

International Framework for Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (THB)

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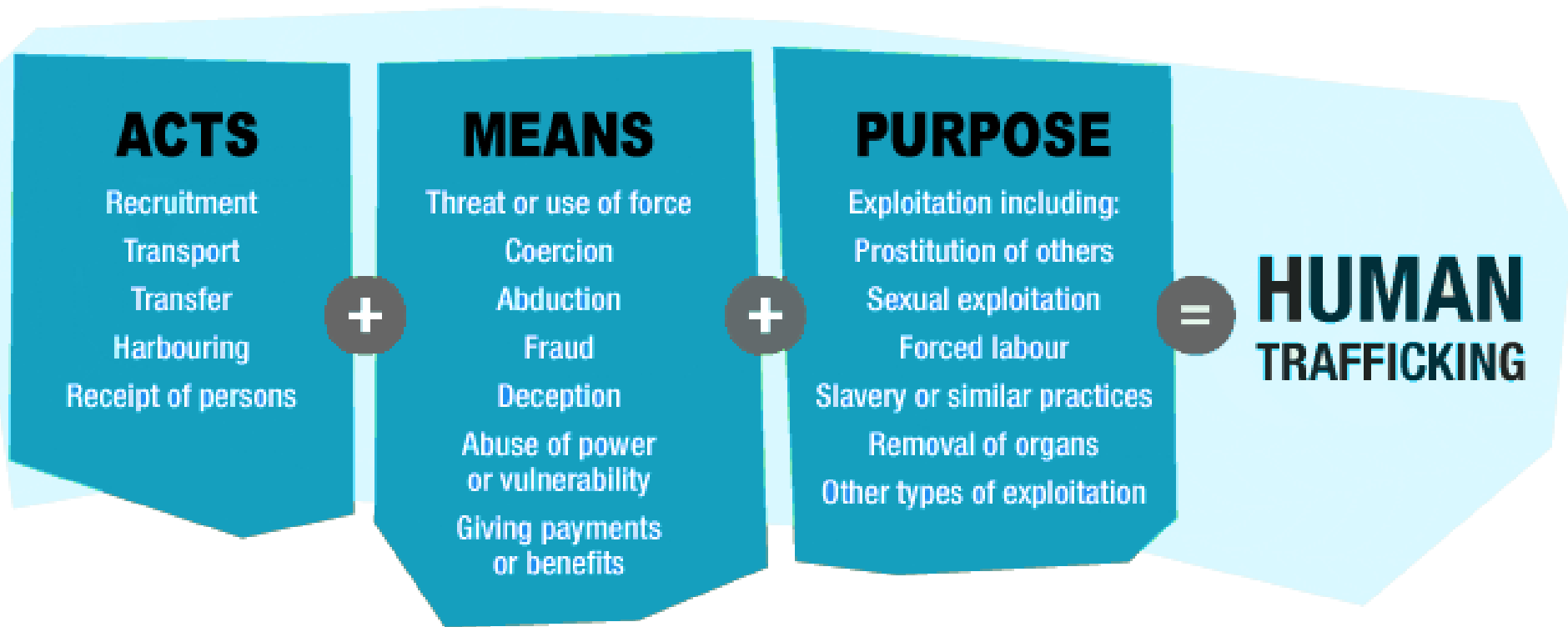


Agenda

1. Conceptual landscape
2. Perpetrators & victims
3. Systemic approaches
4. Measurements of THB

Part 1. Conceptual landscape

United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime + Protocols



Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2003)

Key points

- Anyone involved in the movement of another person for exploitation is a trafficker
- No border-crossing necessary
 - internal trafficking
 - international trafficking
- Victims not limited to women and children
- Not limited to sexual exploitation

Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2016

128 countries covered

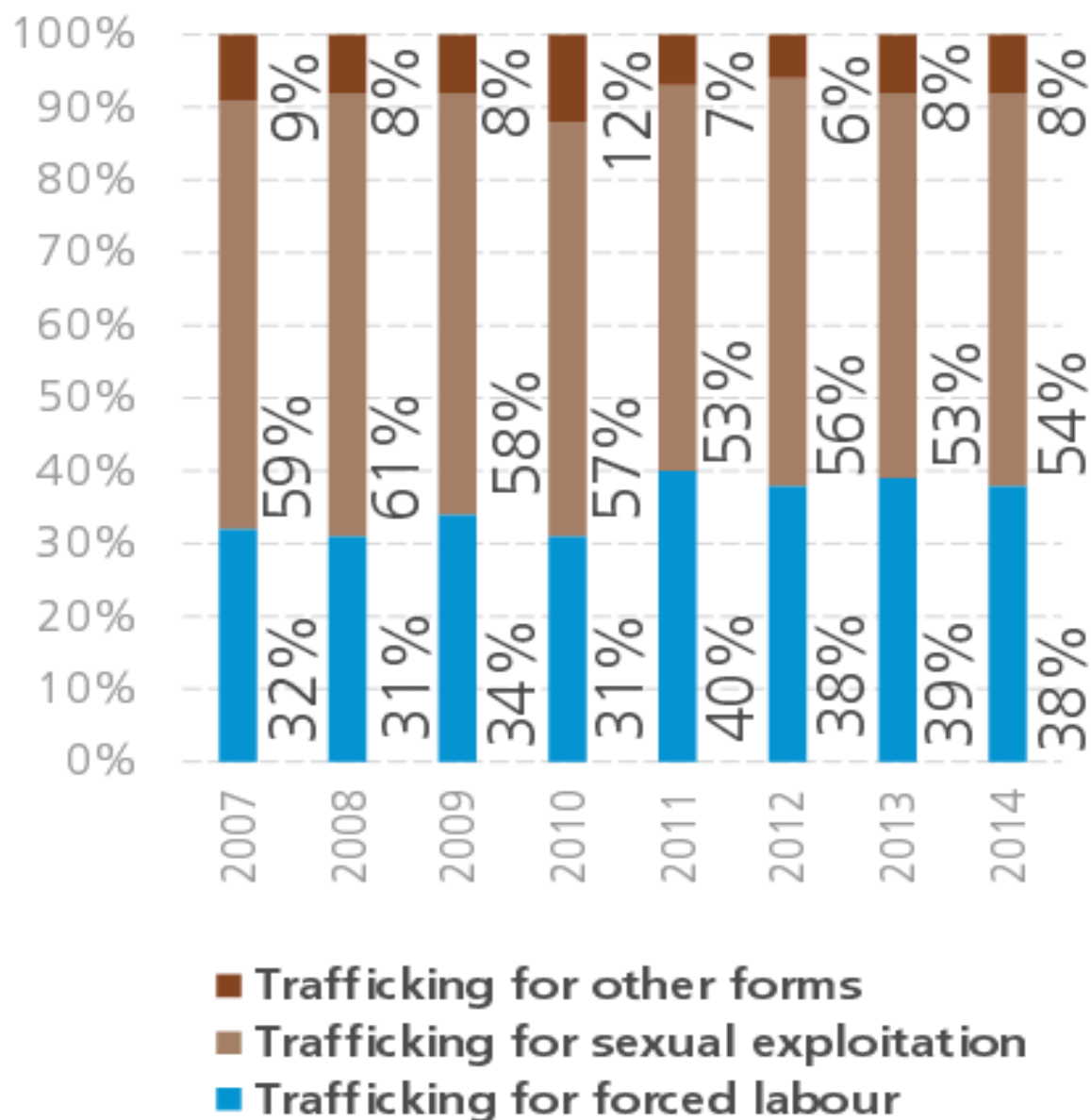
UNODC elaboration of
national data.



Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2016
UNODC elaboration of national data.

