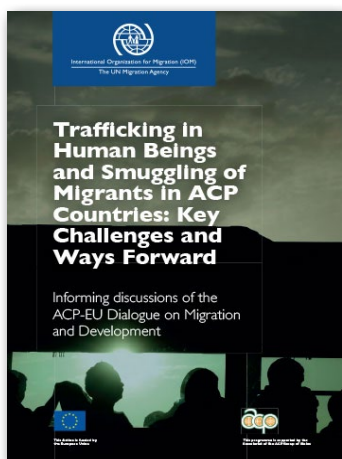


# TRAFFICKING

# PUBLICATIONS







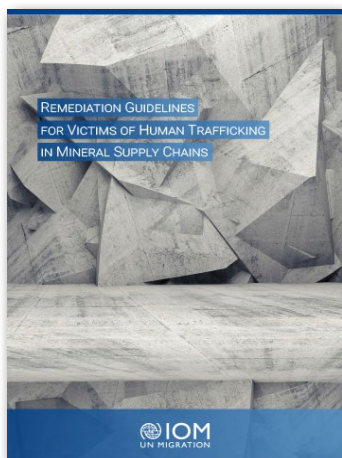
## Trafficking in Human Beings and Smuggling of Migrants in ACP Countries: Key Challenges and Ways Forward

2018/119 pages

English

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Trafficking in human beings (THB) and smuggling of migrants (SoM), two distinct but often interrelated phenomena, occur on a global scale. Searching for a way out of economic inequalities, environmental crises, armed conflict, political instability and persecution, and in view of tightening border controls and restricted options for legal migration, migrants are driven to seek the services of smugglers. At the same time, a globalized economy fosters demand for diverse types of exploitation, which also makes migrants vulnerable to traffickers. Both THB and SoM are billion-dollar businesses that exact high human costs. This is illustrated by the many migrants dying while being smuggled along increasingly dangerous migration routes, and by the millions of trafficking victims trapped in exploitative situations worldwide. The African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States are increasingly stepping up to address THB and SoM. However, they face challenges in developing the necessary holistic, long-term interventions that combine law enforcement with a rights-based, victim-centred approach and with prevention efforts that are linked to development and offer realistic, practical alternatives to irregular migration. This ACP-EU Migration Action publication analyses these challenges and provides recommendations to tackle the difficulties that ACP countries face in relation to THB and SoM.



## Remediation Guidelines for Victims of Exploitation in Extended Mineral Supply Chains

2018/32 pages

English, Spanish, Chinese

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In recent years, there have been many reports of workers in supply chains being abused, exploited and even trafficked. Therefore, the expectation that businesses should carry out due diligence to address adverse impacts has grown considerably.

As outlined in the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, businesses have a responsibility to not only prevent human rights abuses but also provide remedies to victims where harm has occurred.

While meaningful progress has been made to prevent human rights abuses through greater due diligence, up to now there has been limited guidance on and knowledge of best practices to help businesses remediate adverse human rights impacts when they do occur.

In this context, IOM has developed a set of practical guidelines for downstream companies and their business partners to ensure victims of exploitation are adequately protected and assisted. The Guidelines go beyond due diligence; they provide concrete guidance to companies on how to take incidents forward when victims have been identified in the supply chain.

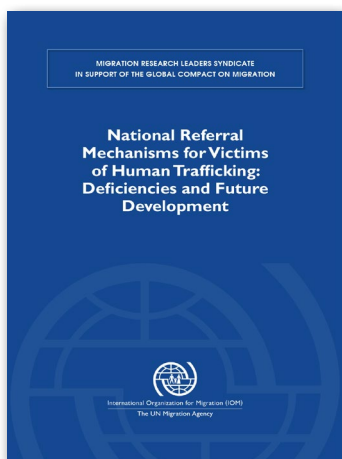
The Guidelines set forth a six-step operational remediation process for downstream companies to consider when a victim has suffered harm linked to the downstream company's operations, products or services:

- Step 1: Verify the allegation.
- Step 2: Determine the type and level of response.
- Step 3: Design the remediation action plan.
- Step 4: Implement and monitor the remediation action plan.
- Step 5: Close the incident.
- Step 6: Capture lessons learned.

The operational remediation process helps downstream companies and their business partners, particularly audit programmes, smelters and refiners, identify the steps to follow, the stakeholders to engage with and the different factors to consider when responding to substantiated incidents of exploitation in their supply chain so that, ultimately, victims are provided with an effective remedy.

They were developed in consultation with a number of key players that are currently active in this field, including downstream companies, audit programmes, smelters and refiners, governments, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and IOM experts. The Guidelines rely on a review of existing literature, as well as case studies and IOM's experience protecting hundreds of thousands of victims of exploitation and supporting governments and civil society organizations to better protect victims of trafficking. The Guidelines take into account valuable inputs from victims and affected communities.

Although the Guidelines have been developed specifically for downstream companies in mineral supply chains, the approach described by the Guidelines can be also applied to upstream actors and other sectors. It is our hope that they will serve as a starting point for all companies wishing to initiate or expand their remediation work.



## National Referral Mechanisms for Victims of Human Trafficking: Deficiencies and Future Development

2017/10 pages

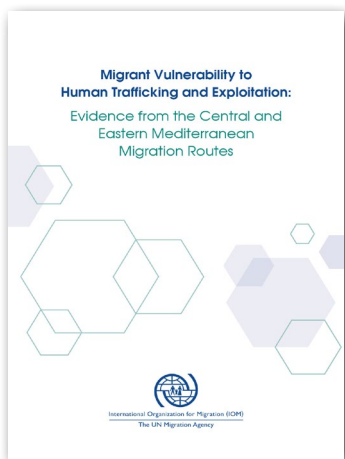
English

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This paper is part of the IOM Migration Research Leaders Syndicate's contribution toward the Global Compact for Migration. It is one of 26 papers that make up a consolidated Syndicate publication, which focuses on proposing ways to address complex and pressing issues in contemporary international migration. The Migration Research Leaders Syndicate, convened as part of IOM's efforts to extend policy and technical expertise in support of the Global Compact for Migration, comprises senior researchers from diverse geographic, disciplinary and thematic backgrounds. The Syndicate provides a channel for leading experts in migration to propose ideas to meet the ambitious goals outlined in the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants of September 2016.

In technical papers such as this one, Syndicate members were invited to identify and propose ways to resolve key conundrums currently posing challenges to international migration governance. To hone their proposals, they benefited from the input of advisors with experience in bridging policy and research, whether as senior non-migration scholars, former policy makers or prominent practitioners. The papers are short and crisp contributions that provide evidence-based, innovative ideas to improve international cooperation on fostering safe, orderly and regular migration.



## Migrant Vulnerability to Human Trafficking and Exploitation: Evidence from the Central and Eastern Mediterranean Migration Routes

2017/94 pages

English

E-ISBN 978-92-9068-755-9

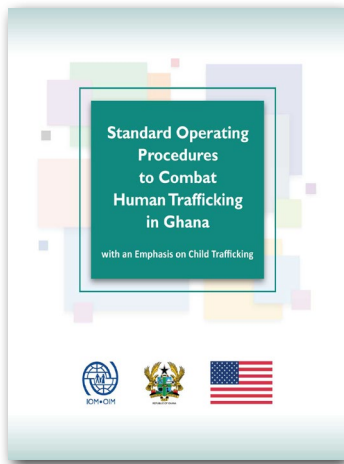
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Over the past years, public attention has gradually turned to the experiences of migrants along the precarious Mediterranean routes to Europe. A large number of migrants continue to risk their lives crossing the Mediterranean Sea on the way to Europe, often enduring long and perilous journeys. A growing body of evidence is beginning to highlight the scale and scope of exploitation experienced by migrants along these routes, including human trafficking.

