

Global Protection Cluster
Anti-Trafficking Task Team

Anti-Trafficking in Humanitarian Action

24 May 2019



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Session Objectives

✓ Why is human trafficking a humanitarian concern?

✓ What does an anti-trafficking response look like?

✓ What tools are in progress to support you?



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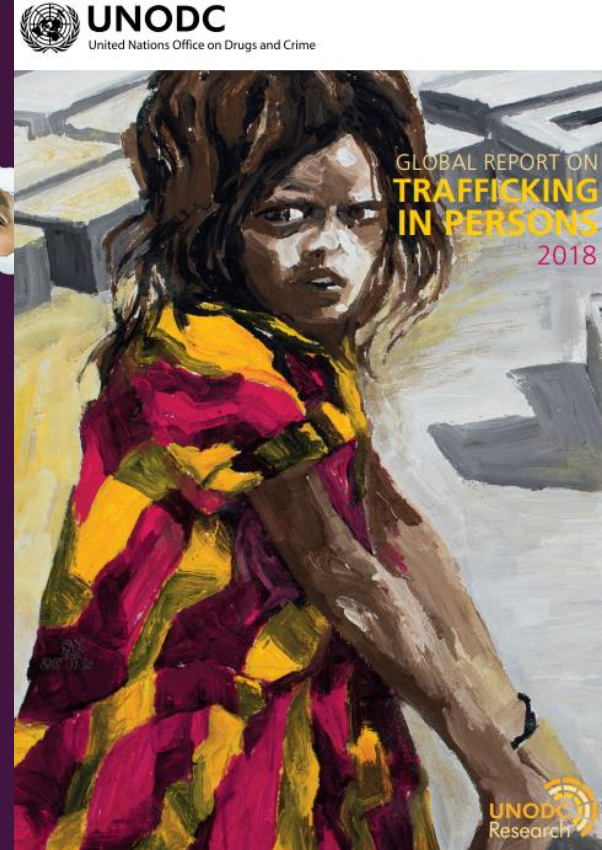
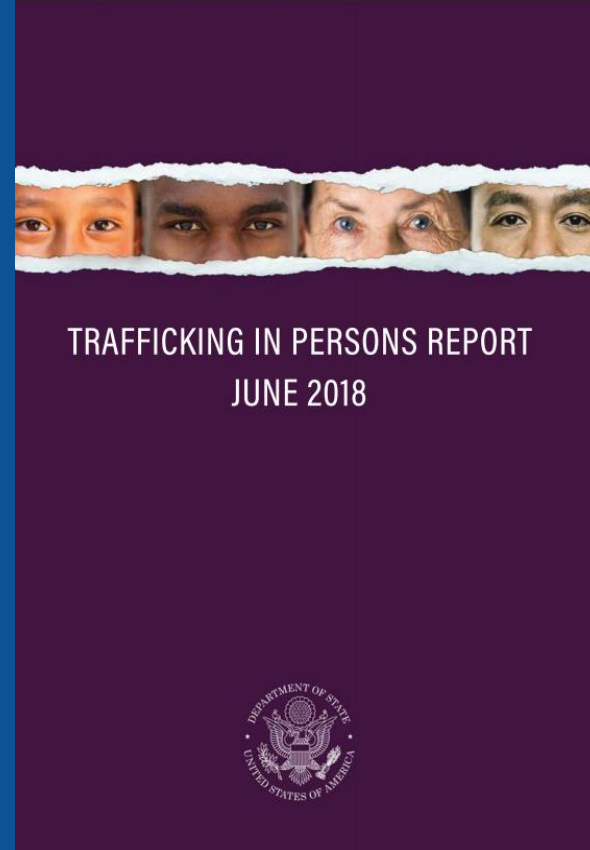
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Understanding trafficking in persons



News Analysis Opinions Culture Sports Feat

BIG STORY 10 FEBRUARY 5, 2019 / 2:07 AM / 3 MONTHS AGO

Trafficking in Rohingya camps feared rising as crisis rolls on

Naimul Karim

7 MIN READ



on

COX'S BAZAR, Bangladesh (Thomson Reuters Foundation) - In a shelter made of plastic sheets and bamboo next to a reeking stream in the world's largest refugee settlement, Rohingya Nazma Akter recalled how her daughter was trafficked seven months ago.