[Global Report on
Trafficking in Persons
2016](#)

■ Trends in the forms of exploitation among detected trafficking victims, 2007-2014



Conceptual overlap

Human
trafficking

Forced
migrants
(Refugees)

Human
smuggling

Prostitution

The nexus between THB and HS

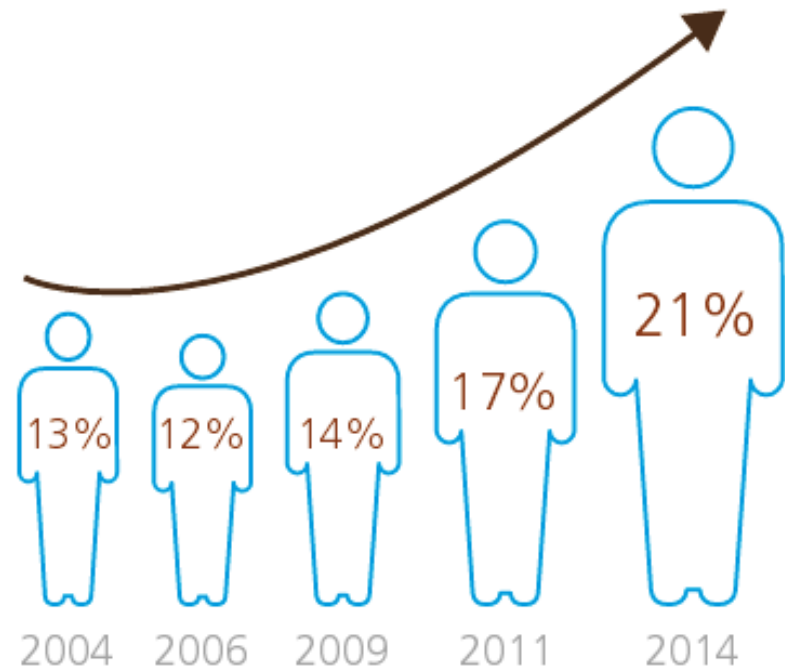
- Sonia was invited to come to the United States by family friends. She was told that she could work for them as a housekeeper for \$100 per week. Sonia was provided with fraudulent documents and departed for the US. She knew that this was illegal, but she needed the money and was willing to take the risk. Upon arriving in the United States, Sonia was kept in isolation and told not to speak to anyone or she would be turned over to the Immigration Service. Sonia was never paid for her work.

Part 2. Victims and perpetrators

Victims of THB

- Women
- Men
- Children

■ Trend in the share of men among the detected victims of trafficking in persons, selected years



Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2016
UNODC elaboration of national data.

Gender in THB

■ Trafficking victims can be women, men, boys and girls



Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2016
UNODC elaboration of national data.

Trafficking of children

- Forcing a child into prostitution or other forms of sexual activity
- Child pornography
- Forced labor & servitude
- The removal of organs
- Use in begging
- International adoption
- Trafficking for early marriage
- Recruitment as child soldiers
- Use as athletes (such as child camel jockeys)

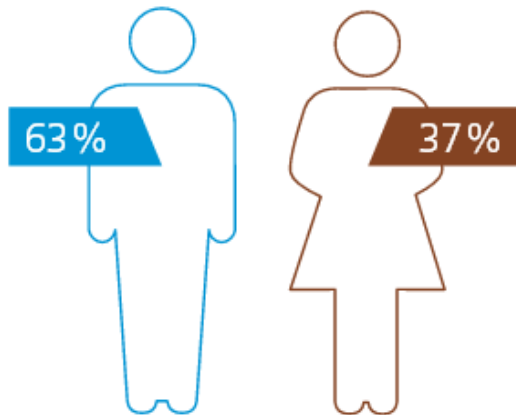
Perpetrators

- Groups of individuals
 - trafficking specialization
 - diversifying into trafficking
- International criminal syndicates
- Family operations with extended family members across national borders
- Independently owned businesses with contractors providing laborers
- Loosely based acquaintances/organizations operating on a limited scale
- Individuals (ranging from diplomats and foreign business executives to pimps and bar owners)