This report examines migrants' vulnerability to human trafficking and exploitation by exploring risk and protective factors associated with unsafe migration, through the systematic evidence collected by IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) operations in 2016. It presents the results from the largest existing set of survey data on the vulnerability of migrants to abuse, exploitation and human trafficking on the Mediterranean routes to Europe.

The analysis of the IOM survey data shows that more than one third (37%) of all interviewed migrants had a personal experience that indicated the presence of human trafficking or other exploitative practices along the route. Seventy-three per cent of migrants interviewed along the Central Mediterranean route presented at least one indicator of exploitation, along with 14 per cent of migrants interviewed along the Eastern Mediterranean route. The analysis in this report goes beyond describing the correlates of vulnerability, and it explores whether potential predictors can be associated with vulnerability when statistically controlling for the effects of other variables. Advanced statistical analysis (a set of multilevel logistic regression models) was undertaken to identify factors that predict migrants' vulnerability during the journey.

Data derive from interviews conducted over a one-year period with more than 16,000 migrants in seven countries, namely, Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Serbia, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.



## Standard Operating Procedures to Combat Human Trafficking in Ghana with an Emphasis on Child Trafficking

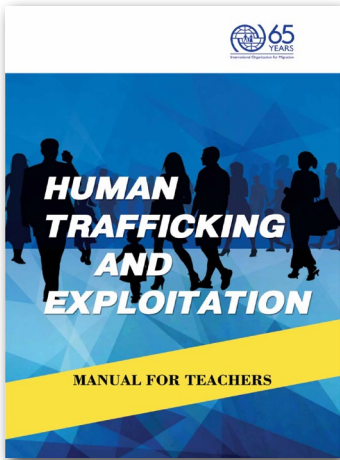
2017/368 pages

English

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Over the past 15 years, Ghana has taken significant steps towards restoring justice for victims of trafficking. To succeed in this fight and fully implement the existing law and policy; however, national stakeholders must coordinate their respective efforts to combat human trafficking. One major challenge to coordination has been the lack of common standards for assistance and referral guidelines for all national stakeholders. Guided by law and international good practices, these standard operating procedures (SOPs) answer that call, containing information relevant to all national stakeholders in a position to combat human trafficking. These SOPs were developed through the framework of the Child Protection Compact Partnership, a bilateral agreement between the United States of America and Ghana, and guided by key stakeholder inputs at the national, regional and district levels, and with participation of both government and non-government agencies.

As reference material, certain chapters will be more relevant than others depending on the reader's functional role and responsibility. Chapter 1 is widely relevant as it describes identification and screening protocols, a shared responsibility among stakeholders. Chapter 2 is for caregivers, especially social workers, as it explores the trauma-informed assistance process. The second chapter is followed by a special chapter that outlines the human trafficking legal framework and is aimed at a broad audience. Chapter 3 guides law enforcement officials through a victim-centred investigation process, while chapter 4 is also meant primarily for law enforcement officials as it offers strategies to prosecute suspected human traffickers. Finally, chapter 5 presents a data-driven referral and case management system.



## Human Trafficking and Exploitation: Manual for Teachers

2017/134 pages

[English, Armenian](#)

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The manual was prepared with the aim to inform the secondary school teachers and students about human trafficking and exploitation. This third edition was updated by IOM taking into account the changes in the legal and institutional frameworks to combat human trafficking in the Republic of Armenia.

The manual incorporates three parts: theory studies that will enable an effective use of teaching materials on trafficking; eight lessons of the basic course on human trafficking and exploitation; modern strategies and techniques used in education to initiate a constructive and interactive teaching, discussion and assessment of human trafficking issues.





## Human Trafficking and Exploitation: Manual for Teachers

2017/64 pages

ISBN 978-92-806-4897-3

English

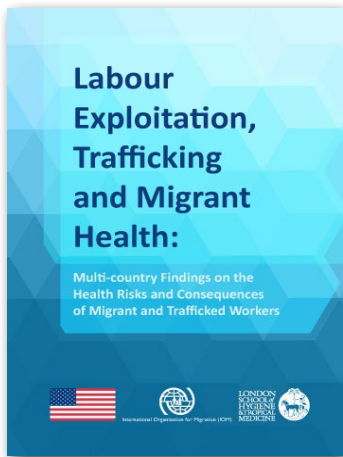
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Young migrants and refugees set out to escape harm or secure better futures – and face staggering risks in the process. For children and youth on the move via the Mediterranean Sea routes to Europe, the journey is marked by high levels of abuse, trafficking and exploitation. Some are more vulnerable than others: those travelling alone, those with low levels of education and those undertaking longer journeys. Most vulnerable of all are those who come from sub-Saharan Africa.

These findings come from a new UNICEF and International Organization for Migration (IOM) analysis of the journeys of some 22,000 migrants and refugees, including some 11,000 children and youth, interviewed by IOM.

The report calls on all concerned parties – countries of origin, transit and destination, the African Union, the European Union, international and national organizations with support from the donor community – to prioritize a series of actions. These include establishing safe and regular pathways for children on the move; strengthening services to protect migrant and refugee children whether in countries of origin, transit or destination; finding alternatives to the detention of children on the move; working across borders to combat trafficking and exploitation; and combatting xenophobia, racism and discrimination against all migrants and refugees.



## Labour Exploitation, Trafficking and Migrant Health: Multi-country Findings on the Health Risks and Consequences of Migrant and Trafficked Workers

2015/184 pages

ISBN 978-92-9068-715-3 (English)

ISBN 978-92-9068-716-0 (Spanish)

ISBN 978-92-9068-717-7 (Russian)

English, Spanish, Russian

Available for PDF download

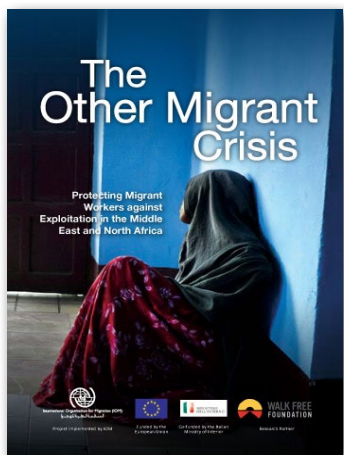
Global assessments suggest that a substantial proportion of labour migrants ends up in situations of extreme exploitation, some of whom are identified as victims of human trafficking. Because large numbers of migrant workers fall into a “grey area” between trafficking (as defined by international and national law) and exploitative labour situations, there is good reason to explore the differences and similarities between the health needs of those who have been identified as trafficked compared to other migrants working in the same labour sector who have not. It is urgent to understand present-day occupational health and safety risks, forms of abuse and exploitation in different sectors and common hazardous working and living conditions to improve prevention and response strategies.