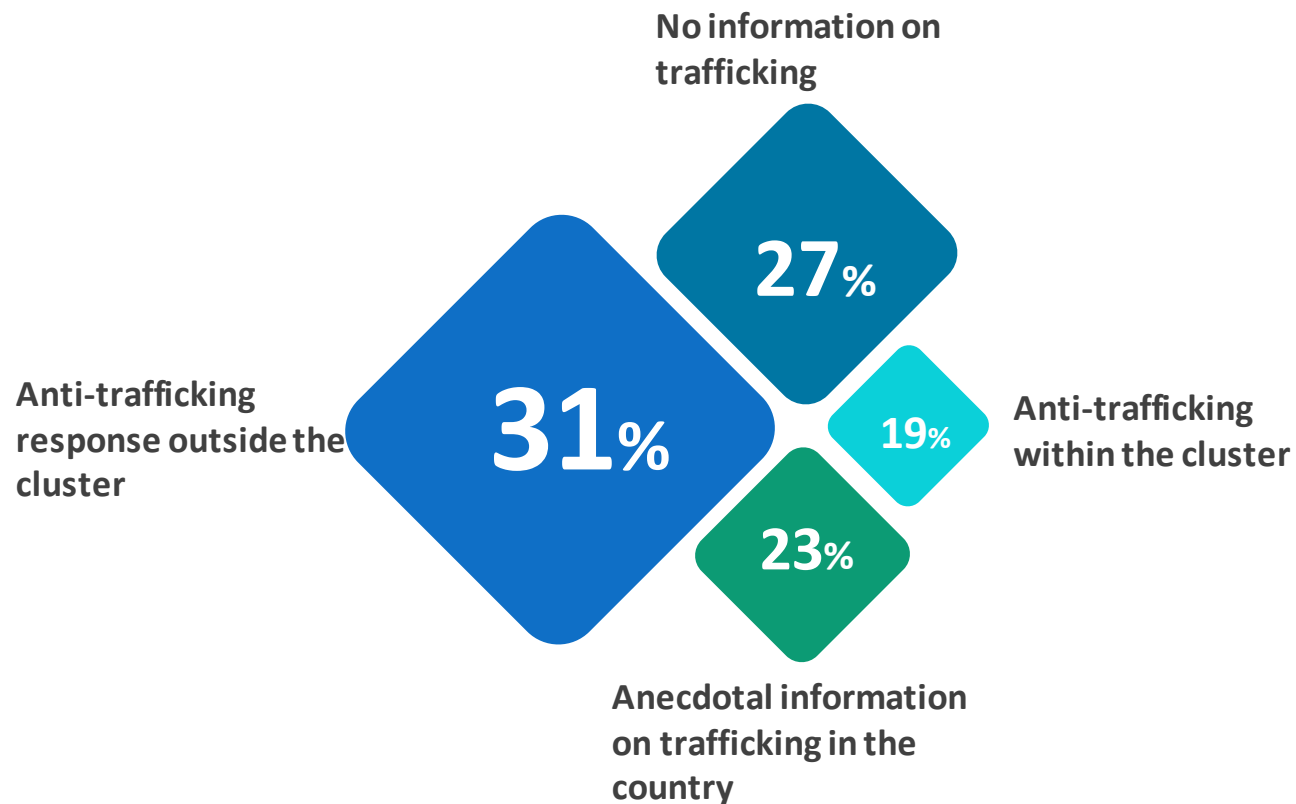
Rashida, 17, was picked up next to a health clinic in a camp in southeast Bangladesh by a man who had been courting her by phone for sometime while her mother visited the doctor.

The man, however, turned out to be a trafficker.

Richmond, au-

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to raise money by

STOCK TAKING WITH PROTECTION CLUSTERS



Between October 2017 and June 2018, the Task Team on Anti-Trafficking in Humanitarian Action conducted semi-structured interviews with Protection Cluster Coordinators and where possible CP and GBV AOR Coordinators in 29 humanitarian responses. The objective of the interviews was to assess if and how trafficking in persons is being addressed in the existing coordination mechanisms, while identifying existing gaps and recurring challenges, and considering opportunities in addressing TIP in the humanitarian response.

ABOUT THE ANTI-TRAFFICKING TASK TEAM

HEARTLAND
ALLIANCE
INTERNATIONAL



WHAT HAVE WE BEEN UP TO?



Trafficking in Persons is the recruitment and movement of a person across a border for the purpose of exploitation.

1. True
2. False

Which of the below are forms of exploitation as per the Palermo Protocol?

Vote for up to 5 choices

1. Organ removal



2. Use in Rituals



3. Domestic servitude



4. Forced begging



5. Forced Recruitment



(% = Percentage of Voters)

WHAT IS TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS?

