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 disasters, 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, INGOs, 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?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Research Findings: Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crisis situations can exacerbate existing vulnerabilities to and manifestations of trafficking in persons</td>
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<td>Crisis-induced forms of trafficking emerge</td>
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<td>Displacement and mobility create additional risk factors to broader abuse and exploitation</td>
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<td>Trafficking in persons is not a side effect of crises but often directly interrelated</td>
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<td>Trafficking in persons and prevention of exploitation are best addressed at the onset of the humanitarian crisis response</td>
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<td>Yet….. counter-trafficking and protection of vulnerable migrants remain at the margins of humanitarian response efforts</td>
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## The Protection Gap

<table>
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<th>Addressed</th>
<th>Unaddressed</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Child Protection</strong></td>
<td><strong>VoT and those at risk</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Forced child labour</td>
<td>• Victims of trafficking (labour exploitation, slavery, forced begging, etc.)</td>
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<td>• Forced child recruitment</td>
<td>• Forced early marriage</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Forced early marriage</td>
<td>• Victims of trafficking for organ removal</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Child violence and abuse</td>
<td>• Forced temporary marriage</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Child violence and abuse</td>
<td>• Forced prostitution</td>
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<td>• Child kidnapping and abduction</td>
<td>• Domestic violence</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Child kidnapping and abduction</td>
<td>• Sexual violence, rape and sexual exploitation</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Illegal adoption</td>
<td>• Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by aid workers</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Illegal adoption</td>
<td>• Displaced population resorting to unsafe migration</td>
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<td>• Sexual violence, rape and sexual exploitation</td>
<td>• Abductions of stranded migrants or migrant workers</td>
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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 before, 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!