This is among the first studies to explore and compare the influence of occupational and other risk exposures on people’s health and well-being and compare the experiences of migrant workers and victims of trafficking across sectors and regions. Our multiregion qualitative study on exploitation and harm experienced by individuals in the textile sector in Argentina, and artisanal gold-mining in Peru and construction sector in Kazakhstan, found important commonalities in the health hazards and financial, social and legal challenges across sectors and regions. In total, we interviewed 71 people; of these, 18 were formally identified victims of trafficking and 53 were migrant workers.



Our research found that many of the abuses reported by victims of trafficking were also reported by numerous migrant workers who were not identified as victims of trafficking. Policymakers and programme staff need to look more carefully at what is happening to the larger population of people working in unregulated, informal sectors, because there are many similarities in the harm experienced by migrant workers and that experienced by identified victims of trafficking. We hope that future interventions will aim to include the larger populations of those who are in need of assistance. By making this broader

investment, we will simultaneously protect against the most extreme abuses that we call modern slavery or human trafficking.



## The Other Migrant Crisis - Protecting Migrant Workers against Exploitation in the Middle East and North Africa

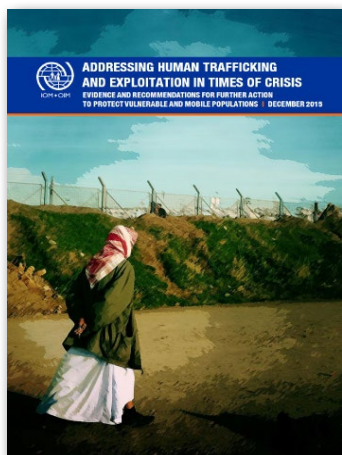
2015/111 pages

English

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This report is the result of a policy research project and summarizes findings from a literature review, analysis of case data of the vulnerable, exploited and trafficked

migrant workers who are being assisted through the project, focus groups with vulnerable migrants, and round-tables with governments and NGOs and international organizations in two sending (Ethiopia and Philippines) and two receiving (Jordan and Lebanon) countries. The report will be used to inform government, civil society and the general public of providing better protection to exploited and trafficked migrant workers in Middle East and North Africa.



## Addressing Human Trafficking and Exploitation in Times of Crisis

Evidence and Recommendations for Further Action to Protect Vulnerable and Mobile Populations | December 2015

2015/51 pages

English

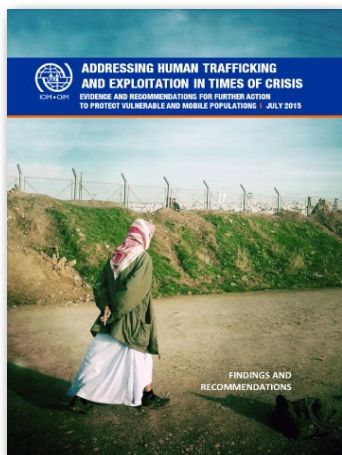
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Although human trafficking has gathered momentum and several international organizations have developed approaches to address it, the phenomenon remains a serious crime, with grave human rights concerns, that is largely overlooked in crisis situations. In addition, human trafficking is typically not considered a direct consequence of crisis. This misplaced assumption, coupled with the fact that counter-trafficking efforts are not necessarily understood as an immediate life-saver in crisis, often hampers the humanitarian response to human trafficking cases, particularly in terms of identification of and assistance to victims.

In reality, as the newly published IOM report *Addressing Human Trafficking and Exploitation in Times of Crisis* reveals, these efforts are a matter of life and livelihood for victims of trafficking and should therefore be considered with as much priority as for any other crisis-affected population and be addressed at the outset of a crisis. The report recommends that human trafficking in times of crisis be urgently included in the humanitarian community, with support from both emergency and development donor communities.

This report includes the full findings of the research and presents an expanded focus and new evidence from recent crisis, as compared with the *Findings and Recommendations* version published in June 2015.



## Addressing Human Trafficking and Exploitation in Times of Crisis

Evidence and Recommendations for Further Action to Protect Vulnerable and Mobile Populations | July 2015

2015/16 pages

[English](#), [French](#), [Spanish](#), [Arabic](#)

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Trafficking in persons and other forms of exploitation occur in times of crisis yet remain largely overlooked in the context of humanitarian response. This briefing document provides contemporary, evidence-based findings indicating that trafficking in persons is not a side effect of crises but is often directly interrelated.

Based on fieldwork that assessed ongoing crises in Iraq and Libya, as well as case studies of man-made and environmental crises in Indonesia, the Philippines, the Mediterranean and more, the briefing document draws on over 120 expert interviews and provides a 20-year reflective analysis of various crises dating back from the 1990s.

The briefing offers a number of recommendations for States, the humanitarian community and the donor community to ensure that counter-trafficking and the protection of vulnerable migrants no longer remain at the margins of humanitarian response efforts.



## Etat des lieux sur la traite des personnes à Madagascar

2015/76 pages

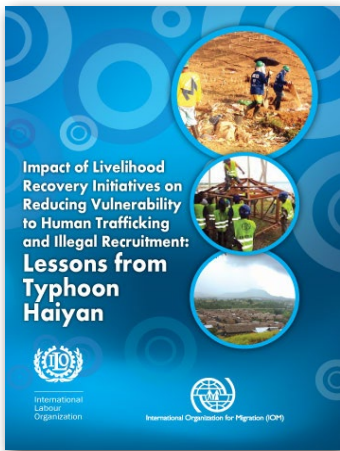
French

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Cette étude commissionnée par l'OIM – la première en son genre par sa couverture géographique et transversale de la thématique – réalisée entre mars et juillet 2015 à Madagascar, au Liban, et au Koweït, apporte des informations précises et claires sur le cadre juridique et institutionnel national et celui des pays de destination des travailleurs migrants malgaches par rapport à la traite ; présente la prévalence et les formes de traite à et depuis Madagascar ; établit les réponses apportées ainsi que l'assistance disponible et l'accès à la justice pour les victimes de la traite.

Cette étude propose une série de recommandations utiles et pratiques devant permettre de consolider les acquis législatifs, institutionnels, et programmatiques enregistrés ces derniers mois à Madagascar ; et d'informer et d'encadrer la planification et priorisation des interventions des parties prenantes, et en particulier l'action du Bureau national de lutte contre la traite des êtres humains (BNLTEH).



## Impact of Livelihood Recovery Initiatives on Reducing Vulnerability to Human Trafficking and Illegal Recruitment: Lessons from Typhoon Haiyan

2015/96 pages

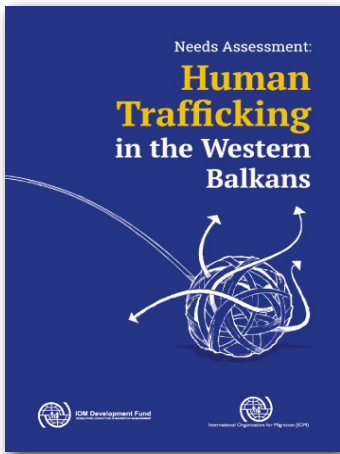
English

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Many of the world's vulnerable have limited or no access to education and lack the financial resources to overcome the adverse impacts of natural disasters. Forced by poverty to inhabit low-lying coastal deltas, riverbanks, flood plains, steep slopes and degraded urban environments where the impact is most severe, poor households are unable to recover when their homes, livelihoods and assets are destroyed by natural disasters. This was the case in the Philippines after Super Typhoon Haiyan made landfall on 8 November 2013. The typhoon brought catastrophic loss of life and livelihoods. It affected 16,078,181 individuals, resulted in 6,300 deaths and displaced 4.4 million people.