TiP is a crime defined in Article 3(a) of the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons (Palermo Protocol)

A CRIME WITH 3 ELEMENTS

- **ACT** – *what is done*
- **MEANS** – *how it is done*
- **PURPOSE** – *why it is done*

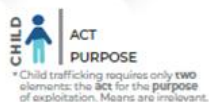




TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS



TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS IS A CRIME WITH **3** Interconnected Elements
ACT ▶ ***MEANS** ▶ **PURPOSE**



HUMANITARIAN WORKERS SHOULD

- ▶ **PREVENT** people from being trafficked
- ▶ **PROTECT** and **ASSIST** victims trafficked prior to and during the crisis

CASE STUDIES

These are just some case examples of trafficking that humanitarian practitioners have encountered in crisis situations



FORCED LABOUR

As a group of people flee danger, they are approached by a broker who offers them work and accommodation on a farm. Any absences or failure to meet daily quotas result in 'fines'. At the end of the harvest, some workers discover their debts outweigh their pay. They are told they cannot leave until the debt is paid.



FORCED BEGGING

An elderly woman was abducted and transported from village to village where she is forced to beg for money on the streets. Each day she is made to give her earnings to her abductor. She is often beaten if she doesn't bring the expected amount.



FORCED RECRUITMENT

A local militia group regularly approaches an IDP camp to coerce men and boys into fighting for them. One day, after heavy fighting and casualties, some militia members round up a group of adolescent boys and transport them to the frontline. The older boys are given weaponry and the younger boys are trained as gun runners.



DOMESTIC SERVITUDE

A migrant domestic worker is restricted from returning to her home country at the outbreak of the crisis. She is trapped inside the employer's house, working long shifts, facing threats of abuse, and has had her passport confiscated. The employer loses his job during the crisis and no longer pays her wage.



SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

A local woman from the host community offers IDP women and girls employment at her tea house. The women and girls initially serve food and drink but after some weeks are beaten if they do not perform sexual services for clients. Each time they refuse, they are locked in a room and denied food or water until they comply. They are sometimes starved for days.

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME

The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons establishes the following in **Article 3(a)**

“Trafficking in persons” shall mean 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. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs;

KEY POINTS



UNDERSTANDING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

*This table was adapted from UNODC [CLICK HERE TO READ MORE](#)

NO LIMIT TO EXPLOITATIVE PURPOSES

Trafficking can be for a range of exploitative purposes, including for sexual exploitation, forced labour or other exploitative purposes not explicitly mentioned in the Trafficking in Persons Protocol.

ACT, MEANS AND PURPOSE IS NEEDED

Not all exploited people are victims of trafficking. Persons who are exploited are only considered victims of trafficking if the **acts** and **means** have been used to exploit them (or only acts, in the case of children).

TRAFFICKERS HAVE MANY PROFILES

There is no single profile of a trafficker. Traffickers can be men or women, members of organized criminal groups, armed groups, personnel of international or nongovernmental organizations, or friends or relatives of the victim.



ANYONE CAN BE A VICTIM

There is no single profile of a victim of trafficking. Victims can be young or old, men, women, children. They are often from poor, marginalized, or displaced communities.

THE USE OF MEANS OUTWEIGHS CONSENT

A person can consent to the intended exploitation, and still be a victim of trafficking. The use of “means” to obtain a person’s consent makes that consent irrelevant; in cases where the victim is a child, consent is always irrelevant.

