



PREVENT, COMBAT AND ERADICATE TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS IN THE CONTEXT OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION



Associated actions

- a. **Promote, ratification, accession and implementation of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC)**
- b. **Promote the implementation of the Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons** and take into consideration relevant recommendations of the UNODC Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons and other relevant UNODC documents when developing and implementing national and regional policies and measures relating to trafficking in persons
- c. **Monitor irregular migration routes which may be exploited by human trafficking networks to recruit and victimize smuggled or irregular migrants**, in order to strengthen cooperation at bilateral, regional and cross-regional levels on prevention, investigation, and prosecution of perpetrators, as well as on identification of, and protection and assistance to victims of trafficking in persons

- d. **Share relevant information and intelligence through transnational and regional mechanisms**, including on the modus operandi, economic models and conditions driving trafficking networks, strengthen cooperation between all relevant actors, including financial intelligence units, regulators and financial institutions, to identify and disrupt financial flows associated with trafficking in persons, and enhance judicial cooperation and enforcement with the aim to ensure accountability and end impunity
- e. **Apply measures that address the particular vulnerabilities of women, men, girls and boys, regardless of their migration status**, that have become or are at risk of becoming victims of trafficking in persons and other forms of exploitation by facilitating access to justice and safe reporting without fear of detention, deportation or penalty, focusing on prevention, identification, appropriate protection and assistance, and addressing specific forms of abuse and exploitation
- f. **Ensure that definitions of trafficking in persons used in legislation, migration policy and planning**, as well as in judicial prosecutions are in accordance with international law, in order to distinguish between the crimes of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants
- g. **Strengthen legislation and relevant procedures to enhance prosecution of traffickers, avoid criminalization of migrants** who are victims of trafficking in persons for trafficking-related offences, and ensure that the victim receives appropriate protection and assistance, not conditional upon cooperation with the authorities against suspected traffickers

- h. Provide migrants that have become victims of trafficking in persons with protection and assistance**, such as measures for physical, psychological and social recovery, as well as measures that permit them to remain in the country of destination, temporarily or permanently, in appropriate cases, facilitating victims' access to justice, including redress and compensation, in accordance with international law
- i. Create national and local information systems and training programmes** which alert and educate citizens, employers, as well as public officials and law enforcement officers, and strengthen capacities to identify signs of trafficking in persons, such as forced, compulsory or child labour, in countries of origin, transit and destination
- j. Invest in awareness-raising campaigns**, in partnership with relevant stakeholders, for migrants and prospective migrants on the risks and dangers of trafficking in persons, and provide them with information on preventing and reporting trafficking activities



Example practices

For more practices, visit the Migration Network Hub's **Repository of Practices**

State of California Assembly Bill No. 629 (AB-629)

In late 2019, the Governor of the State of California (USA) signed a ground-breaking bill into law that aimed to equip survivors of human trafficking with the necessary resources to rebuild their lives. Assembly Bill No. 629 allows trafficking survivors to receive compensation for

income loss and commercial exploitation from California’s Crime Victim Compensation Fund (VCP). This fund provides reimbursements for crime-related expenses to victims who have suffered physical injury (or the threat thereof) due to violent crime. Previous regulations did not allow trafficking victims to receive compensation from the fund (Coalition to Abolish Slavery & Trafficking, 2019).

PROTECT project

The "Persons at risk of trafficking in Europe – capacity to identify and assist potential victims of human trafficking" (PROTECT) project was a two-year cross-border initiative (2014–2016). Bringing together the Croatian Red Cross, British Red Cross, International Centre for Policy Migration (ICMPD) and the Republic of Croatia Government Office of Human Rights and National Minorities as project partners, the project was co-funded by the Prevention of and Fight against Crime Programme of the European Union (ISEC). The project had the following aims:

- Equip caseworkers and practitioners on the front lines with the skills needed to recognize signs of trafficking and to provide adequate and tailored support.
- Improve the systematic collection and compiling of data on trends and information regarding groups vulnerable to human trafficking.
- Allow for the exchange of best practices and information between European Union Member States on the prevention of trafficking and assistance to victims (Red Cross EU Office, 2020).

Brazil's labour inspectorate

The labour inspectorate in Brazil has been held up as an example in tackling labour exploitation. Guidelines for inter-institutional use, prepared by the National Commission for the Eradication of Slave Labour (CONATRAE), indicate practices to be implemented by all authorities. The guidelines outline, for example: the application of all the relevant labour and social security legislation for both regular and irregular migrant workers; that confidentiality regarding the identity of complainants should be fully guaranteed; that steps should be taken to regularize the situation and ensure severance pay and unemployment allowance for all affected workers; that the relevant authorities should cooperate to ensure that workers are provided with a permit when possible, including permanent residence status for victims of human trafficking regardless of the outcome of criminal proceeding, permits for nationals of MERCOSUR countries, Bolivia, Chile, Peru and Ecuador who have not committed a crime, and permits on grounds of family reunion, work, temporary amnesty for undocumented migrants, or humanitarian reasons, as per the corresponding regulations (PICUM, 2020a).

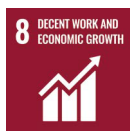


Relevant sustainable development goals



SDG 5: Gender Equality

▪5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation



SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth

- 8.7:** Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms
- 8.8:** Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment



SDG 10: Reduced inequalities

- 10.7:** Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies



SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions

- 16.2:** End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
- 16.3:** Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all