This joint report by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and International Organization for Migration (IOM) examines human trafficking and illegal recruitment in Typhoon Haiyan-affected areas and evaluates if and how IOM and ILO livelihood interventions assisted vulnerable workers. The four-month research included literature and document review, interviews with 35 government and non-governmental organization (NGO) actors and a random sample of 169 households enrolled in IOM's cash-for-work programmes and ILO's emergency employment and other livelihood recovery programmes. It aims to understand the human trafficking situation in Haiyan-affected areas and the impact of livelihood activities on reducing the vulnerabilities of Haiyan-affected persons through the following:

- (a) evaluating relevant international legal instruments and Philippine laws on human trafficking, illegal recruitment and labour exploitation;
- (b) analysing survey results collected in Haiyan-affected areas; and
- (c) providing specific recommendations on steps that should be taken by national and international actors to combat human trafficking and illegal recruitment and strengthen vulnerable households livelihood options.



## Needs Assessment: Human Trafficking in the Western Balkans

2014/76 pages

English, Albanian, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonian, Serbian

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In September 2013, through the support of the IOM Development Fund, a seven-month needs assessment on the human trafficking situation in the Western Balkans (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina [BiH], UNSC resolution 1244-administered Kosovo, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia) was commissioned. The purpose was to collect and summarize stakeholder views of the mechanisms and resources available to combat TIP in the region. The assessment sought to identify key gaps related to the identification, referral, assistance and support for trafficked persons. Stakeholders were also asked for their recommendations on how to strengthen existing responses, correct inappropriate processes, and rectify fundamental gaps in regional counter-trafficking resources.

The primary focus on the prompt and accurate identification of cases of trafficking and their appropriate treatment suggests how fundamental these steps are to any effective response to TIP. Without proper identification of cases, it is not possible to identify, apprehend and prosecute trafficking networks, nor to generate the data required to inform prevention activities and improve policy responses. Without appropriate referral and support for all persons who experience trafficking and exploitation, it is not possible to have a comprehensive response to trafficking. As such, the needs assessment focused on these two key components of trafficking responses in the region.

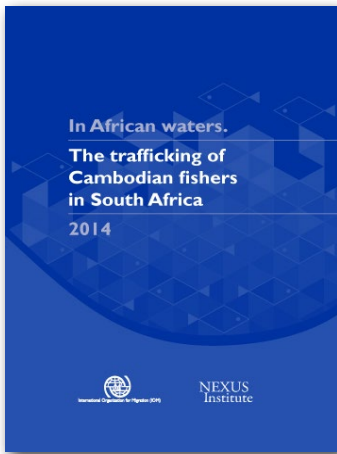




The needs assessment involved six primary steps: (1) a desk review consisting of collection, coding and analysis of documents identified and requested by IOM and supplemented by the research team; (2) development of two tools for identification of stakeholders and their roles to include in the needs assessment; (3) interviews with 37 identified stakeholders in-person and by telephone; (4) an online survey of regional, sub-regional and extra-regional IOM staff and other stakeholders (yielding 99 out of 135 completions for a response rate of 73%); (5) analysis and triangulation of all data sources using a structured coding scheme to develop findings and initial recommendations; and (6) presentation and correction/validation of study findings and recommendations at a stakeholders workshop.

The needs assessment identified a total of 20 primary findings that focus on the issues: (1) most frequently cited by informants, respondents and in documents; (2) to which informants, respondents and documents devoted the most time or space discussing; and (3) that were most often identified as salient across respondent types and sub-regional/regional documents. The research team grouped the findings under the following five key areas: (1) emerging trends in TIP; (2) identification and referral; (3) support available to people who have experienced trafficking; (4) cooperation among counter-TIP actors; and (5) gaps in identification, referral and protection programmes.

The recommendations following from stakeholder views and these findings seek to address the primary gaps and priorities identified at the regional level. They reflect the suggestions made by interviewed informants and survey respondents, as well as discussed and validated at the stakeholder workshop. Not all recommendations are equally relevant to each site. There are 15 consecutively numbered recommendations ordered by topic. Additionally, country-level recommendations and priorities for action are included in the recommendations section of the report (Section 5).



## In African waters. The trafficking of Cambodian fishers in South Africa, 2014

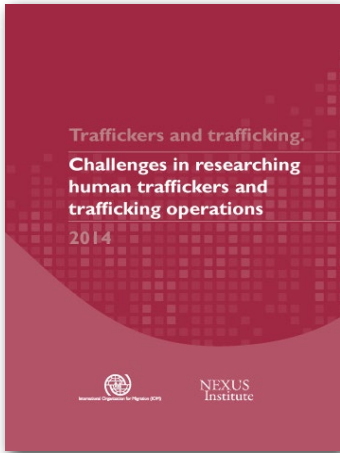
2014/196 pages

English

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This NEXUS Institute-authored study explores and discusses the experiences of Cambodian men who migrated for work in the fishing industry through a legally registered recruitment agency in Cambodia and then ended up trafficked and exploited on fishing vessels off the coastline of South Africa. While estimates on the number of Cambodian men trafficked as fishers by this recruitment agency differ, what is clear is that hundreds of Cambodians were exploited in this way. This study discusses the trafficking of Cambodian men for fishing out of South Africa and/or in South African waters – how the men were recruited and transported, as well as their trafficking experiences at sea. The study also discusses how these trafficked fishers were (or, more commonly, were not) identified as trafficking victims in South Africa and what assistance they did (or did not) receive when they escaped and returned home to Cambodia and sought to (re)integrate into their families and communities. The study, based on the experiences of 31 Cambodian men trafficked for fishing to South Africa between 2010 and 2013, is drawn from in-depth interviews with trafficked fishers and case files, as well as interviews with 42 key informants in Cambodia and South Africa. This paper is part of the NEXUS Institute and IOM Human Trafficking Research Series, funded with the support of the US Department of State, under the terms of Grant No S-GTIP-09-GR-0070.



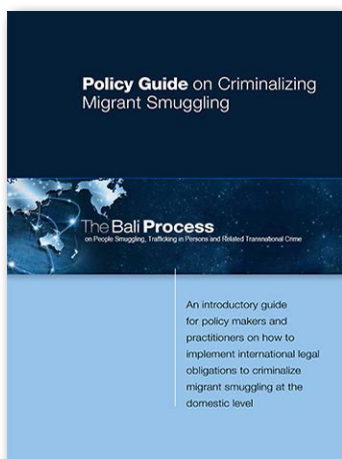
## Traffickers and trafficking. Challenges in researching human traffickers and trafficking operations 2014

2014/76 pages

English

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While much research and literature exists about trafficking victims, far less is known about the persons responsible for their exploitation. A clearer picture of how traffickers operate is vital in efforts to prevent and combat the crime of human trafficking and can be used in the development of criminal justice and social welfare responses to human trafficking – informing policies, strategies and interventions. To date, much of what is known about trafficking and traffickers is drawn from information provided by trafficking victims. Because trafficked persons are key witnesses to events in the trafficking process, there are substantial strengths to victim-derived data. At the same time, there are some significant limitations to this type of information. This paper discusses some of the fault lines involved in understanding traffickers and trafficking operations through the lens of trafficked persons and their individual trafficking experiences. These limitations make clear that an improved understanding of traffickers and trafficking operations requires looking beyond victim-derived datasets to other information sources, including research with traffickers themselves. This paper concludes with a discussion on recent research efforts on traffickers and trafficking, which signal potential ways forward of improving research on this significant human rights issue and crime. These include in particular drawing on criminal justice data sets as well as engaging directly with persons involved in trafficking, each of which affords important insight into various aspects of the “other side” of human trafficking. These studies also make clear that such research is not only possible but also essential to a thorough and holistic understanding of trafficking.



