returning plan.
- Need human rights oriented care in the shelter

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Fact Finding 8: Support Returning

Contents of Support	NGOs	GO shelters
Support for return	practical use IOM contact institute(NGO,GO,family) if victimized women need	depend on IOM

- IOM plays big role to returning
- Limitation for IOM
 - Support for victims whom recognized by authorities only.
- Need to build partnership between IOM and GO and NGOs to promote social re-integration.

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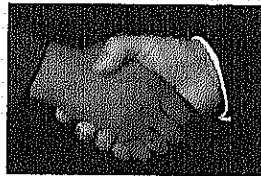
Conclusion

To foster enabling policy circumstances to support TIP victimized person

- Need to built partnership with trust GO and NGO, then able to foster experience sharing
 - Need to review human rights sensibility of TIP victims on supporting
 - Need to seek possibility to improve QOL of shelters and mid-term stay shelters not only emergency shelters.
 - Need informed consent toward TIP victims about procedure during stay in shelter.
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Thanks



For further question or comment etc. to

Please contact

SAITO, Yuriko yuriko@keisen.ac.jp

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Research on Prevention, Education and Awareness Raising of Trafficking

- Gender Education and Training -

Bangkok, Thailand
March 8, 2007

Miho Watanabe, Researcher
National Women's Education Center of
Japan

Content

- 1. Introduction – About NVEC
- 2. Trafficking in Japan – Recent Trends
- 3. NVEC's Approach to Combating
Trafficking
– Prevention through Awareness
Raising Programs and Training -

National Women's Education Center of Japan

Established 1977, Became Independent Administrative Agency 2001

NWEC's MISSION

- Education for gender equality
- Women's empowerment



Realizing a gender-equal society

3

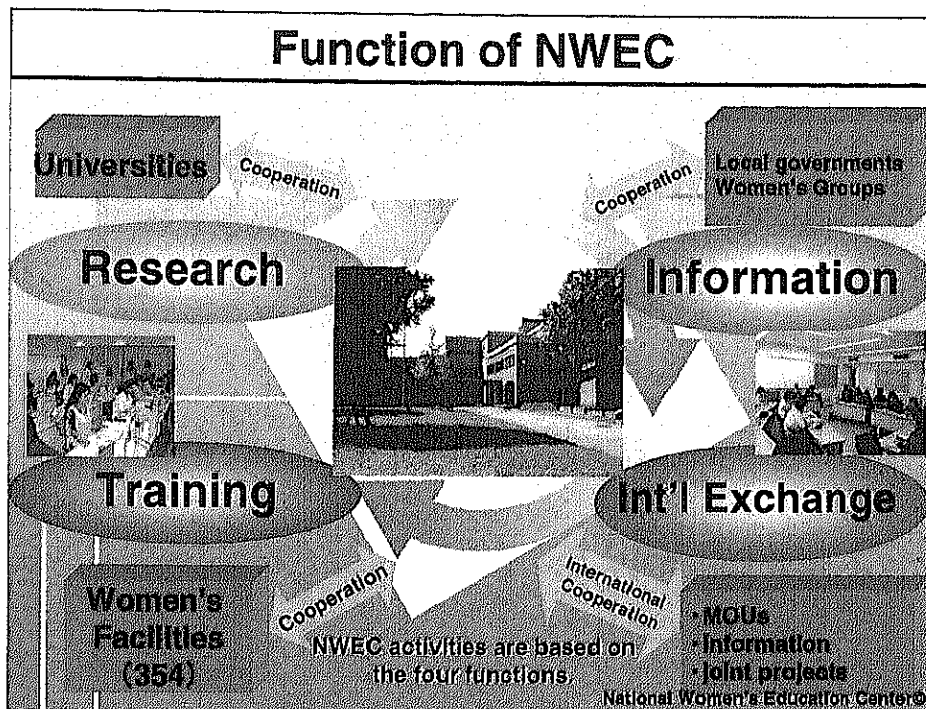
National Women's Education Center®

Objectives

- Enhance capacity and capabilities of core leaders for women's education
- Develop, Conduct, Distribute and provide Support to learning/training programs on urgent issues
- Provide information, materials and research findings
- Promote international contributions, collaboration and cooperation

