

Template for Notetaking for the IMRF virtual side-events

Date and time: 20/05/2022

Notetakers: Noemie Le Colleter (UNODC), Jose Joaquin Perez Mora (UNODC), Alessia Vedano (UNODC)

Notes of the session	Member State/UN/Stakeholder
To reflect the following: 1. Key points raised with focus on innovative approaches, successes and hindrances, and reasons of success or failure 2. Pledges / Requests 3. Issue/s to flag for the Network to follow-up	Identify the MS/group of MS/UN entity/Stakeholder
The UN Special Rapporteur opened the event, emphasizing the importance of holding a discussion on vulnerability of migrant to human trafficking in the context of the IMRF.	Mr. Felipe Gonzalez Morales, UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants, Moderator



Ms. Schantz introduced the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Person (ICAT), organizer of the event, as the policy forum mandated by the UN General Assembly to improve coordination among UN agencies and other relevant international organizations on preventing and combating trafficking in persons. ICAT is coordinated by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and is currently co-chaired in 2022 by UNODC and the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD).

She then provided an account of the issue under discussion, namely why migrants are particularly vulnerable to human trafficking. Erosion of the rule of law, widespread criminality, poverty, systemic inequality, discrimination, among others, may all be factors contributing to someone's decision to migrate. Because of a lack of regular and safe migration pathways, migrants often seek the services of smugglers, making them immediately more vulnerable to abuse and exploitation. In transit and upon arrival, migrants with an irregular status and/or who are undocumented are particularly vulnerable to trafficking, as are separated or unaccompanied children, particularly when adequate support is lacking or cannot be accessed.

Implementation of the GCM should thus reflect a strategic recognition of the interlinkages between trafficking in persons and other migration-related issues.

Ms. Schantz then recalled that ICAT members have been consistent in voicing the need for Member States to address vulnerability to trafficking, including of migrants, as part of a multi-pronged response to trafficking.

Ms. Delphine Schantz, UNODC



Mr. Klarenbeek provided an overview of the efforts of the Netherlands to address vulnerabilities of migrants arriving in the country to prevent them from falling victims of human traffickers. These include the provision of legal and safe pathways of migration; the undertaking of appropriate registration and provision of ID documents for arriving migrants; the enactment of legislation to disrupt smuggling networks; and enhanced international cooperation to counter this phenomenon, including through the establishment of liaison magistrate of country of origin, transit and destination (reference to the OHCHR-UNODC PROMIS project).

Mr. Klarenbeek further recalled the vulnerability of people fleeing Ukraine, especially women, children and LGBTQ+ community to trafficking in persons.

Ms. Mingeirou and Mr. Cazenave presented the ICAT Issue Brief on Addressing Vulnerability to Trafficking in Persons.

Ms. Mingeirou noted that while awareness raising is important, we need to ensure that policy makers address the structural causes of human trafficking if meaningful crime prevention wants to be achieved. She then provided a background on the different factors that can render people vulnerable to this crime, noting these can be personal, situational, contextual and are most often interlinked.

Mr. Cazenave then explained how a socio-ecological approach, foreseeing interventions at individual, community and systemic levels, can help to address such factors and mitigate risks.

Mr. Joost Klarenbeek, Special Envoy for Migration, Netherlands

Ms. Kalliopi Mingeirou, UN WOMEN and Mr. Pierre Cazenave, ICMPD



Ms. Komenda introduced the IOM's Determinants of Migrant Vulnerability model, which was developed to identify, protect and assist migrants who have experienced or are vulnerable to violence, exploitation and abuse, including trafficking.

She then explained how this model follows a socio-ecological approach, which is the best mechanism for a full understanding various vulnerability factors. The first step entails assessing risk and protective factors at the individual, household/family, community and structural levels, while the second step encompasses protective factors (which improve capabilities to avoid, cope with or recover from harm), and the way that the two interact.

She confirmed this model is applicable at all stages of migration.

Ms. Heather Komenda, IOM

Speaking on behalf of UNHCR's Special Envoy for the Central Mediterranean Situation, Ms. Sorrentino explained how displaced people are at heightened risk of falling prey to human trafficking, noting how the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated existing vulnerabilities. In displacement situations, refugees often lack family and community support networks, resources, legal documentation and livelihood opportunities; they may face discrimination, exclusion and rights restrictions.

She further outlined UNHCR's intersectional approach to understand and respond to vulnerability to trafficking of persons in refugee settings, which takes into account the diversity and multiplicity of circumstances affecting each individual. In particular, she highlighted how the availability of services for refugees and migrants is essential to prevent trafficking and provide protection to those who have already been victimized, making reference to their recent work to map out such service providers along the Mediterranean Sea and the Northwestern African maritime and land routes.

Finally, Ms. Sorrentino recalled that GCM Objectives 7 and 10 are relevant in the context of mixed movements involving migrants and persons in need of international protection (including victims of trafficking who may qualify for refugee status). Accordingly, UNHCR calls

Ms. Liliana Sorrentino, UNHCR

for a consistent application of both the GCR and GCM in the context of mixed movements to advance consistent and coherent compliance with existing international obligations.

Mr. Harouna addressed the vulnerability of children and youth on the move to trafficking in persons, noting how this is often heightened by the lack access to information about this crime.

He further elaborated on the difficulties to access those that are vulnerable, especially if they live in high at-risk areas, which creates isolation and increases risks of trafficking in persons. He further called for NGOs' work to be facilitated so they can access vulnerable children, as well as for the development of services to mitigate vulnerabilities.

In addition, he called for services to be put in place to ensure that children are not left unaccompanied.