## The Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime

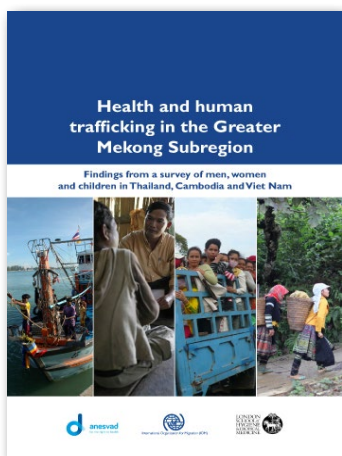
2014/28 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

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An introductory guide for policymakers and practitioners on how to implement international legal obligations to criminalize migrant smuggling at the domestic level.



## Health and human trafficking in the Greater Mekong Subregion

2014/102 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

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Trafficking in human beings is a gross violation of human rights that often involves extreme exploitation and abuse. To date, there has been very limited robust research on the health consequences of human trafficking, particularly for various forms of labour in the Greater Mekong Subregion. This study aims to fill critical gaps in the body of knowledge on the health risks and consequences of human trafficking in order to improve protections and care services. The groundbreaking report provides findings on the health risks and physical and psychological consequences of men, women and children in post-trafficking services in Thailand, Cambodia and Viet Nam, and includes recommendations to national governments and regional bodies to improve health protection and response mechanisms for trafficked persons.



## Trata de personas con fines de explotación laboral en Centroamérica: Guatemala

2013/103 pages

ISBN 978-9968-542-47-0

Spanish

Disponible en formato [PDF](#)

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La investigación que se recoge en este estudio ha tenido como propósito fundamental producir información actualizada sobre la prevalencia, características e impacto del delito de trata de personas con fines de explotación laboral, así como sobre la respuesta normativa e institucional.

Este estudio sistematiza e integra los principales hallazgos y resultados de la investigación. Analiza el marco institucional y el estado de la trata de personas y provee conclusiones y recomendaciones.



## A broken dream - (to raise awareness on the issue of trafficking)

2013/24 pages

Albanian

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The photo novella was produced under the project “Preventing and Addressing Violence against Women and Girls in Albania” implemented by UN Women, UNDP and IOM and funded by the European Union. It was designed to contribute to raising awareness of trafficking issues. The photo novella was developed in a consultative process by a technical working group composed of all project stakeholders including social workers from the shelters service providers. The Office of the National Anti-Trafficking Coordinator, the State Social Service, the Ministry of Education, the National Coalition of Anti-Trafficking shelters and other actors will distribute the photo novella at the awareness-raising activities to be organized with students and communities all over the country.



## A broken dream - (to raise awareness on the issue of trafficking)

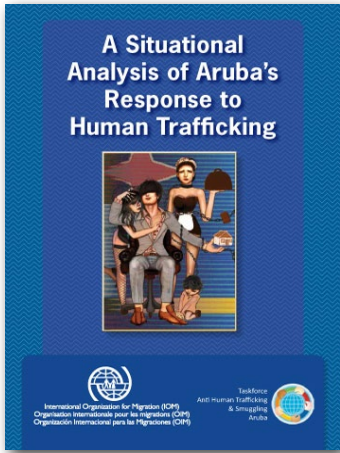
2013/24 pages

Albanian

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The photo novella was produced under the project “Preventing and Addressing Violence against Women and Girls in Albania” implemented by UN Women, UNDP and IOM and funded by the European Union. It displays the success story of what reintegration alternatives bring, which was illustrated through elements of a real case story of a woman showing her entire reintegration process. The photo novella was developed in a consultative process by a technical working group composed of all project stakeholders including social workers from the shelters service providers. The Office of the National Anti-Trafficking Coordinator, the State Social Service, the Ministry of Education, National Coalition of Anti-Trafficking shelters and other actors will distribute the photo novella at the awareness-raising activities to be organized with students and communities all over the country.



## A Situational Analysis of Aruba's Response to Human Trafficking

2013/136 pages

English

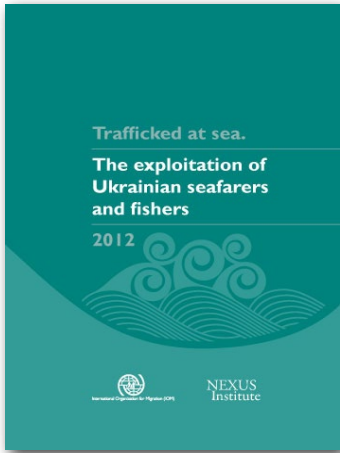
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This publication, “A Situational Analysis of Aruba’s Response to Human Trafficking,” serves as a discussion and action guide for all those involved to improve Aruba’s response to the crime. It results from a desire among key stakeholders to better understand and assess actions against this crime.

The research focuses on Aruba’s institutional response by analysing the actions already put forward and identifying the strengths and weaknesses in laws, policies, procedures, practices and partnerships. The information presented in the Situational Analysis was gathered by reviewing literature, media sources, laws and government documents, and by interviewing stakeholders and observing the local context. The research identifies existing structures that could be connected to human trafficking, by either assisting it or hindering efforts against it. Rather than quantifying Aruba’s human trafficking context, the research offers a range of recommendations to strengthen the national response against the crime.





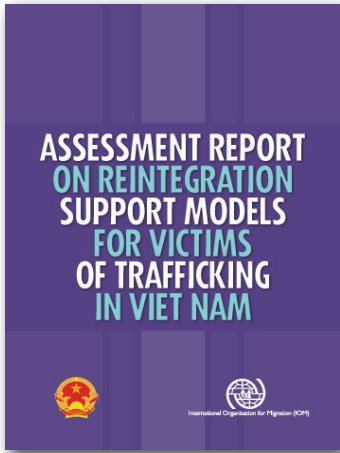
## Trafficked at sea. The exploitation of Ukrainian seafarers and fishers 2012

2013/140 pages

English

Available in hardcopy and for [PDF download](#)

This NEXUS Institute-authored study explores the issue of trafficking at sea through the experiences of 46 Ukrainian seafarers and fishers trafficked to Russia, Turkey and South Korea, on vessels under flags from Panama and Russia. Through a discussion and exploration of their specific trafficking experiences and post-trafficking lives, the paper considers ways that anti-trafficking policies and programmes can increasingly take into account the experiences and needs of trafficked seafarers and fishers. The paper also highlights particularities in the cases of these 46 men. While trafficking at sea has been reported in different regions, there are some aspects of the Ukrainian experiences and context that are unique and signal different sites of vulnerability and experiences and, by implication, different intervention needs and opportunities. Efforts to address trafficking in the seafaring and fishing sectors need to pay careful attention and seek to respond to this complexity and diversity. This research study is part of the IOM and NEXUS Institute Human Trafficking Research Series which aims to augment and enhance the current knowledge base on human trafficking by drawing on IOM's database as a source of data in researching trafficking in different settings. This publication was made possible through support provided by the United States Department of State's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP) under the terms of Grant No. S-SGTIP-09-GR-0070. The opinions expressed herein are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Department of State.