BORDER CROSSING NOT REQUIRED

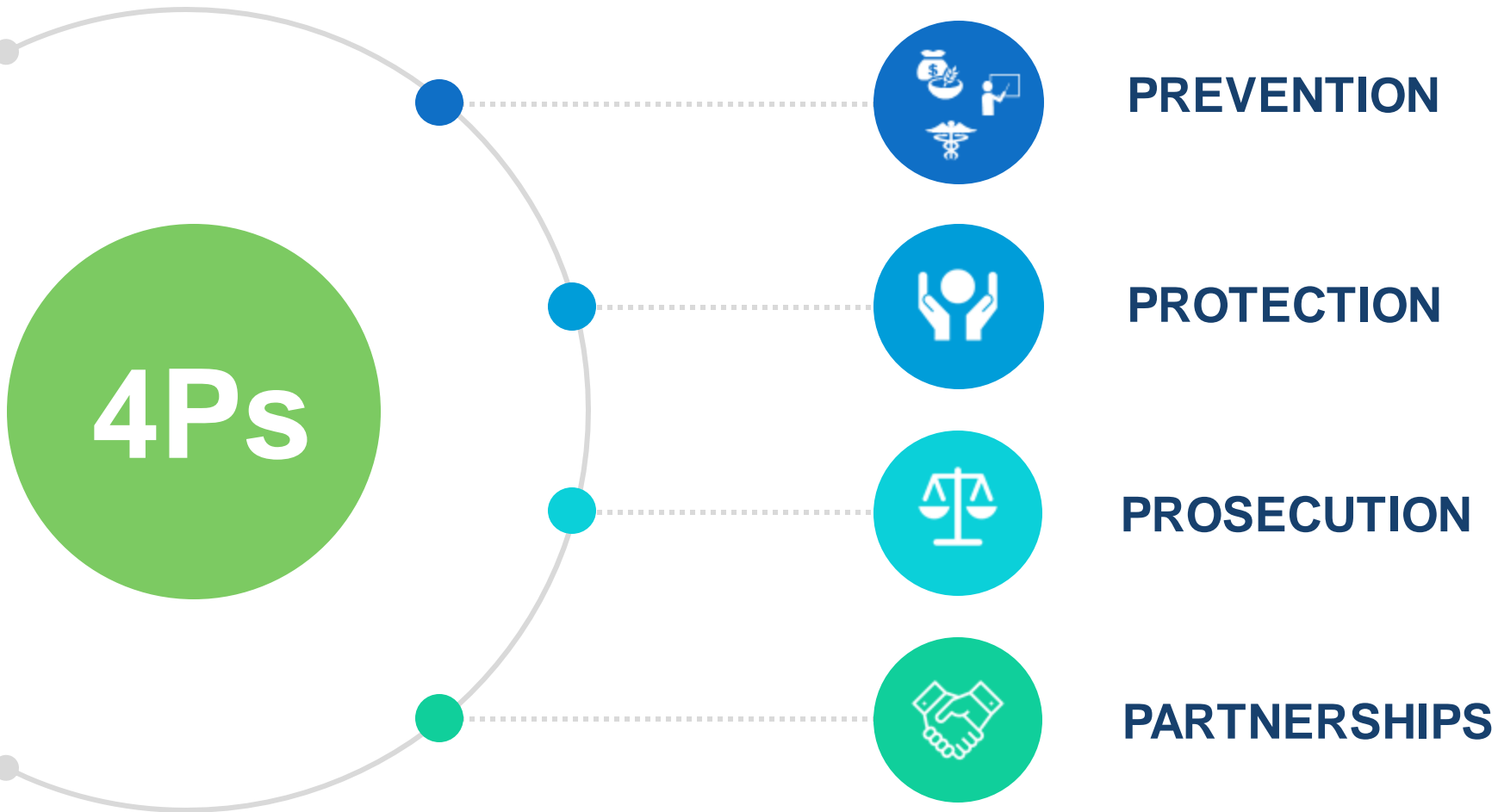
Trafficking does not require a person to be taken across a border. A person can be trafficked within a single country, region, area or camp without ever crossing a border.

A SMUGGLED PERSON CAN BECOME A VICTIM OF TRAFFICKING

Smuggling can become trafficking when the smuggler intentionally subjects the person to exploitation that the victim cannot refuse or leave

