

**A MANUAL TO ADDRESS
HUMAN TRAFFICKING
IN HUMANITARIAN SETTINGS:
STRATEGIES AND TOOLS
FOR IOM STAFF**



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PREFACE

Counter-trafficking (CT) in humanitarian settings is a joint initiative between IOM's Department of Migration Management's Migrant Protection and Assistance (MPA) Division and Department of Operations and Emergencies (DOE), corresponding to the Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF) Sector 10. The MCOF is an institutional tool to guide IOM activities in crisis situations. Collaboration between colleagues from different units in IOM offices or missions is vital to achieve tangible, CT results.

This Manual, which is now in its fourth edition, is for IOM internal use to support and guide IOM's strategy to counter human trafficking in humanitarian settings globally. The Manual assumes the reader is a CT expert and is about to be deployed to a crisis context. It is therefore written from that perspective.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Gratitude is extended to IOM colleagues who actively shared their experience on addressing trafficking in humanitarian settings, contributing ideas and advice to this Manual.



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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AOR	Area of Responsibility
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
CP	child protection
CT	counter-trafficking
DOE	Department of Operations and Emergencies
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
GAF	Global Assistance Fund
GBV	gender-based violence
GPC	Global Protection Cluster
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
IDP	internally displaced person
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
J/TIP	United States Department of State's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons
MCOF	Migration Crisis Operational Framework
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
MiMOSA	Migrant Management Operational Systems Application
MIRA	Multi-Cluster/Sector Initial Rapid Assessment
MPA	Migrant Protection and Assistance Division
NFI	non-food item
NRM	national referral mechanism
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
RFP	request for proposal
RTS	Regional Thematic Specialist
SOP	standard operating procedure
SSU	IOM Staff Security Unit
TIP	trafficking in persons
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
VOT	victim of trafficking
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

INTRODUCTION

You are about to be deployed to implement counter-trafficking (CT) activities in a humanitarian setting. This deployment may be for one to six months, depending on the specific situation and progress of the crisis. Considering this limited time frame and the chaotic nature of humanitarian crises, this Manual is written in a way to help you succeed in organizing CT projects for a mission operating in a crisis. It provides guidance on how to assess the situation, organize appeals for new funding, recruit and train the necessary team, establish and implement workplans, and finally conclude the short-term deployment by handing over the CT portfolio to colleagues in the mission for continuity.

This Manual is for IOM internal use to support and guide IOM's strategy to counter human trafficking in humanitarian settings. It assumes that the IOM reader has CT expertise, and therefore does not elaborate on the definition of trafficking in persons (TIP) and basic concepts of prevention, protection and prosecution, all of which should be undertaken through partnership. The Manual includes CT strategic direction and IOM institutional guidance, as well as ready-to-use, operational tools and documents. This Manual complements content available in the online [Emergency Manual](#), which also has a [CT folder](#).

This Manual is a living document. The third edition was updated with new content, lessons learned from the field, tools and templates. Some tools in this Manual are for internal use (such as the budget template), whereas some are available to share to a wider audience, including external partners (such as presentations). The IOM readers should use their discretion in deciding the appropriate audience for each tool. Consult IOM Headquarters when unsure about the intended audience of a document referred to in this Manual.



IOM conducts a non-food item (NFI) distribution of mattresses to internally displaced persons (IDPs) living within an IDP camp in Lahij governorate, Yemen. © Muse Mohammed/IOM 2018

CHAPTER 1: RECOMMENDED ACTIONS – BEFORE DEPLOYMENT

This chapter includes actions that should be completed before deployment and to facilitate the deployment of the CT expert.

1.1 Actions and Logistics to complete before the deployment

Before deployment, complete the following actions:



Security training: Check and complete the [security training](#) required by the United Nations and IOM. Consider taking the Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environments Training offered by IOM ([2019 schedule](#)).