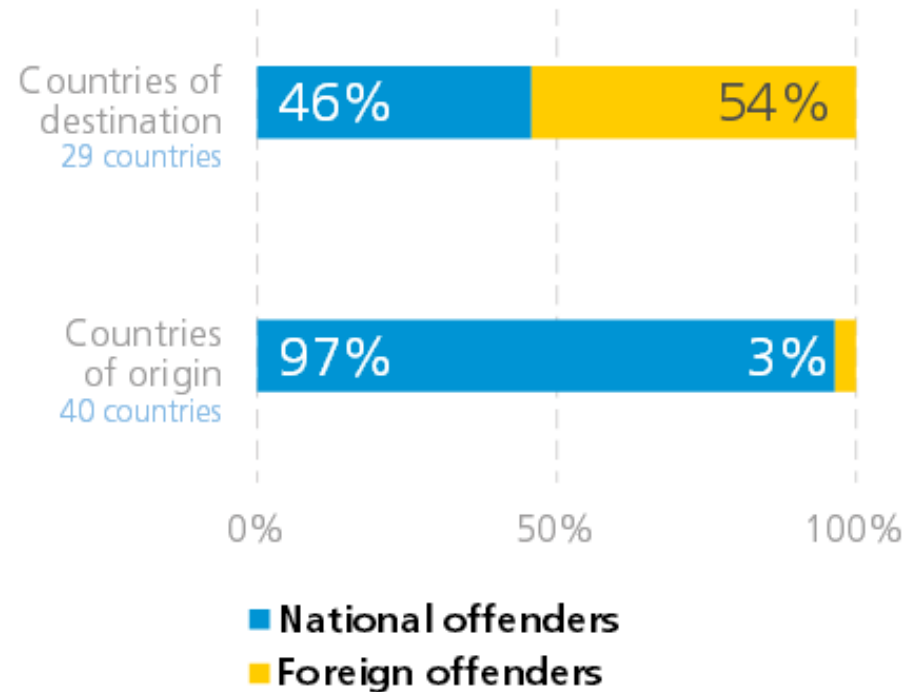
Perpetrators (cont'd)

- Gender: both men and women
- Citizenship: domestic/foreign

■ Shares of persons convicted of trafficking in persons, by sex, 2014 (or most recent)



■ Shares of national and foreign citizens (relative to the convicting country) among convicted traffickers, by countries of origin and destination, 2014 (or most recent)



Madams



- **2014: Lizzy Idahosa** was found guilty of people trafficking to the UK
- She forced women into prostitution by making them eat snakes in a **“juju” magic ritual**.
- The victims believed they would go insane or die if they refused to follow Lizzy.

Part 3. Systemic approaches

Risk factors

- Emotional distress
- Homelessness
- Poverty
- Family dysfunction
- Substance abuse
- Mental illness

Facilitative factors

- THB flourishes in part due to corruption of public officials
- Supportive involvement in refusing to pass legislation designed to curb trafficking or assist victims
- Conflict zones
- Geographical and social proximity
- Ignorance (individual; organizational)

Geographical proximity

FIG. 23 Breakdown of detected trafficking flows, by geographical reach, 2014 (or most recent)