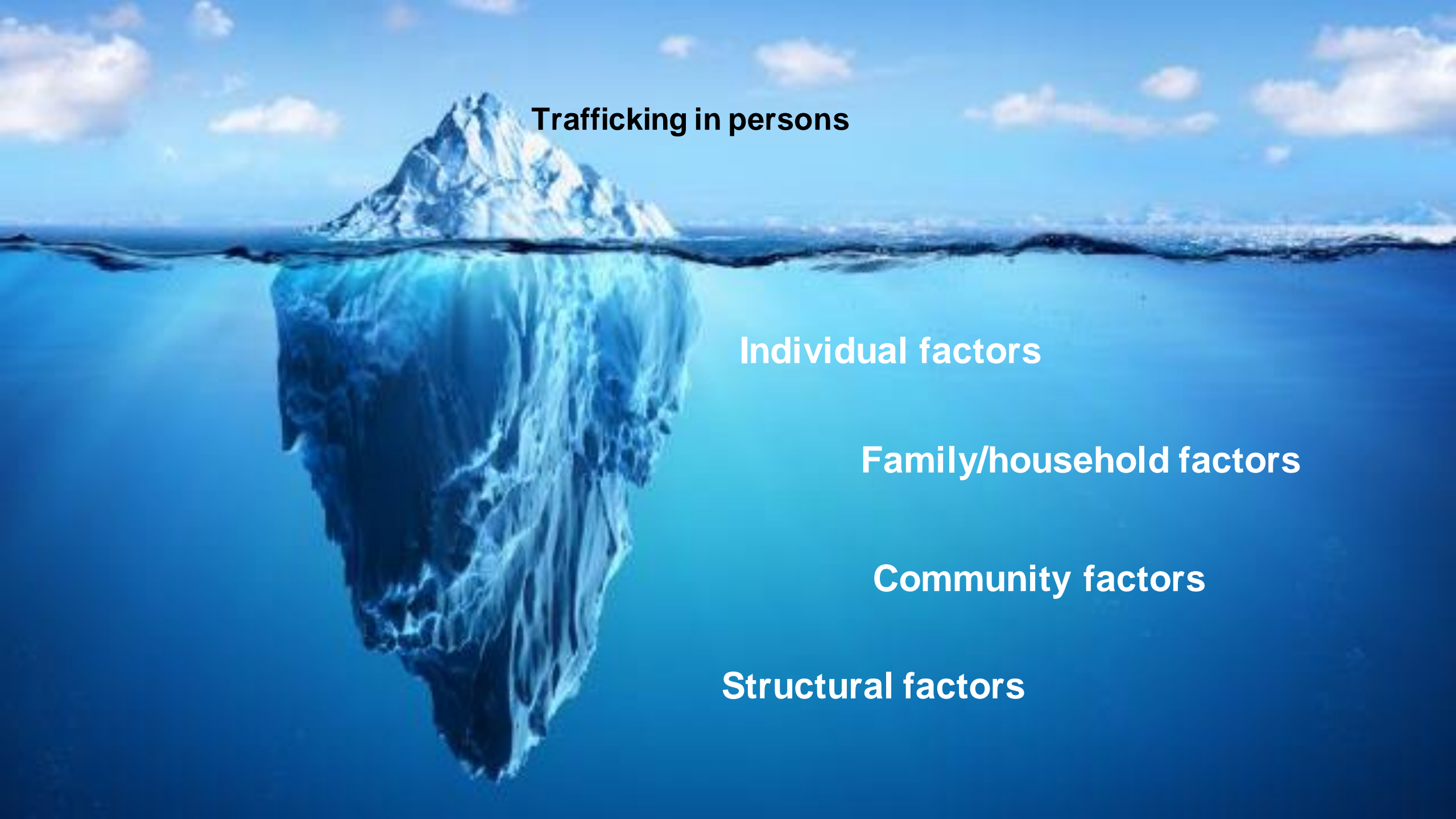


ANTI-TRAFFICKING RESPONSE



Does your operation currently implement trafficking prevention activities?

1. Yes
2. No



Trafficking in persons

Individual factors

Family/household factors

Community factors

Structural factors



TIPS

ANTI-TRAFFICKING INTERVENTIONS IN HUMANITARIAN SETTINGS



THIS TIP SHEET IS NOT AN EXHAUSTIVE LIST, BUT A RESOURCE TO STRENGTHEN ANTI-TRAFFICKING INITIATIVES.



MULTI-SECTORAL APPROACH

Identify MHPSS, health, NFI, food assistance, shelter, legal, child protection, and specialized case management services for victims of trafficking (VOT). Anti-trafficking protection response is most effective when it is multi-sectoral.



INTEGRATED EFFORTS

Avoid creating parallel referral systems for VOTs. A VOT may have several protection needs, including, for example, as a survivor of GBV, a person with a disability, or a child experiencing neglect. Integrate anti-trafficking efforts into existing services by humanitarian partners and/or national anti-trafficking response partners to ensure a holistic approach.



RISK ASSESSMENT

Be safe! Consider the risks that anti-trafficking interventions might pose to victims, their family, the wider community, humanitarian workers and other stakeholders. Conduct a risk assessment to ensure the intervention's benefits outweigh the risks and the latter are adequately mitigated.



SHELTER REQUIREMENTS

Shelters do not need to be exclusively dedicated to VOTs. Victims of trafficking may have similar needs as GBV survivors and could benefit from community placings. It will greatly vary according to the individual's specific needs and the safeguards s/he will require. Security measures may cause further harm to victims, reminding them of their trafficking experience.



ACCESS TO LIVELIHOODS

Facilitate access to livelihoods and services as part of prevention and protection. Limited socio-economic opportunities are a key vulnerability factor to trafficking in persons.



IMPLEMENT INTERVENTIONS

Design and implement anti-trafficking interventions regardless of available data. As with GBV, the extent of trafficking in persons often will not become apparent until interventions are in place.



AWARENESS OF CHANGING TRENDS

Be mindful of trafficking in persons trends, as they can change rapidly. Programs must be easily adaptable to changing contexts. Remember, trafficking can occur internationally and also within a country.