Familiarize yourself with security-related information provided by the [IOM Staff Security Unit](#) (SSU). You may also benefit from SSU's Individual First Aid Kit Training and Women's Security Awareness Training. In addition to SSU's Regional Field Security Officers, most missions in an emergency context will also have a Staff Security Officer. Contact this person to obtain up-to-date information and advice on any security concern you may have prior to your arrival. Remember that ultimately, it is up to each staff member to ensure that the Organization's safety and security instructions are strictly followed.



Obtain a [United Nations Department of Safety and Security \(UNDSS\) TRIP Security Clearance](#) and a Medical Clearance from IOM for the Temporary Duty Assignment or Short-term Assignment. IOM staff cannot travel without Security and Medical clearances.



Travels in emergency contexts: In some countries with complex emergencies, in-country travel requires a Security Clearance that is in addition to the UNDSS TRIP Security Clearance. Some UNDSS offices need up to four or five business days to clear requests. Make sure to submit the security-related paperwork with ample time. Failure to obtain a security clearance will put yourself, other staff and the mission in danger.



Messages endorsing your deployment: Print and bring paper copies of approval emails, the signed travel authorization, your IOM identification badge and the UNDSS security clearance. These might be requested upon arrival in the country of deployment.

1.2 Personal preparation for the deployment



Psychosocial readiness: It is important to be prepared for the working environment and likely hardships, as well as their potential impact on your capacity to perform. It is worth taking the time to revisit the [IOM Induction Programme's Orientation Guide](#) and to complete [your personal action plan](#). In addition, you can research online or check with colleagues about other lifestyle matters, such as appropriate attire (what to wear depending on seasons and field conditions), mobility (whether there are specific rules about public transportation or places), money (access to ATMs, banks, local or foreign currencies), medicines and other daily essentials. You can then be prepared for likely events. Finally, there are articles on [stress management](#) and [psychological coping](#) in emergencies and crises that you could read and implement. Remember that you can always contact the Staff Welfare Office (swo@iom.int) for confidential discussions.



Local awareness and living environment: Consult colleagues in the mission about any cultural, religious and other contextual sensitivities that you may need to pay attention to. Ask about accommodation. Most missions in emergency contexts have compounds or other coordinated living arrangements for staff.

1.3 Coordinating the deployment with colleagues

If this has not already been done, liaise with:

- The Migrant Protection and Assistance Regional Thematic Specialist (MPA RTS) and Department of Operations and Emergencies Regional Thematic Specialist (DOE RTS) in the region;
- The Chief of Mission ([see Global COM list](#)) to where you will be deployed to confirm your deployment. The Chief of Mission must approve the deployment.

1.4 Information about counter-trafficking in humanitarian settings – Country level

First, search the Internet, including IOM websites, for country-specific context on the crisis, and pre-crisis trafficking trends. Then, contact colleagues, such as the RTS and those in the mission, and ask for background materials on trafficking, if possible with the latest update on trafficking in that emergency. Familiarize yourself with the local political and government system, legislation and legal frameworks related to CT. In addition, contact colleagues and read the information contained in chapter 4 of this Manual, and search for trafficking-related information on the country and region.

Key reports and websites to check are:

- [IOM's main website](#) (press briefing notes, publications, videos, etc.) and the mission's website;
- [Displacement Tracking Matrix \(DTM\) website](#);
- [Global Clusters website](#);
- [US TIP report](#);
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) [TIP report](#);
- Assessment Capacities Project reports on context and thematic issues in the humanitarian setting.

CHAPTER 2: RECOMMENDED ACTIONS – GETTING INVOLVED

This chapter includes important actions that you should conduct as soon as possible upon your arrival to get involved in the humanitarian response. Familiarize yourself with the mission's structure and the humanitarian response structure, as well as the human trafficking context, and CT efforts by IOM and other stakeholders in the country that existed before or since the emergency.

Many of the components described in this Manual may be hampered or facilitated by when you are deployed. Most humanitarian responses have a calendar schedule, and you will need to synchronize quickly to the work peaks. See Figure 1 for a possible calendar you might encounter.

Figure 1: Sample humanitarian response calendar for the IOM CT expert



There are many internal and external factors that could shift the calendar, including seasonal heavy rains or droughts, political or social tumult, celebrations or festivities, a significant worsening of humanitarian conditions, and so on.

