



Trafficking in Persons: IOM role

Combating trafficking in human beings: the role of national Human Rights structures in protecting the rights of the victims

Padua, 16-17 June 2010



Overview

IOM and its Approach

 Basic Principles of Protection and Direct Assistance Procedures

Referral, Return and Reintegration



At a Glance

IOM is ...

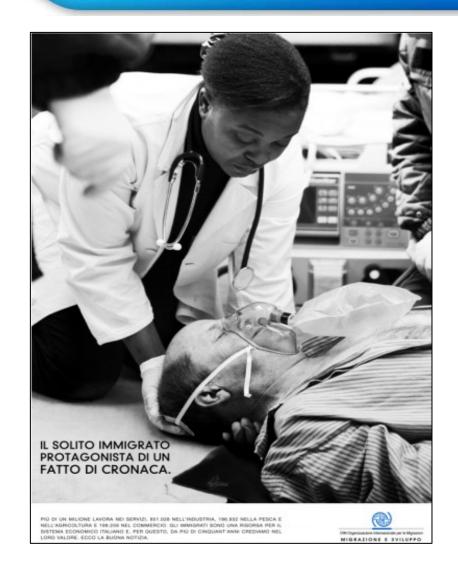
The inter-governmental organization dealing with the entire range of migration issues

- 127 Member States and 94 Observers including 17 States*
- **450** field locations
- A staff of 7,000
- Over 2,000 projects

More than US\$ 1 billion expenditures in 2009



Positive aspects of migration v. Criminalisation of migration & migrants





IOM maintains that...

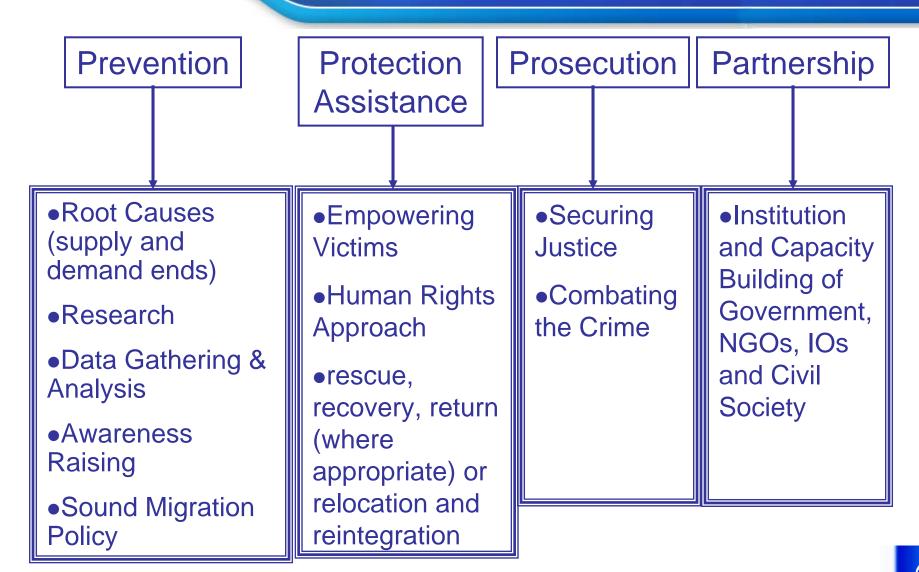
...humane and orderly migration benefits both migrants and society.



Trafficking in persons is an exploitative form of migration that violates the human rights of migrants and undermines the sovereignty of states.



IOM's Four-Pilar Approach



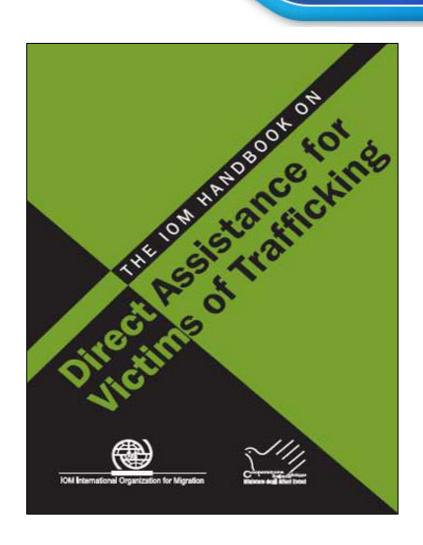


IOM's Approach

- Working actively since 1994:
 - > Almost 500 projects in 85 countries;
 - > Direct assistance to several thousand trafficked persons.
- Wide range of activities implemented in partnership with:
 - Governmental institutions;
 - > NGOs;
 - International organizations.
- Including direct assistance, training, capacity buliding, research & experience collecting information on human trafficking.



