



ADDRESSING HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND EXPLOITATION IN TIMES OF CRISIS

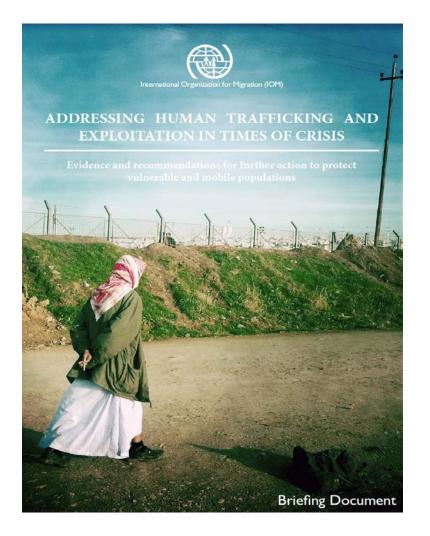
Presentation of IOM research findings

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Research Context



• External Response: International community response to crisis

 Internal Response: IOM considerations and strategy

 This document is part of a more comprehensive research study – forthcoming publication



Methodology

Length of the study: November 2014 until May 2015

Focus: Global assessment of ongoing and past crises (e.g. armed conflict, natural diasters, protracted crises 2004 - 2015)

Primary data collection:

- 2 field assessments : Iraq; Libya
- Over 120 semi-structured interviews with field practitioners and representatives from IOM, the UN, I/NGOs, CSOs, local authorities

Secondary data collection:

- IOM's internal and public data (1990's-2015)
- Extensive literature review: research and background documents from academic, humanitarian fields, and media reports



Research Case Studies:

Armed conflict:

- Libya 2011 2014
- Iraq 2014
- Syria and Syrian refugees: 2012 2015

Natural disasters:

- South Asian Tsunami, (Thailand, Sri Lanka and Indonesia 2004)
- Haiti (earthquake) 2010
- Philippines (Haiyan Typhoon) 2013,

Protracted crisis/Complex migratory crises:

• Eastern Africa and the migratory route through North Africa



Key Research Findings

Armed Conflict Natural Disasters

Different scenarios Similar features

Similar Features

Existing trafficking increases

New, exploitation types arise

Protection GAP UN Cluster System

CT needs to be included

Donors' different priorities

CT not yet seen as a priority in E; Understanding of THB in crisis?



Key Research Findings: <u>Details</u>

Crisis situations can exacerbate existing vulnerabilities to and manifestations of trafficking in persons

Crisis- induced forms of trafficking emerge

Displacement and mobility create additional risk factors to broader abuse and exploitation

Trafficking in persons is not a side effect of crises but often directly interrelated

Trafficking in persons and prevention of exploitation are best addressed at the onset of the humanitarian crisis response

Yet.... counter-trafficking and protection of vulnerable migrants remain at the margins of humanitarian response efforts



The Protection Gap

Addressed		essed	Unaddressed
	Child Protection	Gender Based Violence	VoT and those at risk
•	Forced child labour	• Forced early marriage	 Victims of trafficking (labour exploitation, slavery, forced begging, etc.)
•	Forced child recruitment	• Forced temporary marriage	 Victims of trafficking for organ removal
•	Child violence and abuse	• Forced prostitution	 Kidnapping of migrants for ransom payments
•	Child kidnapping and abduction	Domestic violence	Exploitation of discriminated minorities
•	Illegal adoption	• Sexual violence, rape and sexual exploitation	Exploitation of stranded migrants
		• Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by aid workers	 Displaced population resorting to unsafe migration
			• Abductions of stranded migrants or migrant workers



Selected Recommendations

The response to human trafficking and related abuses against vulnerable populations in times of crisis should be:

- Considered as a life-saving protection activity
- Operationalized and fully integrated <u>before</u>, during and after a crisis:
 - Specifically, from the onset of crisis
- Systematically incorporated into assessment, monitoring and funding mechanisms



Webinar: https://phap.org/WHS-18jun2015

Briefing Document: http://ow.ly/PfG6F

Thank you!