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National Women's Education Center®



Trafficking as an Urgent Gender Violating Issue

- 2003.7. Recommendation from CEDAW
- 2004.4. Inter-Ministerial Liaison Committee (Task Force)
- 2004.12. National Action Plan on TIP
- 2005.8. Ratification of the Protocol
- 2005.12. Second 5 year Plan for Gender Equality

Framework for Eradicating Trafficking

- Supply and Demand
- Send → Transit → Receive
- Rights of the Victim / Human rights violation
- Prevention, Protection, Prosecution

Overview of the Action Plan of Measures to Combat Trafficking in Persons

I. Importance of Measures to Combat Trafficking in Persons

- Trafficking in persons is a grave violation of human rights and requires a prompt and appropriate response from a humanitarian perspective
- Formulate an action plan for taking general and comprehensive measures as quickly as possible
- Consider victims to be entitled to protective custody and respond carefully
- Establish penal regulations and tighten control
- Prevent trafficking in persons, including revising various systems that have failed to prevent trafficking in persons

II. Thorough Grasping of the Current Situation of Trafficking in Persons

III. General and Comprehensive Measures to Combat Trafficking in Persons

1. Conclusion of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children

2. Various measures to prevent trafficking in persons

- Strengthen immigration control
- Ensure security of travel-related documents
- Review residence status and visas for "seamstresses"
- Eliminate the standard which states that the residence will be granted if foreign organizations provide certification of eligibility
- Countermeasures against false marriages
- Measures to prevent illegal employment
- Measures to prevent prostitution

5. Points to be considered

- Cooperate with domestic and international agencies concerned, etc. (foreign agencies, NGO, etc.)
- Raise social awareness and conduct PR activities
- Implement training for officials involved in measures to combat trafficking in persons
- Examine and review the action plan

3. Various measures to eradicate trafficking in persons

- Revise criminal laws
- Criminalize trafficking in persons by revising the Penal Code
- Implement thorough crackdown
- Promote information exchange on travel documents, etc.
- Enhance coordination with and promote information exchange among the investigating authorities, etc. of foreign countries

4. Protect victims of trafficking in persons

- Identify victims
- Provide shelters
 - Use Women's Consultation Offices
 - Examine private sector shelters, etc. to offer temporary protective custody
- Conduct counseling and consultation activities, etc.
- Provide protection to victims who have sought shelter at police boxes, etc.
- Handle residence status of victims (give special permission for residence)
- Ensure the safety of victims
- Offer repatriation assistance to victims (repatriate victims at government expense and through IOM)

Action Plan of Measures to Combat TIP Immediate Priority Policies

- **Prevent**
 - Strengthen immigration control
 - Review residence status and visas for entertainers
- **Eradicate**
 - Revise criminal laws
 - Implement thorough crackdown
- **Protect**
 - Provide shelters
 - Repatriation Assistance
 - Handle residence status of victims

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Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish TIP III. Prevention, cooperation and other measures *Article 9 Prevention of trafficking in persons*

- 1. States Parties shall establish comprehensive policies, programmes and other measures:
 - (a) To prevent and combat trafficking in persons; and
 - (b) To protect victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, from revictimization.
- 2. States Parties shall endeavour to undertake measures such as research, information and mass media campaigns and social and economic initiatives to prevent and combat TIP.
- 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.
- 4. States Parties shall take or strengthen measures, including through bilateral or multilateral cooperation, to alleviate the factors that make persons, especially women and children, vulnerable to trafficking, such as poverty, underdevelopment and lack of equal opportunity.
- 5. States Parties shall adopt or strengthen legislative or other measures, such as educational, social or cultural measures, including through bilateral and multilateral cooperation, to discourage the demand that fosters all forms of exploitation of persons, especially women and children, that leads to trafficking.