Basic Principles of Protection & Direct Assistance Procedures





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A Trafficked Person's Worldview Manifestations of trafficking in an assistance setting



TSANDZEKA KU TITSHUNXA

A VUXAMBADYI BYO XAVISA VANHU I VUKARAWA

Vavanuna, vavasati ni vatsongwana vatikiwa va ya Africa do Sul lomu ndzaku va xavisiwa aka ku va vata tirhisiwa xibalu ni vunghwavavani. Mangalani lava vanga ni vuxambadyi byo xavisa vanhu:

0800-555-999

A vusiwana nikupfumala tindlela to ti hanvisa, e ka matiko manwana swi endla leswaku yanhu laya ya hanyaka yusiwaneni ya kanganyisiwa hi ku tshembisiwa mintiro a Africa do Sul. Ku tala ka lava va pfumelaka ku kanganyisiwa hiku tshembisiwa a mintirho yoleyo, va tshukaka va khomeliwa ma pasi, va sindzisiwa ku tsama na vari karhi va xanisiwa, na kona minkarhi yo tala vahoxeliwa a vumunhu bya vona, a mindyangu ya vona ya xanisiwa, na kona va ngenisiwa ka swikweneti leswi matimba ya vona manga ringaniki ku swi hakela, minkarhi yinwana va pfumala ni xitsongo xo hakela swikweneti leswo. Kambe xanwanchumu xinga endliwa. Swa koteka ku yimisa a vuxavisi bya yanhu. A minhlamuselo yinwana ti hlanganiseni ni linha apoio kumbe ku endzela www.iom.org.za







Common Reactions in Service Setting	How Reactions may be Manifest
Fear, Insecurity, Anxiety	Reluctance to meet people, to go outside, to be alone; trembling or heart racing, insomnia or nightmares
Mistrust of Others	Reluctance to disclose information; giving false information
Mistrust of Self; low self esteem	Passivity; difficulty trusting one's decisions or planning for future; hyper-sensitivity to outside influences
Self-blame, Guilt, Shame	Difficulty in making eye contact or expressing oneself; reluctance to undergo physical exams or participate in group therapy
Anger	Hostility towards support personnel; self-inflicted physical harm; overreacting; unwillingness to participate
Memory Lapses; Dissociation	Unwillingness to respond or answer questions; altering past events; Inability to recall details or entire passages of time
Isolation, Loneliness	Sadness, depression, disengagement from others and activities, lethargy; self-absorbed; believing no one can understand
Dependence, Subservience or Defensiveness	Desire to please; easily influenced; inability to assert self or personal preferences; regular complaining; reluctance to accept assistance or advice



Common Reactions in	Supportive Responses to Negative Reactions
Service Setting	
Fear, Insecurity, Anxiety	Implementation of security measures; description and reassurance of security; confidentiality; accompaniment to outside appointments
Mistrust of Others	Regular inquiries into needs and well-being; patience in developing relationships; unconditional provision of practical assistance and moral support
Mistrust of Self; Low self esteem	Creating small tasks; setting short term goals; validating accomplishments
Self-blame, Guilt, Shame	Reassurance that what happened was not his/her fault; reminder that trafficking is a crime; reminder of his/her courage and resourcefulness under extreme conditions
Anger	Remaining calm in face of hostility; patience; implementation of reasonable and proportional measures to ensure person's safety and safety of others
Memory Lapses; Dissociation	Not judging or condemning; not pressuring the person; understanding the importance of forgetting for some people
Isolation, Loneliness	Offering phone contact (or other contact) with family; opportunities to participate in one-to-one or group activities; planned tasks
Dependence, Subservience or Defensiveness	Assigning small tasks and setting limited goals; reassuring person of abilities; not assuming all responsibility for person's welfare (allowing person to choose when, how and if they wish assistance)



Security

Security standards should be developed for the following areas:

- 1. Shelter premises
- 2. Non-shelter accommodation
- 3. Daily life at shelter
- 4. Staff
- 5. Visits to shelters
- 6. Confidentiality, administrative and documentary risks