AGE, GENDER AND DIVERSITY

Apply age, gender and diversity lenses to the entire program cycle. Trafficking in persons affects women, men, boys and girls. Victims of trafficking might be targeted due to their age, gender or diversity.



COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Include affected communities as participants in all phases of the program cycle. Ensure that crisis-affected populations identify their own risks and solutions. Consider if parts of the program can be community-led, especially the prevention interventions.



TAILOR TO TARGET AUDIENCES

Tailor the message to the audience. A significant part of anti-trafficking efforts is building capacity of local government and non-governmental actors to ensure sustainability. Messaging for law enforcement, service providers, and crisis-affected populations will be different due to their role.



PROTECTION MONITORING

Include trafficking in persons in protection monitoring. While humanitarians should not investigate trafficking, they should carefully observe at-risk populations and circumstances that could suggest a human trafficking incident.



ESTABLISH FEEDBACK MECHANISMS

Establish accountability and feedback mechanisms. Actively seek the views of communities to improve programming. Ensure feedback and complaints mechanisms are streamlined, appropriate and robust enough to handle complaints.



TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS-RELATED QUESTIONS HUMANITARIAN DATA COLLECTION

About the tool

Data collection relevant to trafficking in persons should be part of protection information management (IM) activities and research in humanitarian contexts. This tool provides guidance to sector coordinators and protection specialists seeking to begin (or improve) trafficking-related data collection.

The tool will assist in:



The tool focuses on questions that are specific to human trafficking in humanitarian data collection initiatives, as well as questions typically asked in other areas of protection (and other sectors) that can provide relevant information about trafficking. It gives examples of the steps needed to responsibly collect these data, and guidance for their interpretation. This tool does not explain how to analyse the data, which is an essential step following data collection. Collecting, analysing and applying data relevant to trafficking should be an ongoing process in humanitarian contexts.

QUESTION	COMMENTS
<p>Has any person in your household recently worked or performed other activities for pay or profit? Yes / No / I don't know</p> <p>If yes, did she/he receive the payment (or goods) as agreed? Yes / No / I don't know</p> <p>If yes, what type of work or activities were performed?</p>	<p>These questions refer to potential labour exploitation, and non-payment of work or services performed.</p> <p>This is suitable for multi-sectoral or thematic assessments done at household level.</p>
<p>Have you heard of people in this community who were recently forced to work and not allowed to leave, to repay a debt with an employer or recruiter? Yes / No / I don't know</p> <p>If yes, to how many people in your community did this happen? A few- under half / About half / Most (more than half)</p> <p>To whom did this happen? Men / Women / Girls / Boys</p>	<p>This question refers to debt bondage.</p> <p>It can be suitable for a range of data collection tools, such as those that interview household members (or head of the household), as well as community key informants. It can also be suitable for discussion groups, if the response answers are not read.</p>

PROTECTION

- Food, water, clothing,
- Accommodation
- Medical care
- Interpretation
- Safety
- Counseling, psychosocial support
- Legal counseling
- Reintegration
- Education
- Vocational training
- Livelihoods



RISK MANAGEMENT IN ANTI-TRAFFICKING RESPONSES



WHY RISK MANAGEMENT?

Anti-trafficking responses involve potential security risks to victims of trafficking and humanitarian service providers. The duty of care to victims and staff is to ensure that the risks are properly managed. This means that risks should be identified and analyzed at every stage and that, within realistic and reasonable means, appropriate mitigations measures are implemented. This tool aims to provide guidance in the risk management process.

The risks associated with trafficking in persons are diverse and dependent upon context. Individual cases are likely to have specific challenges and risks that arise; no two cases are the same. The risks listed in this tool are non-exhaustive; tailor as necessary to fit specific contexts. Using this tool is not a one-time exercise. Continuous monitoring and review of risks is an essential component of risk management.

This tool is designed to assist the assessment and mitigation of (1) risks associated to anti-trafficking programming/activities and (2) vulnerabilities of victims of trafficking in person. Below are two checklists that deal with each. Conduct a program risk assessment and a victim vulnerability assessment to ensure comprehensive and safe assistance to victims and staff.

WHAT IS RISK MANAGEMENT?

First, what is "risk" in this specific context? Risk is defined as the likelihood of something happening and the impact it will have if it does. The combination of these two components – likelihood and impact – is what determines the magnitude of the risk. The magnitude is referred to as risk level. Risk management is the coordinated activities an organization undertakes to address and mitigate risks!