2.1 Understanding the mission

Emergency settings are chaotic and frenetic, and colleagues may forget to follow important protocol. While each mission and emergency setting presents specific dynamics, and IOM departments and units will be represented differently from mission to mission, you should expect a mission comprised of a mixture of colleagues who were present before the emergency and have been working on development projects, and colleagues who joined the mission at the beginning of or during the emergency. Upon arrival, it is important to introduce yourself to:

- The Chief of Mission.
- The IOM Emergency Response Coordinator, if present.
- Colleagues, including those working on CT projects or migrant protection and assistance: These colleagues may have been in the mission before the emergency began and have valuable information about the trends and causes of trafficking in the country, on local and international partners, projects, working groups and so on, that have existed before the crisis, and which might be active in the crisis. These colleagues are essential to help guide your interventions during the emergency and to continue CT activities after your deployment has ended.
- Colleagues responding to the emergency: Colleagues who are responding to the emergency and who generally joined the mission at the outset of or during the emergency are essential to help you address human trafficking. These include IOM colleagues working as part of Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM); the Shelter/Non-food Items (NFI) Cluster; Protection Cluster; the Displacement Tracking Matrix Unit (DTM); Health Unit; Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) Unit; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Unit; and so on.

It is important that you inform them of your arrival, and that you are available to participate in the relevant [cluster](#) meetings to address human trafficking: for example, the Protection Cluster (and the Area of Responsibility (AOR) for Child Protection (CP) and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) if they are activated), CCCM, Shelter/NFI Cluster, Health Cluster, Education Cluster and Early Recovery Cluster. It is also important that you collaborate with IOM staff to prepare proposals and contribute to funding appeals, such as [Humanitarian Response Plans](#) (HRPs), [Flash Appeals](#), contingency plans or other similar documents, depending on the context.

2.2 Understanding the local context

In addition to the section above, you should undertake the following activities as soon as possible:

- Quickly assess the trafficking situation in the emergency. As soon as you arrive, gather as much information as possible about the trafficking trends before and after the emergency broke out. Consult with the following:
 - Colleagues who were present in the mission before and since the emergency, especially those who were assisting victims of trafficking (VOTs) and other vulnerable cases, and those implementing emergency activities, e.g. Protection, MHPSS, CCCM and DTM.
 - Community leaders and members where, for example, human trafficking trends are strong or where there is a larger number of people at risk to trafficking.
 - Relevant local governmental and non-governmental counterparts, or special working groups. Take note of available data, concerns or suspicions that are reported during meetings with local counterparts. Such references might be needed when drafting project proposals and to substantiate requests for assistance to the donor community.

- Keep an eye on the national and international press, as well as social media, while being mindful of credible sources. Very often, alerts about suspected cases of trafficking, abduction, violence and abuse are captured in the immediate aftermath of the emergency breakout by the press.
- Understand the Humanitarian Programming Cycle for funding. Standard emergency funding mechanisms include:
 - [Flash Appeals](#);
 - [Humanitarian Needs Overview \(HNO\)](#) and [HRP](#);
 - [Central Emergency Response Fund](#);
 - [Humanitarian Pooled Fund](#).
- Contact the relevant colleagues about the existing Flash Appeals, Consolidated Appeals, and/or HRPs to identify ways to insert a CT section or activities. Discuss with them the best way to insert content.

These funding tools – which have different names, depending on the humanitarian setting and the agencies on the ground – are often drafted during the first few days of a new emergency or have a scheduled drafting time for emergencies that are more than a year old.

For protracted emergencies, the annual HNO process may occur in September and October, and the development of the HRP (to appeal for funding in the next calendar year) may occur in October and November, with both tools slated to be published by December.

This IOM [presentation](#) provides more information on the Humanitarian Programming Cycle.

- Support IOM colleagues in drafting these funding documents and discuss how best to insert content on trafficking and protection issues. Suggest adding specific CT activities or protection activities within the broader emergency projects already included in the Appeals.