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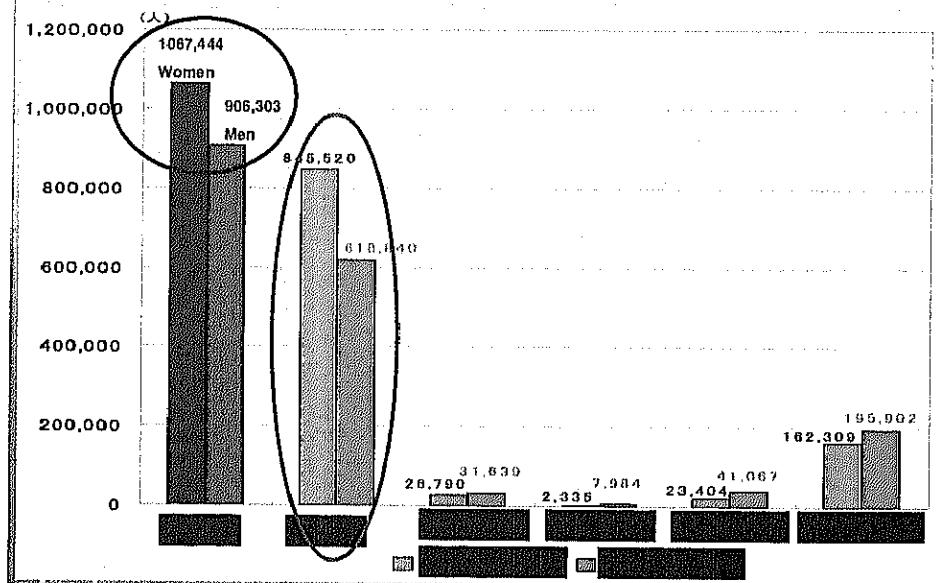
Status of Foreigners in Japan

Registered Foreigners

- Record high in 2005
- 2,011,555 (1.57% of total population)
- Number of Countries registered 186

RESIDENCE STATUS : Permanent resident, Spouse, Study, Staying with Family, International business, Training, Entertainment, Technical, to attend school, Skills Training, Transferred within Business entity, Spouse of permanent resident, education

Foreign Residents in Japan % of Women (2004)



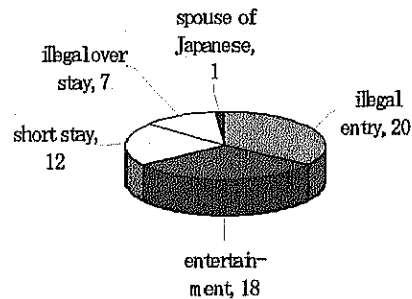
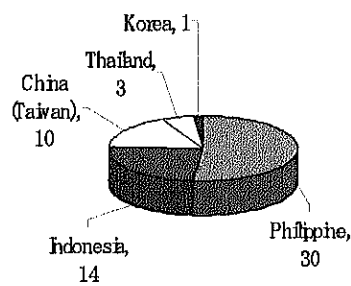
No. of Arrested Cases /Victims

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
Arrested cases	64	44	51	79	81	72	391
Number person Arrested	40	28	41	58	83	78	328
Broker	9	7	8	23	26	24	97

Total victims	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
Philippine	12	2	-	13	40	30	97
Indonesia	4	-	3	-	44	14	65
Taiwan	7	3	12	6	4	10	41
Thailand	39	40	21	48	21	3	172
Korea	-	-	-	3	1	1	5
Rumania	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Australia	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Estonia	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Colombia	3	6	43	5	1	-	58
Russia	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Laos	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
China	-	4	2	-	-	-	6
Cambodia	-	-	2	-	-	-	2