In the context of anti-trafficking responses "risks" include:

- > The existence of a threat to the security of staff, the organizations and staff responding to trafficking in persons.
- > The existence of a threat to the security of health of identified victims of trafficking, their families and communities.

WHEN TO MANAGE RISKS

Risk management should be applied throughout the program cycle. It is important to manage risks prior to starting anti-trafficking activities. As mentioned above, it is a continuous effort, which means risks should also be managed before, during, and after the anti-trafficking response.

Here are some examples of when to manage risks:

- > When planning to help anticipate and neutralize possible problems.
- > When preparing to move forward with a project or an activity.
- > When developing a case plan for an identified victim of trafficking.
- > When planning an awareness raising activity, trainings, research, data collection.
- > When preparing for events such changes in displacement patterns.
- > When preparing for changes in the environment, such as new operational partners, or changes to government policy and law.

HOW CAN YOU MANAGE RISKS?

Risk management is a process, the following explains the four key steps to help guide you in managing risks:

150 20200 <https://www.un.org/ha/2020-risk-management.html>

COMING SOON

Interview guidelines



WORK IN PROGRESS

Trafficking Indicators



WORK IN PROGRESS



Operational guidelines

TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS IS A CRIME WITH INTERCONNECTED ELEMENTS

3 ACT * MEANS * PURPOSE

ACT (ACT MEANS PURPOSE) | **MEANS** | **PURPOSE** (ACT MEANS PURPOSE)

HUMANITARIAN WORKERS SHOULD

- PREVENT people from being trafficked
- PROTECT and ASSIST victims trafficked prior to and during the crisis

CASE STUDIES

These are just some case examples of trafficking that humanitarian practitioners have encountered in crisis situations

FORCED LABOUR	FORCED BEGGING	FORCED RECRUITMENT	DOMESTIC SERVITUDE	SEXUAL EXPLOITATION
As a group of people they are separated from their village and transported to a brick kiln where they have to work for 12 hours a day. They are not allowed to leave the site. They are not paid and they are not allowed to see their families.	An elderly woman was abducted and transported from village to village where she is forced to beg for money on the streets. Each day she is often beaten if she does not bring the required amount.	A local militia group regularly approaches the IDP camps to recruit men and boys for fighting. In exchange, some will be recruited, some will be transported to a group of adolescent boys and transported there to the frontlines. The older boys are given weapons and the younger boys are trained as gun carriers.	A migrant domestic worker is recruited from Myanmar but has been moved to the workplace in the village. She is working long shifts, being treated badly, and has had her passport confiscated. The employer has no job during the crisis and no longer pays her wage.	A local woman from the host community offers IDP women and girls employment as a domestic worker. The women and girls initially agree but later find out that they are not allowed to leave the house. They are not paid and they are not allowed to see their families. They are locked in a room and denied food or water and they comply. They are sometimes married for days.


ANTI-TRAFFICKING INTERVENTIONS IN HUMANITARIAN SETTINGS

TIPS

THIS TIP SHEET IS NOT AN EXHAUSTIVE LIST, BUT A RESOURCE TO STRENGTHEN ANTI-TRAFFICKING INITIATIVES.

- MULTI-SECTORAL APPROACH**
Identify MHSS, health, NFI, food assistance, shelter, legal, child protection, and specialized case management services for victims of trafficking (VOT). Anti-trafficking protection response is most effective when it is multi-sectoral.
- INTEGRATED EFFORTS**
Avoid creating parallel referral systems for VOTs. A VOT may have several protection needs, including, for example, as a survivor of GBV, a person with a disability, or a child requiring legal support. Integrate anti-trafficking efforts into existing services by humanitarian partners and/or national anti-trafficking response partners to ensure a holistic approach.
- RISK ASSESSMENT**
Be safe! Consider the risks that anti-trafficking interventions might pose to victims, their family, the wider community, humanitarian workers and other stakeholders. Conduct a risk assessment to ensure the intervention's benefits outweigh the risks and the latter are adequately mitigated.
- SHELTER REQUIREMENTS**
Shelters do not need to be exclusively dedicated to VOTs. Victims of trafficking may have similar needs as GBV survivors and could benefit from community placements. It will greatly vary according to the individual's specific needs and the safeguards that will require. Security measures may cause further harm to victims, separating them from their trafficking experience.
- ACCESS TO LIVELIHOODS**
Facilitate access to livelihoods and services as part of prevention and protection. Limited socio-economic opportunities are a key vulnerability factor to trafficking in persons.
- IMPLEMENT INTERVENTIONS**
Design and implement anti-trafficking interventions regardless of available data. As with GBV, the extent of trafficking in persons often will not become apparent until interventions are in place.
- AWARENESS OF CHANGING TRENDS**
Be mindful of trafficking in persons trends, as they can change rapidly. Programs must be easily adaptable to changing contexts. Awareness of trafficking can occur internationally and also within a country.
- AGE, GENDER AND DIVERSITY**
Apply age, gender and diversity lenses to the entire program cycle. Trafficking in persons affects women, men, boys and girls. Victims of trafficking might be targeted due to their age, gender or diversity.
- COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION**
Include affected communities as participants in all phases of the program cycle. Ensure that crisis-affected populations identify their own risks and solutions. Consider if parts of the program can be community-led, especially the prevention interventions.
- TAILOR TO TARGET AUDIENCES**
Tailor the message to the audience. A significant part of anti-trafficking efforts is building capacity of local government and non-governmental actors to ensure sustainability. Messaging for law enforcement, service providers, and crisis-affected populations will be different due to their role.
- PROTECTION MONITORING**
Include anti-trafficking in persons in protection monitoring. While humanitarian should not investigate trafficking, they should carefully observe at-risk populations and circumstances that could suggest a human trafficking incident.
- ESTABLISH FEEDBACK MECHANISMS**
Establish accurate and feedback mechanisms. Regularly seek the views of communities to improve programming. Ensure feedback and complaints mechanisms are streamlined, appropriate and robust enough to handle complaints.