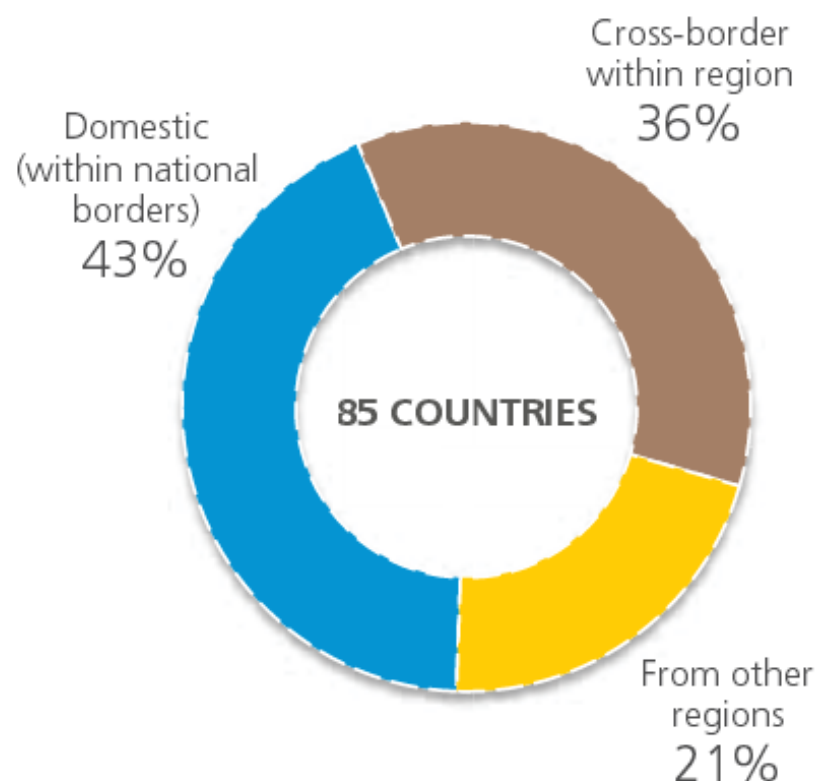
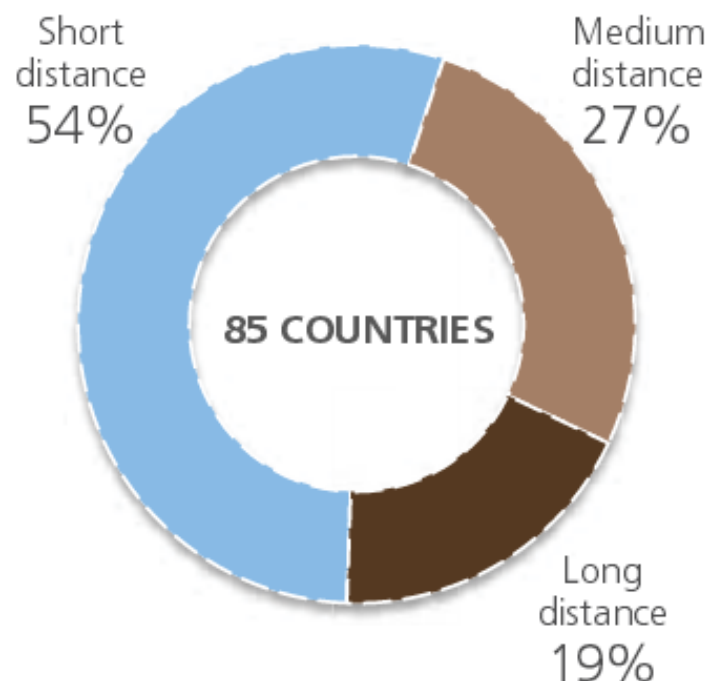


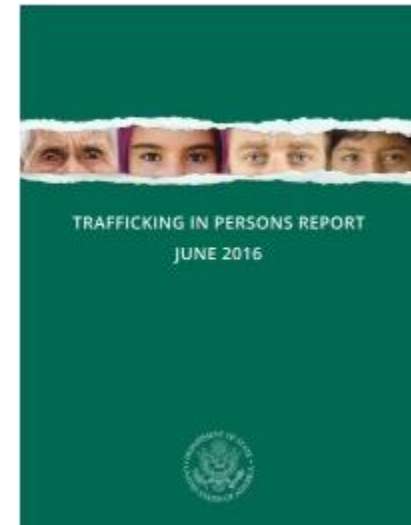
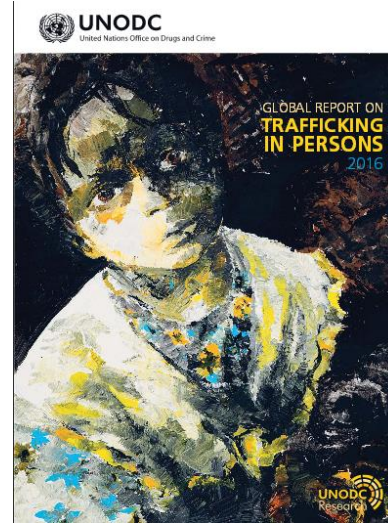
FIG. 24 Shares of detected trafficking flows by geographical distance, * 2014 (or most recent)