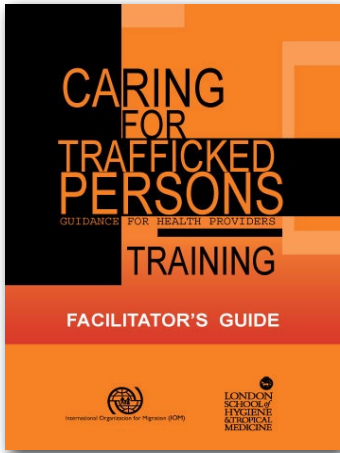
## Assessment Report on Reintegration Support Models for Victims of Trafficking in Viet Nam

2012/88 pages

English, Vietnamese

Available for PDF download

Given the stigma faced by trafficked persons and the current conditions of social support services, reaching trafficked persons with return and reintegration support comprises a critical element of victim protection and care. While the Law on Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking provides for trafficked persons to receive a range of support however, implementing this in practice presents challenges, and there remains a lack of nationwide coverage for return and reintegration support mechanisms. IOM has worked with the Government of Viet Nam to address the challenges of providing sustainable support at a national scale. The Ministry of Labour, Invalids, and Social Affairs in partnership with IOM, developed and piloted two victim-centred, rights-based models for return and reintegration support, which seek to address the social, psychological, economic, and health impacts of trafficking for returned victims, as well as to reduce vulnerability of victims to further exploitation. The community-based model centres around peer-based support which develops communities' capacity for R&R, while the centre-based model focuses on ensuring returned victims access a safe and enabling environment for initial recovery along with channels to longer-term support. This report documents the assessment of the two models undertaken to determine the extent to which services constitute a viable model for meeting the needs of victims of trafficking, and the potential for models to be implemented at a national scale. It documents the achievements, challenges, and lessons learnt from the project in order to provide a basis for future programming, capacity-building and advocacy. The knowledge and recommendations resulting from the assessment form a resource which can support existing activities, and can also be used to set a strategic direction for future technical support and advocacy to provincial and central authorities.



## Caring for Trafficked Persons: Guidance for Health Providers Facilitator's Guide

2012/124 pages  
ISBN 978-92-9068-655-2  
English  
Available in hardcopy and  
for [PDF download](#)

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For health-care providers, trafficking in persons is best understood as a serious health risk because as with other forms of violence, it is associated with physical and psychological harm. Health providers may come into contact with victims of trafficking at different stages of the trafficking process and at different stages of their recovery. The informed and attentive health-care provider can play an important role in assisting and treating individuals who may have suffered repeated abuse. For health practitioners, diagnosing and treating trafficked persons can pose a range of new challenges related to care provision. In 2012, the International Organization for Migration and the Gender Violence & Health Centre of the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine (LSHTM) developed a training package based on the handbook *Caring for Trafficked Persons: Guidance for Health Providers*. Published in 2009, the handbook combines research, field experience and good practice into a tool for those who provide health services to trafficked persons, whether identified victims or populations which may include unidentified victims or other exploited persons. The *Caring for Trafficked Persons Facilitator's Guide* and accompanying materials have been developed for individuals who wish to carry out training to help a concerned health provider understand the phenomenon of human trafficking, recognize some of the associated health problems and consider safe and appropriate approaches to providing health care for trafficked persons. The training is designed for all types and levels of health providers, particularly those actively providing services.

Guidelines for Assisting Victims  
of Human Trafficking in the  
East Africa Region



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

6  
REPUBLICS

## Guidelines for Assisting Victims of Human Trafficking in the East Africa Region

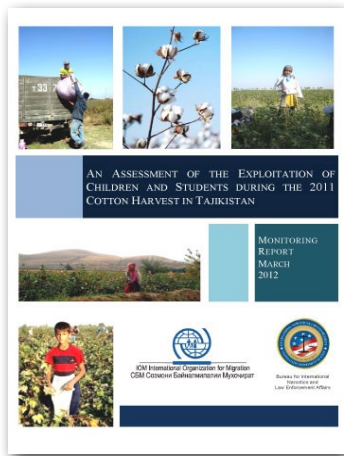
2011/64 pages

English, French

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The human trafficking phenomenon affects virtually every country in the world. In East Africa, victims of human trafficking suffer physical and emotional abuse, rape, threats against themselves and their families and sometimes death. Although women and children have been identified as the main victims trafficked within and outside the region for mostly domestic servitude and sexual exploitation, young boys are increasingly being trafficked for purposes of forced labour in agriculture, fishing, mining and street begging.

Although Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania have in the last few years enacted relevant legislation against human trafficking, implementation of the law is still limited and fragmented. Additionally, the lack of institutionalized coordination efforts among partners in the region makes it difficult for partners to offer protective services to victims effectively. This handbook aims at providing partners in the region with a step by step procedure for assisting victims of trafficking. The guidelines were developed through a consultative process through a Regional Task Force comprising of government and civil society representatives from Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Rwanda. These guidelines also benefit from provisions of existing international standards and policy frameworks as well as counter-trafficking legislation in the respective countries and can be used in other regions within Africa and beyond.



## An assessment of the exploitation of children and students during the 2011 cotton harvest in Tajikistan

2011/49 pages

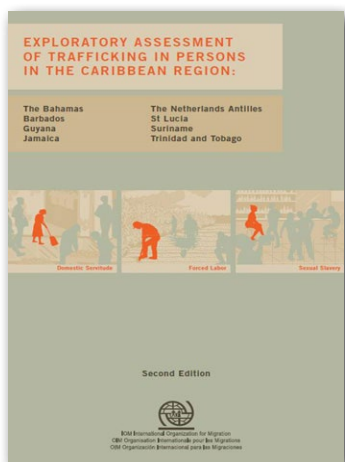
English

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Combating human trafficking is a key priority for the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Trafficking in persons primarily involves exploitation, and as such, the use of child labour during the cotton harvest falls within the scope of IOM activities. As an intergovernmental body, IOM in collaboration with the Government of Tajikistan has actively adopted effective measures to monitor the use of child labour during the cotton harvest.

Such measures have included assisting the GoT in developing and implementing the National Action Plan on Combating Human Trafficking in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2011–2013 and conducting an annual monitoring and awareness campaign during the 2010 and 2011 cotton harvests.

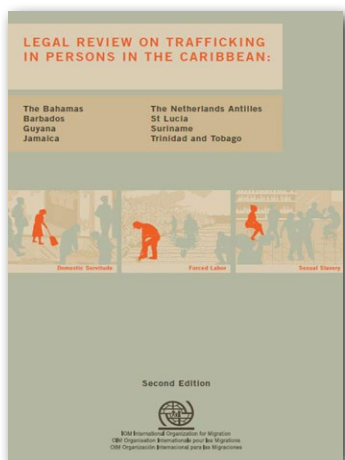


## Exploratory Assessment of Trafficking in Persons in the Caribbean Region: The Bahamas, Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, The Netherlands Antilles, St. Lucia, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago (Second Edition)

2010/268 pages  
ISBN 978-92-9068-249-3  
English  
Available for [PDF download](#)

Through a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods, including literature reviews, national surveys and key informant interviews, this exploratory research points to some level of internal and/or external human trafficking in all the countries studied. Victims of human trafficking in the Caribbean region were found to be men, women, boys and girls from the Caribbean as well as from countries outside the region. These victims were found in multiple forms of exploitation including sexual exploitation, forced labour and domestic servitude.