Interview guidelines



WORK IN PROGRESS

TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS-RELATED QUESTIONS IN HUMANITARIAN DATA COLLECTION

COMING SOON

About the tool

Data collection relevant to trafficking in persons should be part of protection information management (PI) activities and data collection. This tool provides guidance to sector coordinators and protection managers on when to begin or improve trafficking-related data collection. The tool will help you:

- Understand how the data is collected and its relevance for responding to human trafficking
- Integrate trafficking-related questions into existing data collection tools in humanitarian settings
- Interpret trafficking-related data.

RISK MANAGEMENT IN ANTI-TRAFFICKING RESPONSES

WHY RISK MANAGEMENT?

Anti-trafficking responses involve potential security risks to victims of trafficking and humanitarian service providers. The duty of care to victims and staff to ensure that the risks are properly managed. This means that risks should be identified and analyzed at every stage and that realistic and reasonable means, appropriate mitigation measures are implemented. This tool is designed to provide guidance on the risk management process.

The risks associated with trafficking in persons are diverse and dependent on the specific context. Continuous monitoring and review of risks is an essential component of risk management.

This tool is designed to assist the assessment and mitigation of risks associated with anti-trafficking programming activities and (2) vulnerability of victims of trafficking. It includes a flow chart, a risk checklist, that deal with each. Conduct a program risk assessment and a vulnerability assessment to ensure comprehensive and safe assistance to victims and staff.

WHAT IS RISK MANAGEMENT?

Risk, called a "hazard" in the specific context, is the likelihood of something happening and the impact it will have if it does. The combination of these two components - likelihood and impact - is what determines the magnitude of the risk. The higher the magnitude, the higher the risk level. Risk management is the coordinated activities an organization undertakes to address and mitigate risks.

In the context of anti-trafficking responses, risk management includes:

- The existence of a threat to the security of victims of trafficking, their families and communities.
- The existence of a threat to the security of humanitarian workers and staff responding to trafficking in persons.

WHEN TO MANAGE RISKS

Risk management should be a continuous process throughout the program cycle. It is important to manage risks prior to starting anti-trafficking programming. As mentioned above, it is a continuous effort, which means risks should also be continuously monitored, and other anti-trafficking response.

Here are some examples of risks to manage:

- When planning, anticipate and neutralize possible problems.
- When doing, when a problem arises, move forward with a project or an activity.
- When reviewing, plan for an identified victim of trafficking.
- When evaluating, assess the response using activity, learning, research, data collection.
- When reviewing, monitor such changes in displacement patterns.
- When planning for changes in the environment, such as new operational partners, or changes to government policy and law.

HOW CAN YOU MANAGE RISKS?

Risk management is a process. The following explains the four key steps to help guide you in managing risks:

NO 3000 | Field Manual | 2020 | UNHCR | 186 management

Trafficking Indicators



WORK IN PROGRESS



BEFORE YOU HEAD OUT FOR LUNCH...

GIVE US FEEDBACK AND VOLUNTEER TO BE ONE OF OUR PILOTING LOCATIONS



Access bit.ly/gpctrafficking (all lower case) and fill in the form

GET IN TOUCH



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