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Procedures to Assist Victims at the Shelter

Arrival, First Meeting, In-Depth Conversation, Ending the First Meeting



HE CAN'T ASK FOR HELP

HUMAN TRAFFICKING IS SLAVERY

Men, women and children are being trafficked into South Africa and sold into forced labour or prostitution. Report Human Trafficking:

0800-555-999

Poverty and a lack of economic opportunities in other countries make people vulnerable to false promises of jobs in South Africa. Many of those who accept these offers find themselves enslaved in situations where their documents are confiscated, where they are held against their will, where they often suffer violent abuse, where their families are threatened with harm, and where they are bonded by a debt that they have little or no chance of ever repaying. But something can be done - human trafficking can be stopped. For more information call our helpline or visit www.iom.org.za





Referral, Return and Reintegration

- Review the principles of, and understand the recommended process for, referral and return of trafficked persons.
- Understand the principles involved in developing a framework for reintegration of trafficked persons into society and normalized life.



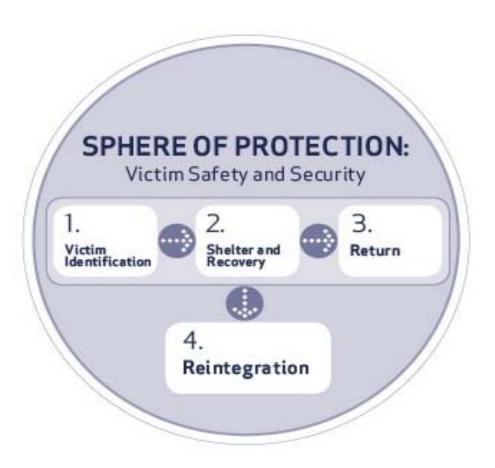
Remember: Basic Principles for Protection and Direct Assistance

- Basic Principles:
- Respect for and protection of human rights
- Informed consent
- Non-discrimination
- Confidentiality and right to privacy
- Self-determination and participation
- Individualized treatment and care
- Comprehensive continuum of care
- Equitable distribution of resources
- Best interests of the child' where beneficiary is a child.





Principles Apply from Identification through to Reintegration





International Referral

- Four main scenarios:
- Beneficiary approaches directly or referral made by her family / persons close to her / a client
- Beneficiary referred by police or NGO partner
- Beneficiary returned by another organization and IOM provides assistance only in countries of transit and origin
- Beneficiary seeks permanent or temporary residence in the destination or transit country





International Referral: Pre-Departure Phase

Coordination and consensus ad idem among relevant stakeholders

Information

- Dissemination, counselling
- Country of origin info

Transport

- Pre-departure assistance
- Travel allowance and return grant





Pre-Departure Procedures: Security Assessment

iii.

Security Assumptions:

- i. All escaped victims are at risk of reprisals from their traffickers.
- ii. Risks are magnified if victims have cooperated with law enforcement agencies.
- If victim intends to cooperate with law enforcement, and it is known that the trafficker is aware of this, the risk levels increase and become more immediate.

Generic Risk Assessment Indicators

- Extent and impact of trafficking in the country
- How many trafficked persons are expected to seek assistance?
- Extent to which trafficking is controlled by criminal groups.
- Estimated capacity of these criminal groups to plan and implement reprisals against trafficked persons or service delivery staff.
- Capacity of local law enforcement agencies.
- Extent of endemic corruption and how it adds to the level of risk.
- Level of government commitment and support to combat trafficking in persons.



International Communication Procedures: Steps

- 1. Notification of a Request for Assistance
- 2. Confirmation of a Request for Assistance
- 3. Reintegration Assistance Request
- and Confirmation
- 5. Post-Departure Notification
- 6. and Arrival Confirmation



International Travel Procedures

Travel Planning

- Aim to have the VoT arrive in the receiving country as early as possible during the day, and only during the work week.
- Once provisional travel itinerary has been obtained, advance notification should be sent to the receiving agency.

Means of Transport

- Air travel is the preferred because it is more structured and predictable.
- If air not possible, then seek transport with alternative routing and as few transit points as possible.

Arrival Assistance

Imperative that beneficiary be met on arrival by a qualified agency.



Reintegration

- Objective of Reintegration and Guidelines
- 2. Reintegration Assessment and Plan
- 3. Types of Reintegration Assistance



Thank you!

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