This Exploratory Assessment (second edition) was primarily a qualitative exercise and not intended to supply statistics as to the numbers of trafficking victims within each country. The purpose of the research was to provide a starting point for the participating countries to examine human trafficking within their local context and to encourage dialogue about how to combat this crime within the region. Human trafficking exists at some level in the eight countries that participated in this study. The potential for human trafficking to grow makes a strong, pro-active approach to addressing the crime an important issue for the nations of the Caribbean and the region as a whole.



## Legal Review on Trafficking in Persons in the Caribbean: The Bahamas, Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, The Netherlands Antilles, St. Lucia, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago (Second Edition)

2010/204 pages

ISBN 978-92-9068-250-9

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

This Second Edition reviews legislation and government policy related to combating human trafficking in eight Caribbean countries: The Bahamas, Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, the Netherlands Antilles, St. Lucia, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago. This review has assessed the applicability of existing statute law for the prosecution of human traffickers, the protection of trafficking victims and the prevention of trafficking activities. This includes criminal provisions that constitute one or more elements of the trafficking process such as procurement, forced detention, prostitution, sexual offences, kidnapping, abduction and other offences against the person. These elements can then be used in combination as a “patchwork” replacement for a trafficking law. Employment law is examined to ascertain the rights of workers and the capacity to penalise employers for exploitative activities. In addition, immigration laws have been assessed to deduce whether immigration officers have any legislative basis for identifying and taking action against suspected trafficking activities. These laws have also been examined in terms of how they offer protection to victims of human trafficking. Other areas relevant to trafficking activities include asylum law, as a possible source of protection for victims, and money-laundering initiatives that offer an insight into the possibilities of combating transnational crime.

The Second Edition of the Legal Review is divided into two parts and includes new appendices. Part I consists of the legal review of seven countries from the First Edition published in 2005 and Part II consists of the legal review of Trinidad and Tobago that was conducted in 2006. A new appendix was added, consisting of the Caribbean Regional Counter-Trafficking Model Legislation that IOM developed in 2008 in partnership with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Legislative Drafting Facility and CARICOM Member States.



## Beneath the surface - Methodological issues in research and data collection with assisted trafficking victims

2010/93 pages

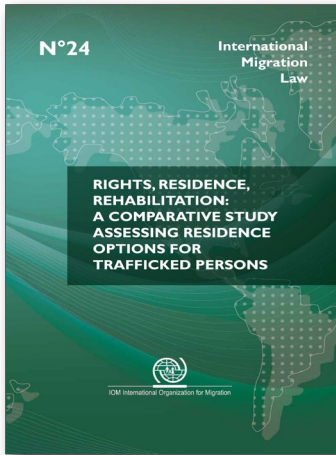
English

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This IOM and NEXUS Institute-authored report considers the methodological and ethical challenges of conducting research and collecting human trafficking data. The analysis contained in this study sheds light on the debate about the current quality and integrity of research and data collection in the trafficking field; and offers recommendations to improve future efforts to produce reliable data and derive an empirically-based understanding about the nature of human trafficking. The authors draw, in particular, upon lessons learned from the use of the IOM human trafficking database as the basis of many current reports about the nature of trafficking in countries around the world. In addition to highlighting some of the limitations of collecting data directly from assisted victims, the report calls for more accurate and in-depth research and data collection on a broader range of topics related to trafficking. It also underscores the importance of ensuring that the weaknesses, as well as the strengths, of particular research and data collection efforts are clearly stated so that policymakers and practitioners can make informed decisions about the manner in which research findings and data are employed in the design, implementation, and evaluation of anti-trafficking responses. This publication was made possible by the support provided by the United States Department of State (Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons).





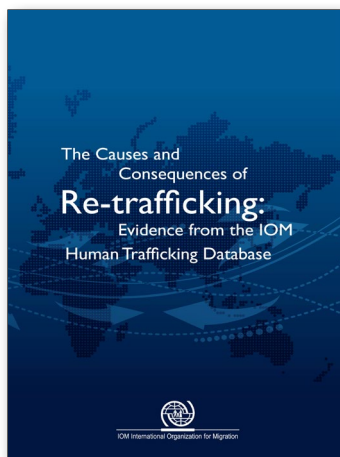
## N°24 – Rights, Residence, Rehabilitation: A Comparative Study Assessing Residence Options for Trafficked Persons

2010/137 pages  
ISSN 1813-2278  
English  
USD 30

The last decade has witnessed an increase in legal and policy debate on the rights of trafficked persons, but should such rights extend to the right to residence in the host country? If so, under what circumstances? This IOM multi-country research report examines this very issue.

There has been significant attention given to the issue of “reflection periods” and “temporary residence permits” as a means to ensure the protection of trafficked persons. This has been demonstrated through the incorporation of relevant provisions in international, regional and national instruments. The report analyses the legal framework on residence options for trafficked persons and how these legal norms are being translated into practice.

Based on a comparative legal and practice-based assessment of the application of the right to residence in four selected countries (Austria, Belgium, Italy, United States of America), the research reveals that trafficking victims are rarely seen as the holder of rights. Instead, they are often seen as “instruments” in investigations or prosecution because the right to residence is linked to law enforcement cooperation; and where such rights exist, they are poorly implemented or subject to strict eligibility criteria. Yet even though only one of the national laws focus on the rehabilitation of the trafficked person, in all four countries the practice by law enforcement and other actors sometimes go further than the provisions in the law. The report concludes by offering a number of good practices for the anti-trafficking community.



## The Causes and Consequences of Re-trafficking: Evidence from the IOM Human Trafficking Database

2010/74 pages

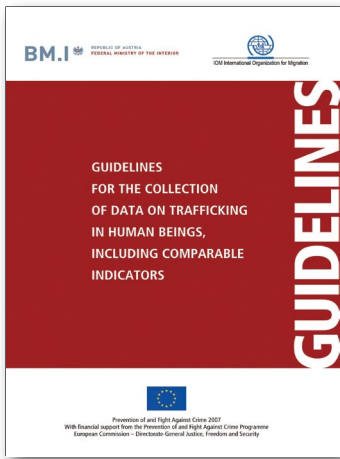
English

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Although there is consensus among different actors regarding the seriousness and significance of re-trafficking as a problem, there has been very little research conducted into its incidence, cause or consequence. This research paper, funded by United States Department of State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking (G/TIP), aims to address this gap through an exploratory analysis of known re-trafficking cases in the Human Trafficking Database of the International Organization for Migration. It is a rare look at the issue of re-trafficking, drawing upon a regional sample of 79 known cases of re-trafficking in the database.

The report examines a number of factors a means to better understand and tackle the issue of re-trafficking. These include the individual characteristics of (re-)trafficking victims, their experiences during and post-exit from trafficking, issues on return to their country of origin, and assistance and reintegration needs.

