Anti-Trafficking in Humanitarian Action

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<table>
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<th>Session Objectives</th>
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<td>✓ Why is human trafficking a humanitarian concern?</td>
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<td>✓ What does an anti-trafficking response look like?</td>
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<td>✓ What tools are in progress to support you?</td>
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Understanding trafficking in persons

Trafficking in Rohingya camps feared rising as crisis rolls on

Naimul Karim

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.
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
WHAT HAVE WE BEEN UP TO?

July 2017

- Stocktaking with field protection clusters on anti-trafficking
- Report on Anti-Trafficking in Humanitarian Crises published

Webinars for CP AOR and GBV CoP on Intro to Anti-Trafficking

Workshop on integrating Anti-trafficking in protection responses

2019

- Anti-trafficking module for GPC’s Protection in Practice
- New tools for GPC partners
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

"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, slavery or the removal of organs.

HUMANITARIAN WORKERS SHOULD

> PREVENT people from being trafficked
> PROTECT and ASSIST victims before, during and after the crisis

CASE STUDIES

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

FORCED LABOUR

An elderly woman was abducted and transported from village to city, where she is forced to work for her captors. Her daughter, who tried to rescue her, was beaten and forced to work in the same conditions.

FORCED BEGGING

A local militia group regularly robs and terrorizes vulnerable women and children, forcing them to beg on the streets.

DOMESTIC SERVITUDE

A man was recruited into a domestic servant position, where he was forced to work long hours, living in crowded conditions, and was restricted in his movements.

KIDNAPPING

A young girl was kidnapped and forced to work in a factory, where she was subjected to physical and mental abuse.

BORDER CROSSING

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.

KEY POINTS

UNDERSTANDING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

3 ACTS * MEANS * PURPOSE

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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 invalid. In cases where the victim is a child, consent is always invalid.

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.

ANYONE CAN BE A VICTIM

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

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 non-governmental organizations, or friends or relatives of the victim.

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 act and means have been used to exploit them (or to act, in the case of children).

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.
ANTTI-TRAFFICKING RESPONSE

4Ps

PREVENTION

PROTECTION

PROSECUTION

PARTNERSHIPS
Does your operation currently implement trafficking prevention activities?

1. Yes
2. No
Individual factors

Family/household factors

Community factors

Structural factors

Trafficking in persons
<table>
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<th>QUESTION</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
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<tr>
<td>Has any person in your household recently worked or performed other activities for pay or profit?</td>
<td>These questions refer to potential labour exploitation, and non-payment of work or services performed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes / No / I don’t know</td>
<td>This is suitable for multi-sectoral or thematic assessments done at household level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>If yes</strong>, did she/he receive the payment (or goods) as agreed?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes / No / I don’t know</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>If yes</strong>, what type of work or activities were performed?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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?</td>
<td>This question refers to debt bondage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes / No / I don’t know</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>If yes</strong>, how many people in your community did this happen? A few - under half / About half / Most (more than half)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>To whom did this happen?</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Men / Women / Girls / Boys</td>
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PROTECTION

- Food, water, clothing,
- Accommodation
- Medical care
- Interpretation
- Safety
- Counseling, psychosocial support

- Legal counseling
- Reintegration
- Education
- Vocational training
- Livelihoods
PARTNERSHIPS

- GOVERNMENT
- PROTECTION CLUSTER
- NGOs
- OTHER CLUSTERS
Operational guidelines
BEFORE YOU HEAD OUT FOR LUNCH...

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


GET IN TOUCH

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