Mr. Pluim provided a summary of the discussions, by recalling three main takeaways: i) the importance of understanding vulnerability to design appropriate responses; ii) the importance of providing services to vulnerable migrants to prevent them from becoming trafficking victims, but also providing them with access to justice; and iii) the cruciality of including migrants and survivors' perspectives into anti-trafficking interventions in the context of international migration.

Mr. Touré advised that Mali is in center of African and is typically a country of transit for victims of all forms of human trafficking.

He noted how children are also targeted and recruited by terrorist groups. He explained that growing up without any form of education, these children find themselves at the hands of these groups.

He highlighted the importance of the ICAT issue brief. He described how the ICAT Issue Brief will support the authorities to identify risks of trafficking for vulnerable people and ensure they can effectively support potential victims. He further requested support from the international community to his country in the fight against this crime.

Mr. Moussa Harouna, Mouvement des enfants et jeunes travailleurs, Sénégal

Mr. Martijn Pluim, ICMPD

Mr. Boubacar Touré, Representative from Mali

Ms. Akomolafe presented the national practice of Nigeria in combatting trafficking in persons. She introduced the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP), established in 2003.

She outlined the strategies and policies put in place in the fight against human trafficking, including the development of the Protocol for Identification, Safe Return and Rehabilitation of Trafficked Persons and the policy of protection and assistance to victims of human trafficking.

She highlighted that prevention was a major aspect of the agency's work, and that included awareness campaigns involving children and caregivers. She noted that protection is another focus of the agency with the counselling and rehabilitation department. Finally, she noted that prosecution was also an important tool in the agency, with over 520 convictions in the last 70 years.

Ms. Cabais referred to her own personal trafficking story and elaborated on the vulnerabilities that she experienced at the time. She did not have the information or understanding of how she could be abused and exploited. She noted that her story is not unique and that many continue to experience this.

She highlighted the importance of sharing and analyzing stories to provide concrete answers on how to address vulnerability, especially of migrants, and how to avoid smugglers and not to put future victims' lives in danger.

She noted that innovative solutions should include survivors, building more effective tools by considering the realities on the ground. She further noted the need to strengthen partnerships with NGOs, who have a crucial role to play to identify and obtain social justice to victims. Finally, she called for raising awareness and multiplying actions in the country of origin and host countries.

Ms. Kehinde Akomolafe,
Representative from Nigeria

Ms. Zita Cabais, trafficking survivor
and member of ISTAC

Summary (500 words max)



Introduction

- Overview of the GCM objectives under discussion.
 - Objective 10
 - Objective 7
 - Objective 2
- Outline of the organization of the side-event.
 - Welcoming remarks (1 moderator)
 - Introductory segment (2 speakers)
 - Presentation of the ICAT issue brief on vulnerabilities to trafficking in persons (2 speakers)
 - Panel discussion (3 speakers)
 - Open floor discussion/Q&A (2 speakers)
 - Closing segment (2 speakers)
- Number of interventions: 12.
 - Panel discussion
 - Summary of panelist interventions.

Ms. Delphine Schantz, UNODC

Ms. Schantz introduced ICAT as the event organizer and provided an account of the issue under discussion, namely why migrants are particularly vulnerable to human trafficking, while sharing insights on ICAT's work in that regard.

Mr. Joost Klarenbeek, Special Envoy for Migration, Netherlands

Mr. Klarenbeek provided an overview of the efforts of the Netherlands to address vulnerabilities of migrants arriving in the country to prevent them from falling victims of human traffickers.

Ms. Kalliopi Mingeirou, UN WOMEN and Mr. Pierre Cazenave, ICMPD

Ms. Mingeirou and Mr. Cazenave presented the ICAT Issue Brief on Addressing Vulnerability to Trafficking in Persons and ICAT's joint recommendations for relevant stakeholders.

Ms. Heather Komenda, IOM

Ms. Komenda introduced the IOM's Determinants of Migrant Vulnerability model, which, following a socio-ecological approach, supports the identification of people who are likely to be more vulnerable to trafficking.

Ms. Liliana Sorrentino, UNHCR

Speaking on behalf of UNHCR's Special Envoy for the Central Mediterranean Situation, Ms. Sorrentino explained how displaced people, lacking family and community support networks, are at heightened risk of falling prey to human trafficking, and outlined UNHCR's approach to understand and respond to vulnerability to trafficking of persons in refugee settings.

Mr. Moussa Harouna, Mouvement des enfants et jeunes travailleurs, Sénégal

Mr. Harouna addressed the vulnerability of children and youth on the move to trafficking in persons, noting how this is often heightened by the lack access to information about this crime.

Mr. Martijn Pluim, ICMPD

Mr. Pluim provided a summary of the key discussion points.

10. Ms. Zita Cabais, ISTAC

Referring to on her own personal trafficking story, Ms. Cabais highlighted that, as a migrant, she experienced many vulnerabilities, including lack of information or understanding of how she could be abused and exploited. She further highlighted the need to strengthen



multi-stakeholder partnerships in the fight against trafficking in persons, including by engaging service providers and survivors, who know the realities on the ground.

Interventions from the floor

- Overview of the recurring issues; promising practices as well as challenges. For each of these issues, list possible pledges or recommendations on a concrete way forward.
- Special mention should be made of the GCM guiding principles

Mr Boubacar Touré, representative from Mali

Mr. Touré provided information on trafficking trends in Mali and highlighted needs and gaps in terms of responses.

8. Ms. Kehinde Akomolafe, Representative from Nigeria

Ms. Akomolafe presented Nigeria's efforts to combat trafficking in persons, including through the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP).