



## Vilnius Conference

# “Preventing Trafficking in Human Beings: Challenges and Solutions”

*jointly organized by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania,  
Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe and United Nations  
Office on Drugs and Crime in the framework of the United Nations Global  
Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking*

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## **Prevention of Trafficking for Forced Labour: Addressing the Chain - from Supply to Demand**

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# In this presentation

- **What we know about THB for Forced Labour**

Data from IOM counter-trafficking database , examples from selected countries

- **Trafficking for forced labour – country responses**

- **Prevention at supply side**

- **Addressing the demand factors**

- **Combining strategies to address the entire chain of THB// developing safe and orderly labour migration programmes**



# Identifying trafficking for forced labour – knowledge gaps

- **Identification.** *Trafficking in persons is still largely (and mistakenly) considered as women issue/ and mainly within the context of sexual exploitation; trafficking for forced labour is frequently substituted for workplace exploitation*
- **Researches.** *Bias in research/ trafficking for forced labour is still under-researched (as was trafficking for sexual exploitation 10 years ago). Most of existing evidence is still based on media stories; qualitative case studies*
- **Several publications/** *by ILO, IOM, Anti-Slavery International, etc.*
- **IOM Counter-trafficking data base** *(nature of trafficking, type and kind of labour exploitation)*



# Some numbers

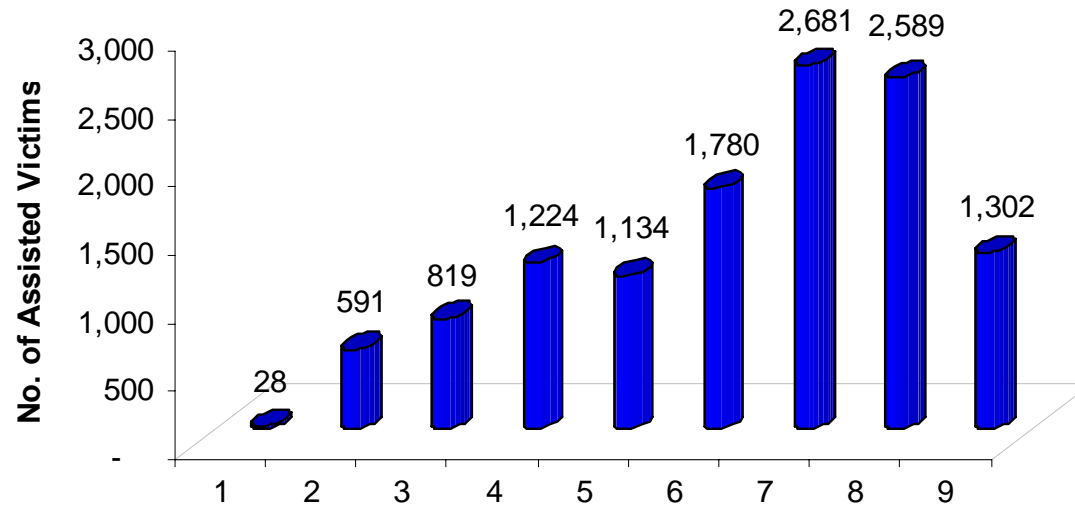
- **World-wide.** Of the approx. 12.3 million victims of forced labour worldwide over 2.4 million are victims of trafficking (ILO estimations)
  - **Biggest share of forced labour – “supply” countries**
  - **Biggest share of migrants among forced labour – industrialized countries (demand).**
  - **75 % of forced labour in demand countries – trafficking victims**
- **Profits** of trafficked forced labour – approx. 31.6 billion USD (half of it generated in the industrialized countries)
- Very few reliable **country specific** estimations on trafficking for forced labour, not to mention hard data (**UK, Ukraine, Belarus, EU**)
- **IOM data** on assistance to victims of trafficking



# IOM CT Data base - OVERVIEW

## No. of Victims Assisted by Year

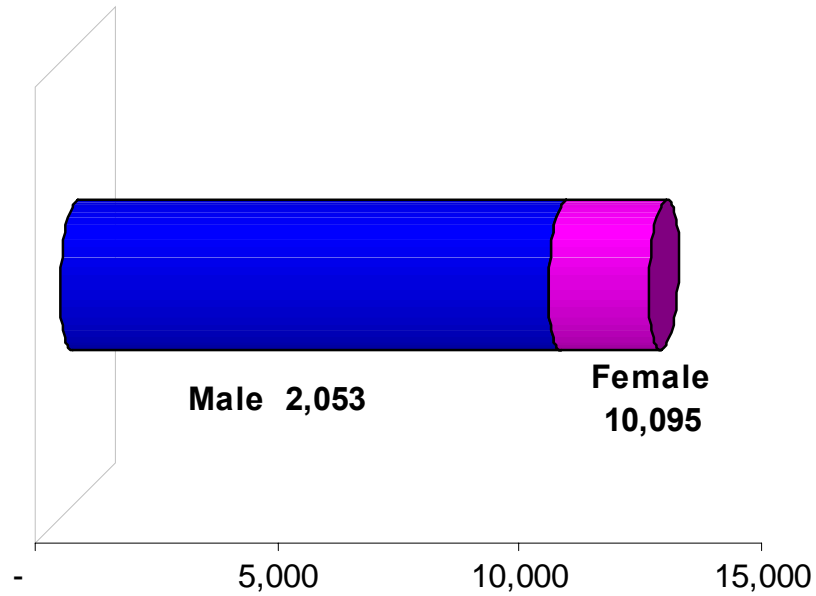
Year 1999-September 2007 - 12,148 Cases



Years	Number	Percentage
1999	28	0.23%
2000	591	4.86%
2001	819	6.74%
2002	1,224	10.08%
2003	1,134	9.33%
2004	1,780	14.65%
2005	2,681	22.07%
2006	2,589	21.31%
2007	1,302	10.72%
Total	12,148	100.00%



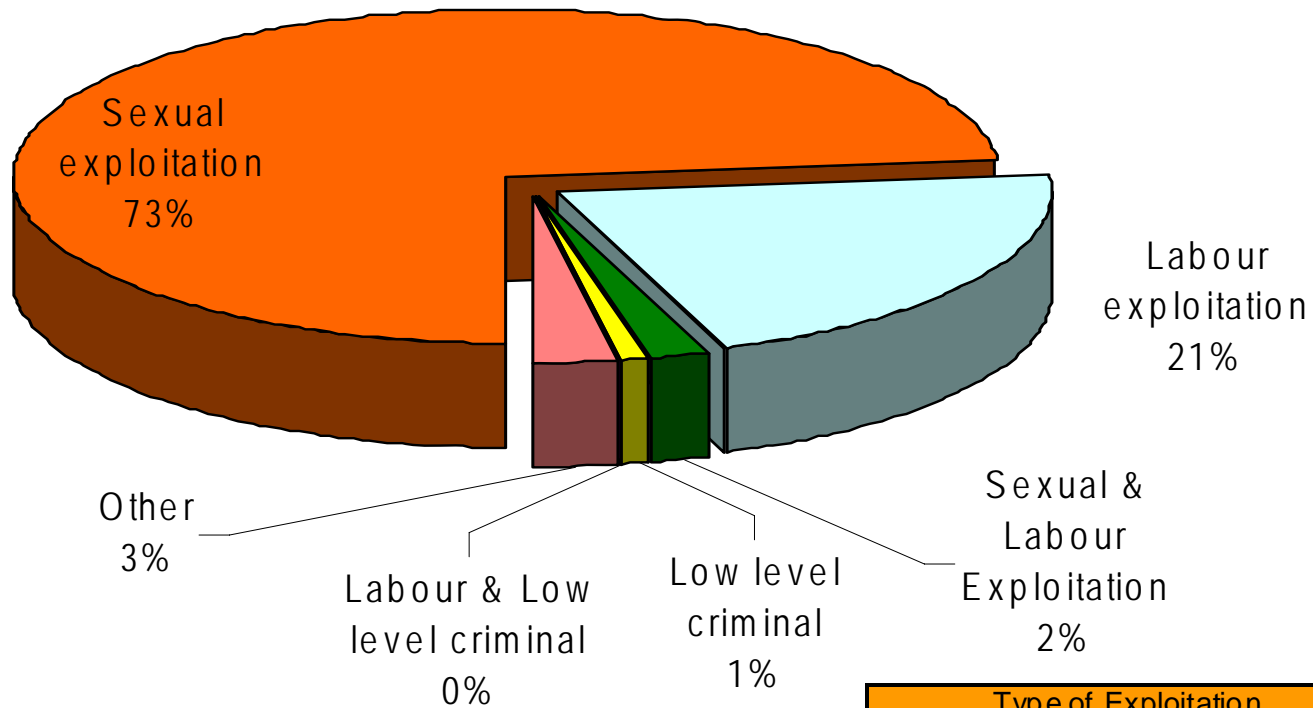
# Sex of Victims



Sex	Number	Percentage
Female	10,095	83.10%
Male	2,053	16.90%
Total	12,148	100.00%



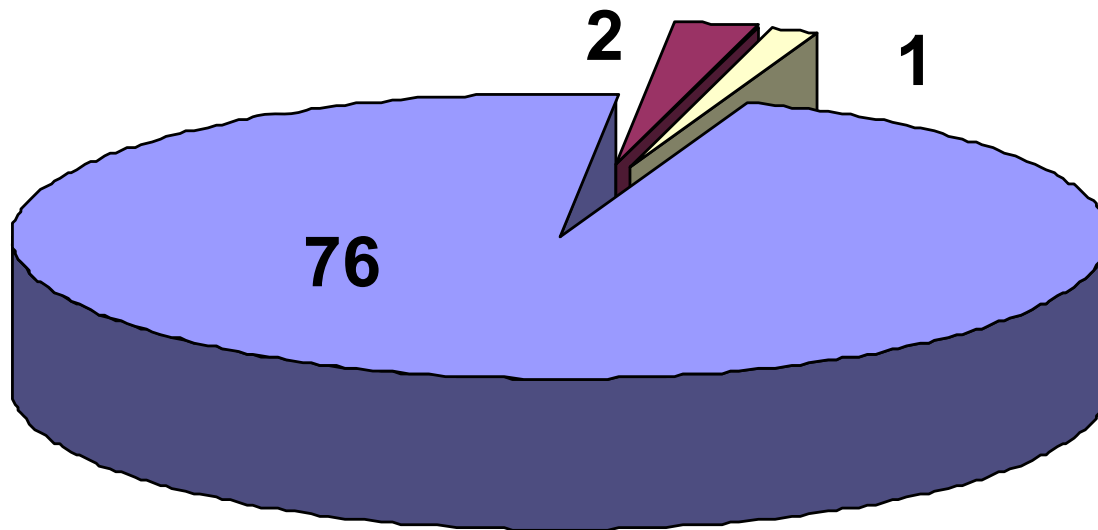
# Type of Exploitation at Destination/ IOM world-wide



Type of Exploitation	Number	Percentage
Sexual exploitation	8,901	73.27%
Labour exploitation	2,575	21.20%
Sexual & Labour Exploitation	235	1.93%
Low level criminal	105	0.86%
Labour & Low level criminal	6	0.05%
Other	326	2.68%
Total	12,148	100.00%



## Type of Exploitation / IOM Vilnius data



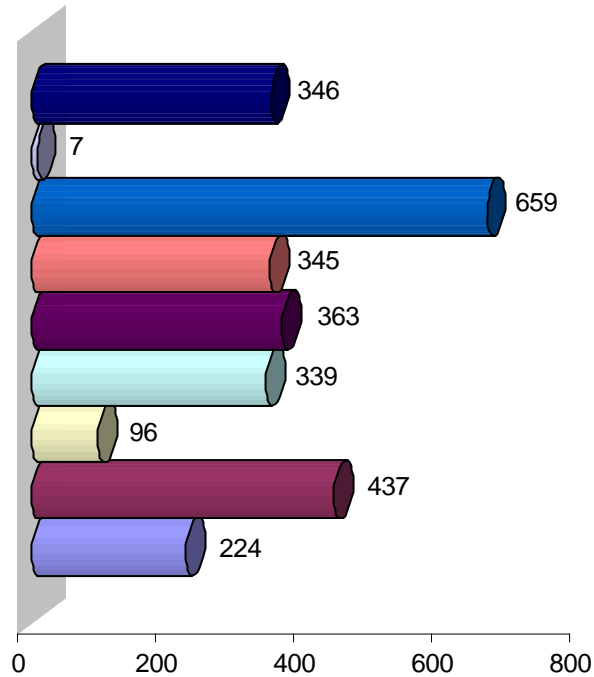
■ Sexual exploitation ■ Labour exploitation ■ Criminal exploitation





# Labour Exploitation: Kind of Labour Exploitation

- Sweatshop
- Plantations
- Other
- N/A
- Fishing Fleets
- Domestic servitude
- Catering industry
- Builder-Construction
- Agriculture



Kind of Labour Exploitation	Number	Percentage
Agriculture	224	7.95%
Builder-Construction	437	15.52%
Catering industry	96	3.41%
Domestic servitude	339	12.04%
Fishing Fleets	363	12.89%
N/A	345	12.25%
Other	659	23.40%
Plantations	7	0.25%
Sweatshop	346	12.29%
Total	2,816	100.00%



# Trafficking for forced labour – country responses addressing the consequences

- Specialized institutions/ police units
  - general units to combat trafficking in HB, mainly for sexual exploitation;
  - few specialized units to combat trafficking for forced labor, mainly at supply side Ukraine, Belarus
  
- Few investigations started/ reached court/ sentences
  - In Lithuania – 1 case/ forced labor among more than 150 trafficking case
  - Germany –only 4% (2005) and 10% (2006) of recorded trafficking cases are trafficking for forced labor
  - Usually only cases with extreme cruelty/ murders fall under police attention e.g. polish agricultural workers in Italy, Lithuanian workers in Spain
  
- No standardized guidance on identification/ treatment of victims
  
- No specialized assistance for VoTs/ labour exploitation victims



# Prevention – supply countries

- **Specialized State counter-trafficking programmes**
- **Information campaigns, consultation**
- **Migration information centers, e.g. Lithuania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Ukraine, Moldova, etc. (project based, problems of sustainability)**
- **Legal regulation of recruitment processes and institutions (traffickers manage to bypass them)**
- **Capacity building - law enforcement, NGOs, social, education system; (employment services – very limited)**

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- **Mainly address the process and consequences, not the root-causes**



# Prevention – the Demand side

- **Regularization of labour migration, opening of labour markets** *This reduces demand for adequately paid labour, but not for underpaid labour and exploitation/ these measures can only partially influence the issue of trafficking; e.g. increased numbers of trafficking from Lithuania to UK after 2004.*
- **Capacity building / police** *(specialized CT units in UK, Ireland, Belgium, etc.), labour inspection* *(e.g. in Ireland increased from 32 to 90 in 2005), trade unions* *(actively involved in advocating migrant workers rights, e.g. Sweden), employers*
- **Outreach and information at Destination/ consumers, employers, employees.** *Still limited. Should include anti-xenophobia, non-discrimination to migrant-workers, non-tolerance to slave labour*

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actions that destination countries can/do take unilaterally, limited effect



Cooperative intervention  
between source and destination countries/  
within the larger migration management context

## Examples of IOM Labour Migration Projects

- **Selective labor migration from Albania to Italy**
- **Labour migration from Colombia to Spain/ Catalonia**  
*(selection, travel, employment, accomodation, training)*
- **IOM assists employers' associations in Quebec in recruiting seasonal agricultural workers from Guatemala**
- **Information for labour migrants to Czech Republic** *(via IOM offices in Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, India, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Serbia, Ukraine)*



# Conclusions

- ***Economic growth is not accompanied by corresponding migration policies.***
- ***Demand for cheap labour and cheap services persists, creating a niche for traffickers***
- ***Prevention at Supply/ origin countries: decreases the risks of migration, but... mainly addresses the process and consequences, not the root-causes***
- ***Prevention at Demand/ destination countries: fragmentary, target only certain segments of economy and trafficking consequences***
- ***Attitude towards labour migrants/ destination countries - “Go away, we need you” need to be changed to more fair attitude “We need you, let’s cooperate”***
- ***Cooperative intervention between source and destination countries within the larger migration management context***

**Safe migration benefits migrants and society**