Source: National Police Agency

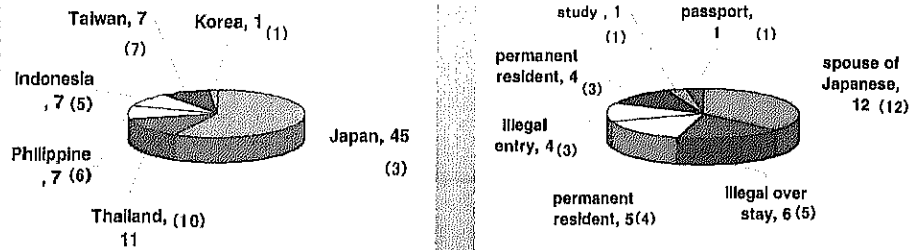
Profiles of Victims Nationality/ Resident Status



Source: Natl Police Agency

Profile of the Accused Nationality and Sex/ Resident Status

() shows women



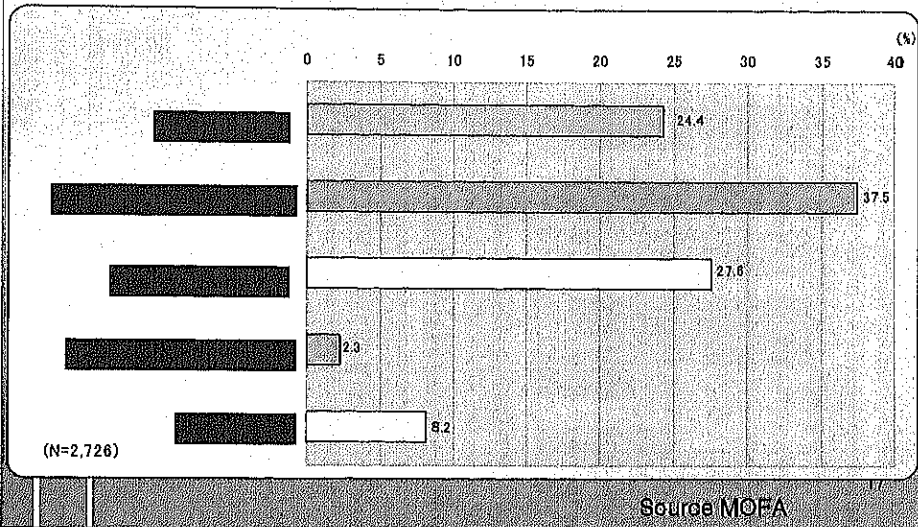
Source: Nat'l Police Agency 15

Trafficking in Japan Recent Trends

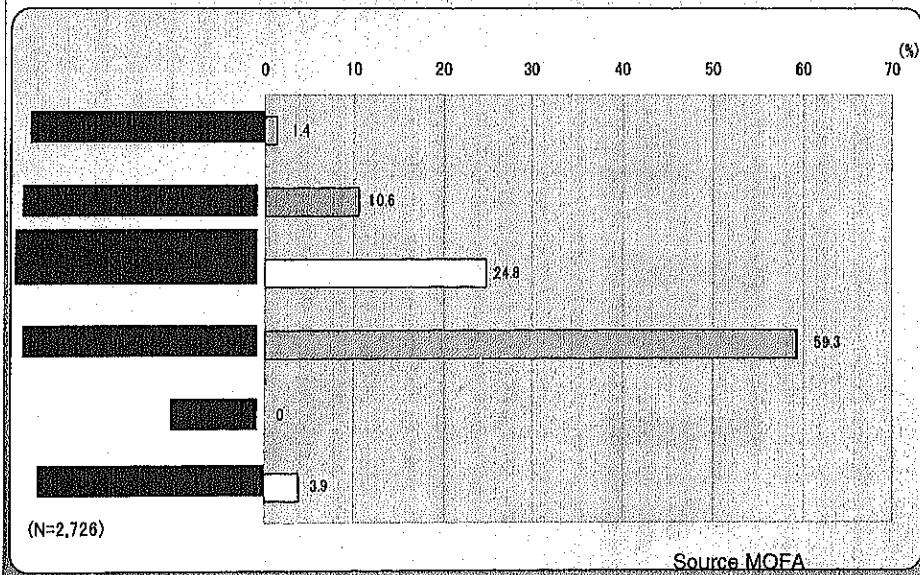
- Decrease in the Number of victims and arrests?
- Diversification of profiles of victims
- Diversification of forms of exploitation

