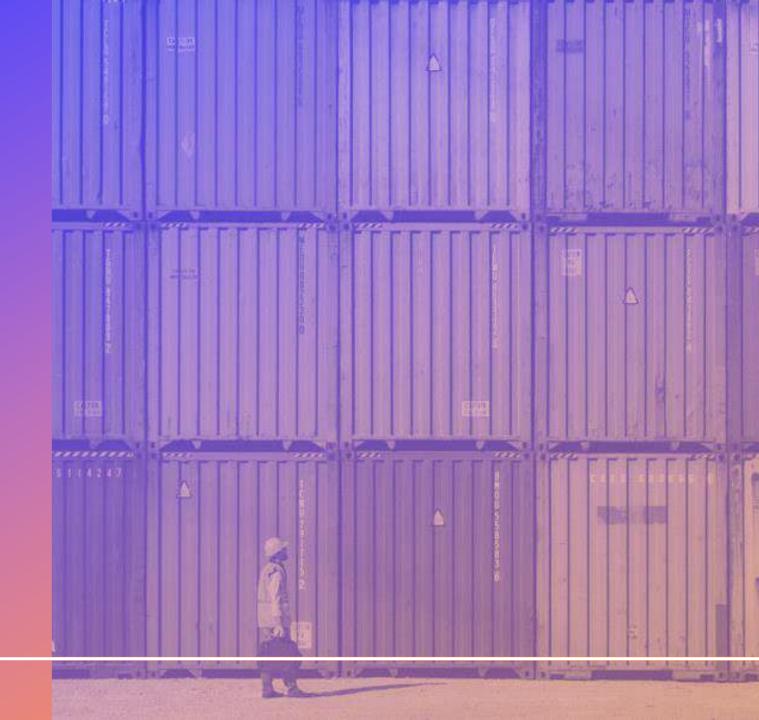


Human Trafficking

Lino Amor & Alik Talley



Safeguarding Biodiversity from Invasive Alien Species in the FSM

Human Trafficking

Human Smuggling

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Both can easily spread Invasive Alien Species on and off-shore in the FSM.

Through illegal entry, movement of people and properties without proper inspection and process into the FSM.

WHAT IS HUMAN TRAFFICKING?

HOW DO WE DEFINE HUMAN TRAFFICKING?





FSM Human Trafficking Law:

- FSM Code (Title 11 Ch.6)
- Pohnpei State Code(Title 61Ch.8A)
- Chuuk State Code (CSL 11-12-25)
- Yap State Code (YSL 8-42)
- Kosrae State Code (Title 13 Ch.8)

DEFININING HUMAN TRAFFICKING

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Human trafficking is a crime that involves exploiting a person for labor, services, or commercial sex.

FSM National Trafficking in Persons Act §615:

"A person who knowingly recruits, transports, transfers, harbors or receives another person for the purpose of exploitation, by threat, use of force, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or of a position to vulnerability, or the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, shall be guilty of human trafficking."

§612: "Exploitation" is defined as: (a) the obtaining of financial or other material benefit from the prostitution of another person; (b) exaction of forced labor or services, or the obtaining of labor or services through deceit, fraud, or by means of a material misrepresentation; (c) slavery or practices similar to slavery

SMUGGLING

VERSUS HŮMAN TRAFFICKING

• <u>Smuggling</u>

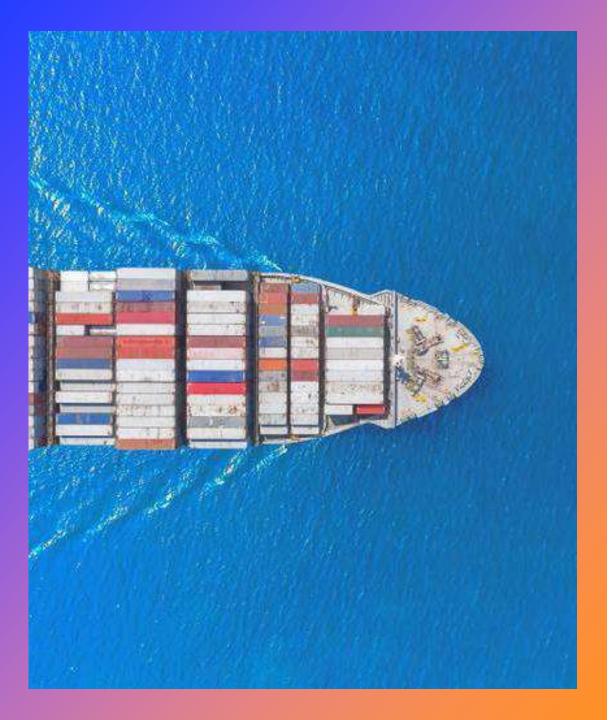
- An offense against the borders
- Requires illegal crossing of the border
- Smugglers typically make their money once the undocumented person has reached the Countries border; their "business relationship" with the immigrant then terminates
- Can become trafficking once a person is forced to provide labor or services

Trafficking

- An offense against a person
- Involves compelled labor or service
- Traffickers may use smuggling debt as a means to control victims
- Traffickers maintain ongoing control over victims, even after the border is crossed

Indicators (Red Flags)

- Living with employer
- Poor living conditions
- Multiple people in cramped space
- Inability to speak to individual alone
- Answers appear to be scripted and rehearsed
- Employer is holding identity documents
- Signs of physical abuse
- Submissive or fearful
- Unpaid or paid very little
- Under 18 and in prostitution



WHO IS VULNERABLE?

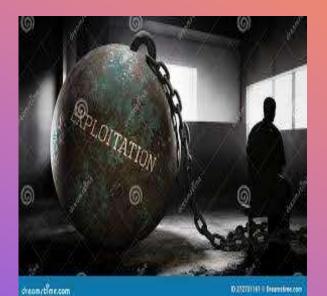
Discussion

Factors shaping VULNERABILITY to Human Trafficking

- People
 experiencing:
- Poverty

 Lack of Legal
 Status Language barriers

 Inequality and Discrimination



Trafficking In Persons in the FSM involving the Ports.

- According to expert key informants, the majority of domestic victims detected tend to be women and girls with difficult home lives who are sexually exploited in tourism centers and larger towns in restaurants, hotels, privately owned locations and fishing vessels docked at ports.
- In previous incidents, men were recruiting girls at schools and did used taxi drivers to transport this victims to fishing vessels docked at ports and hotels. This men were identified as families and close relatives of the victims.

Summary

Human Trafficking occurs when a trafficker uses force, fraud, coercion to compel another person to work or engage in a commercial sex act. It sometimes involves crossing border but does not require it.

Rights of the people should always be protected.



THANK YOU

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