Part 4. Measurement

Existing approaches

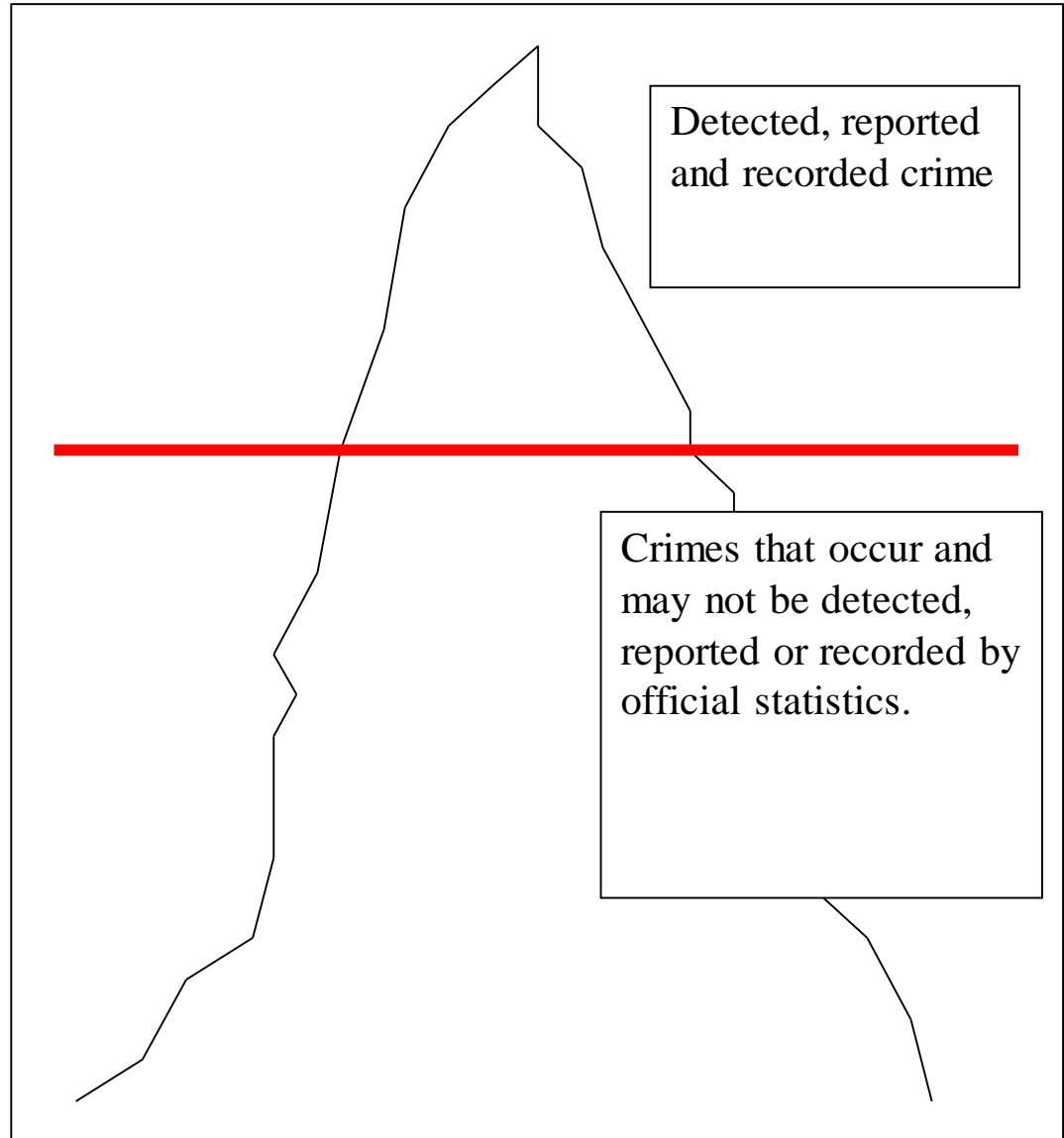
- Official data
 - UNODC
- Victimization surveys
- Self-report surveys
- Department of State:
 - T-visa
 - TIP reports (4 tiers; countries' compliance with the TVPA 2000)
- News media



Challenges in measuring THB

*“The pursuit of the
unknowable by the
unknowing”*

(D. Feingold)



Challenges in measuring THB (cont'd)

- Release of contradictory data (no provenance or methodology)
- Social construction and public abuse of numbers (“no number too high”)
- Politics of numbers

Bottom line

- There are no perfect data
- The attempt is worthwhile <- demand for numbers....any numbers -> awareness raising
- Interdisciplinary and innovative approaches

Questions?

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