The report findings reveal that many existing reintegration programmes for victims of trafficking are not effectively tackling the economic realities faced by victims post-rescue. Assistance options should be better tailored to address the complex needs of trafficked persons if re-trafficking is to be avoided. The report offers a number of recommendations, concluding that only by finding sustainable ways to challenge the wider economic inequalities, both global and local, can counter-trafficking efforts be truly effective.



## Guidelines for the Collection of Data on Trafficking in Human Beings, Including Comparable Indicators

2009/145 pages

ISBN 978-92-9068-464-0

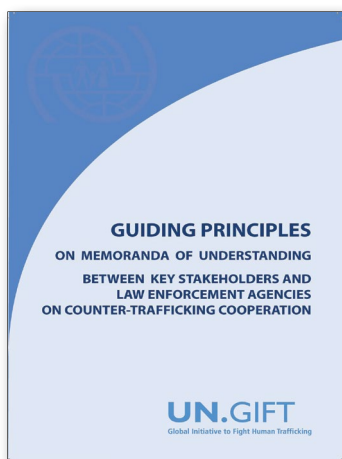
English

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The lack of reliable and comparable data on trafficking in human beings remains one of the main obstacles in effectively preventing and combating trafficking in human beings as well as protecting and assisting victims.

IOM and the Austrian Federal Ministry of the Interior have recently published the Guidelines for the Collection of Data on Trafficking in Human Beings (THB), Including Comparable Indicators, developed to create the necessary basis for an improved collection, comparison and sharing of data on THB. The Guidelines seek to enhance the capacity of the national authorities to collect and share data as well as to contribute to EU-wide efforts to enhance data collection and to foster cooperation among EU Member States.



## Guiding Principles on Memoranda of Understanding between Key Stakeholders and Law Enforcement Agencies on Counter-Trafficking Cooperation

2009/52 pages

ISBN 978-92-9068-518-0

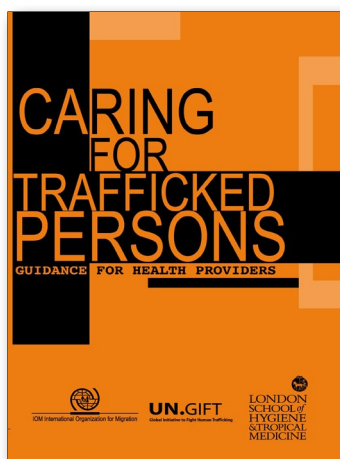
English

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One of the main objectives of the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT) is to prosecute the criminals involved while protecting the rights and well-being of the trafficked persons. To achieve this goal, effective cooperation between different law enforcement agencies, as well as cooperation between those agencies, is required.

The “Guiding Principles on Memoranda of Understanding between Key Stakeholders and Law Enforcement Agencies on Counter-Trafficking Cooperation” are intended to be a practical tool for counter-trafficking experts from law enforcement agencies to specialized service providers, non-governmental organizations, trade unions, the judiciary, the prosecution services, faith-based organizations, etc., on how to build Memoranda of Understanding on cooperation between those institutions.



## Caring for Trafficked Persons: Guidance for Health Providers

2009/231 pages

ISBN 978-92-9068-466-4 (English)

2009/173 pages

ISBN 978-92-9068-555-5 (Chinese)

2012/227 pages

ISBN 978-92-9068-638-5 (Spanish)

Available in hardcopy and for PDF download

2012/216 pages

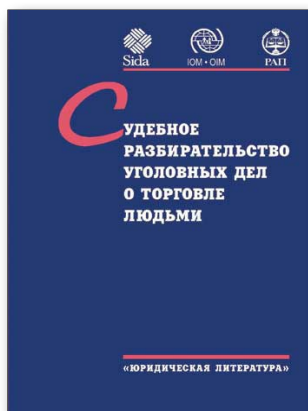
ISBN 978-92-9068-640-8 (Arabic)

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For many trafficked persons, the physical and psychological aftermath of a trafficking experience can be severe and enduring. Health providers may come into contact with victims of trafficking at different stages of the trafficking process and at different stages of their recovery. For health practitioners, diagnosing and treating trafficked persons can be exceptionally challenging. The informed and attentive health care provider can play an important role in assisting and treating individuals who may have suffered unspeakable and repeated abuse.

Caring for Trafficked Persons brings together the collective experience of a broad range of experts from international organizations, universities and civil society in addressing the consequences of human trafficking. Developed with the support of the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking, and led by IOM and the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, the handbook gives practical, non-clinical advice to help a concerned health provider understand the phenomenon of human trafficking, recognize some of the associated health problems and consider safe and appropriate approaches to providing healthcare for trafficked persons.



## Manual “Court Investigations into Human Trafficking Criminal Cases”

2009/239 pages

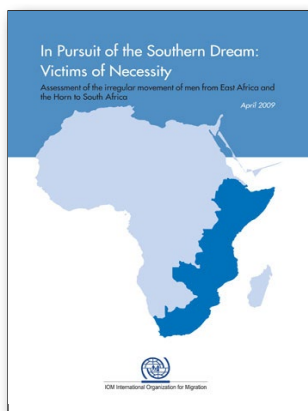
ISBN 978-92-9068-473-2

Russian

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This manual was developed and published within the frameworks of the Project “Combating trafficking in human beings in the Russian Federation” funded by the Swedish International Development Agency. The manual was developed in cooperation with the Russian Academy of Justice and it is addressed to Russian judges, lawyers and all those interested in learning the specifics of criminal court proceedings into human trafficking cases. Of the 2,000 printed copies of the manual, 1,500 copies were handed over to the Russian Academy of Justice for free dissemination among Russian judges and other stakeholders.



## In Pursuit of the Southern Dream: Victims of Necessity. Assessment of the irregular movement of men from East Africa and the Horn to South Africa

2009/168 pages

English

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This report highlights a poorly documented phenomenon: the scope and nature of irregular migration and human smuggling of men from East Africa and the Horn towards South Africa. It addresses the issues of protection, human rights abuses, corruption, complicity of public officials, as well as the related border management challenges.



## MRS° 36 - Trafficking of men – a trend less considered : The case of Belarus and Ukraine

2008/36 pages

ISSN 1607-338X

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

USD 16

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To date, trafficking in males has not been given enough consideration in research despite noteworthy signals that it is a violation faced by many males, adults and minors. Often severely exploited male migrants are overlooked as victims of trafficking (VoT). The noteworthy number of men exposed to trafficking necessitates assistance tailored to their specific needs and interests. Tailoring of services is required to the specific profile of male victim, not least according to their trafficking experience, whether they are a minor or adult and the family and social conditions to which they will return.

Through the lens of trafficking in males (primarily adult men) from Belarus and Ukraine, this study considers male victim's pre-trafficking life (namely their personal, family and socioeconomic background), trafficking experience (from recruitment, through transportation and during exploitation) and post trafficking experience (including assistance and protection needs). We examine, on the one hand, what is known about this less considered profile of trafficked persons and, on the other hand, what can be done to meet their needs, both as a means of assistance and protection. The study draws on primary data collected about 685 trafficked males assisted by IOM and its partners, through IOM's Counter-Trafficking Module Database (CTM) in Geneva as well as qualitative information from case files and interviews of assisted men.

The specific experiences of trafficked males of Belarusian and Ukrainian nationality highlight some general patterns in terms of how trafficking takes place from these countries and, equally, some of the needs and interests of this specific target group. Attention to the gender dimensions of trafficking must be increasingly considered in research and anti-trafficking interventions.

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