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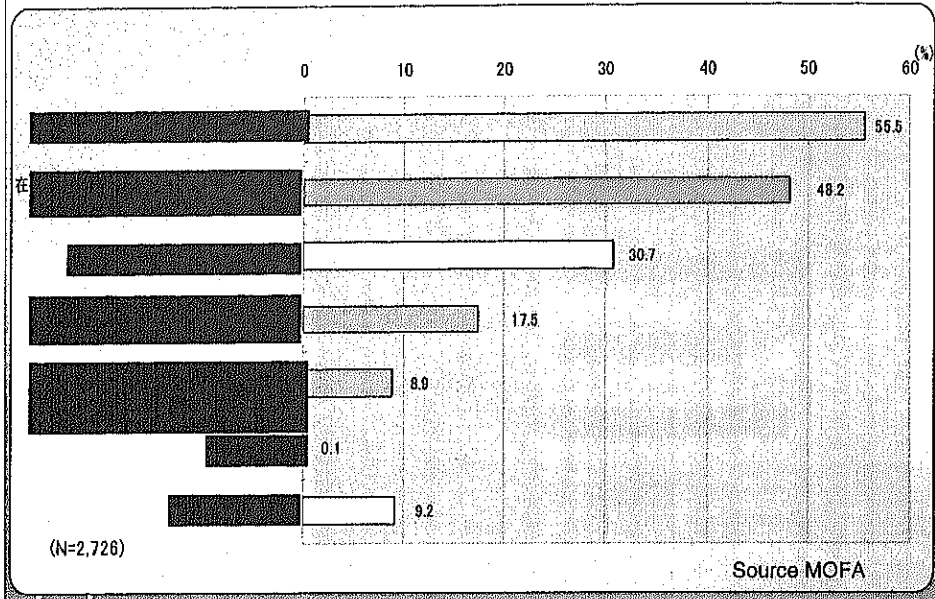
National Opinion Survey on Global Issues (Jan 2005) Seriousness of TIP in Japan



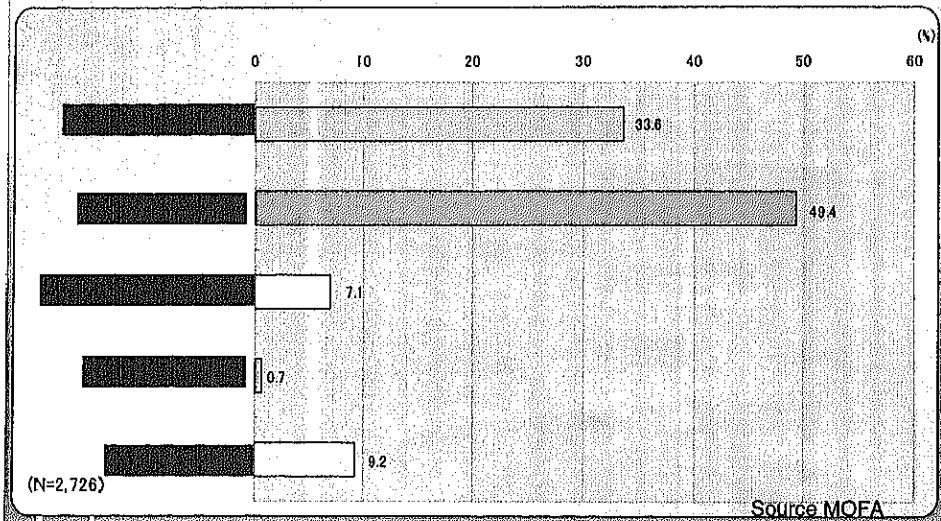
National Survey on Global Issues Jan 2005 Recognition of "Action Plan"

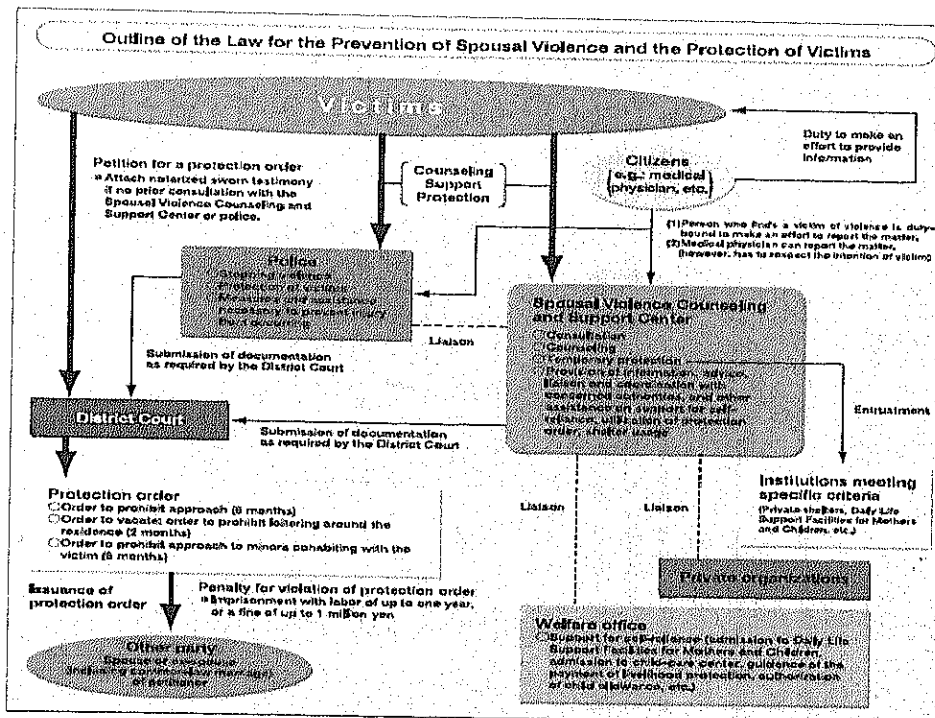


National Survey on Global Issues Jan 2005 What Government Should Focus ON



National Survey on Global Issues Jan 2005 Is Sex Industry a Breeding Ground for Trafficking?





Second National Basic Plan for Gender Equality (Dec. 2005)

- 12 Priority Fields : 1. Women's Decision Making, 2. Review Social systems and practices, 3. Equal employment opportunities, 4. Gender equality in rural areas, 5. Harmonize work/family/community life, 6. Elderly friendly conditions,
- 7. ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN,
- 8. gender equality in the Media, 9. Enrich education and learning to facilitate diverse choice, 10. Contribute to the global community, P11. promote gender equality in the areas of new initiatives

Second National Basic Plan for Gender Equality Priority Field 7 : Elimination of All Forms of Violence Against Women

- (1) Establishing base to Prevent and eliminate violence against women
- (2) Prevention of Spousal violence and Promotion of protection of the victims
- (3) Promoting countermeasures against Sex crimes
- (4) Promoting countermeasures against Prostitution
- (5) Promoting countermeasures against Trafficking
- (6) Promoting Preventive measures against Sexual Harassment
- (7) Promoting Countermeasures against Stalker and other criminal activities

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Establishing base to Prevent and eliminate violence against women

- Full promotion of Social Awareness on Violence against women
 - Public awareness raising
 - Preventive/Awareness raising Program
- Improving the System
 - Improve Counseling/consulting
 - Provide training, Secure human resource
 - Promote strict and appropriate measures
 - Promote network among related institutions
 - Legal measures
- Creating an Environment which prevents Violence Against Women
 - Promoting Creation of Safe/Secure Town
 - Strengthening Crime-prevention measures
 - Creating Social environment that is Zero-tolerance against women
- Research on Violence against Women
 - Grasping Damage
 - Research on perpetrators

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