One example activity to suggest for proposals could be extending livelihood activities for specific at-risk groups to prevent trafficking or reduce the risk of their becoming victims.

Be prepared to substantiate the requests for adding CT activities in the Appeals or existing projects with concrete arguments. Data, if they are unavailable in the current context, could be cited from IOM's previous research and CT experiences in other crises.

Below are examples of HRPs and Flash Appeal proposals that include CT activities and the justification of their need for funding for emergency contexts:

- [Philippines 2014](#)
- [Nepal 2015](#)
- [Yemen 2015](#) and [2017 \[English\]](#) and [2017 \[Arabic\]](#)
- [Ecuador 2016](#)
- Rohingya Refugee Crisis – [Bangladesh 2018](#)
- [Ukraine 2018 \[English\]](#) [\[Ukrainian\]](#) [\[Russian\]](#)
- [Libya 2019](#)
- [Nigeria 2019–2021](#)

Failing to include any specific protection or CT activities in the Appeals may result in less donor attention, and consequently no funding to conduct CT activities in the humanitarian setting.

2.3 Mapping existing and active partners

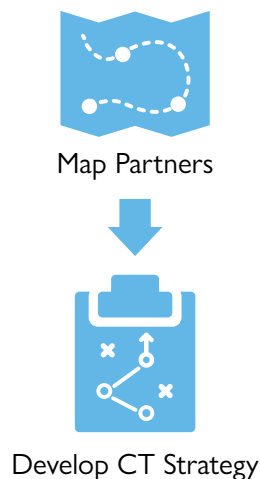
After verifying with partners mentioned in the previous sections, if a map of available service providers does not exist, it is important to draft a map of available service providers, active projects, and active local and international partners with a role in protection, assistance, rehabilitation and provision of medical services, to name a few. To conduct the mapping exercise, ask local colleagues for introductions to the relevant representatives of government and other organizations who worked with IOM before and during the crisis on human trafficking trends and issues. Additionally, an existing map of service providers may need to be revised with current contact details and phone numbers. The mapping of service providers may be updated frequently as the context changes. IOM's publication [Caring for Trafficked Persons](#) has a CT protection and assistance referral mapping template that could be used.

Specifically, gather details on the following:

- Existing active programmes that IOM and other partners are implementing to assist vulnerable migrants, VOTs, victims of violence and, in general, of service providers to whom to refer cases for support if needed.
- Active local institutions and partners, such as the police or preferably a specialized section working on protection, assistance to victims of violence or VOTs (if it exists), social services, welfare services and so on.
- Active working groups that focus on protection activities (these might have existed before the crisis, and might still be active in the crisis).
- Existing and functioning national referral mechanisms (NRMs) that support prevention and protection activities. CT efforts should be connected to the existing NRM, which should be expected to function after the crisis. This may also include assessing existing legislation, national plans of actions and efforts to raise awareness.

The goal of the mapping exercise is to understand which actors or agencies can have a role in the CT response and to understand if this context requires a CT Working Group or if it should be embedded in the Cluster System.

The mapping exercise will ultimately help to avoid establishing parallel, overlapping systems. Ideally, IOM advocates for the creation of a CT Task Team/Working Group, which IOM co-leads with one or two other relevant agencies. Sometimes there is resistance to include CT activities in the Cluster System because human, material and financial resources are limited, but this should not be an excuse or an obstacle to implementing CT activities and providing life-saving assistance to VOTs. A comprehensive CT strategy should be developed based on the result of this mapping exercise.



CHAPTER 3: RECOMMENDED ACTIONS – LAUNCHING COUNTER- TRAFFICKING PROGRAMMES

This chapter includes important actions for CT project development for the mission and the broader humanitarian community, based on lessons learned from several interventions on trafficking in emergency settings.

3.1 Recommended project development for counter-trafficking activities in humanitarian settings

CT activities in humanitarian settings will most likely focus on prevention and protection efforts, because the humanitarian response to the crisis prioritizes *life-saving* activities.

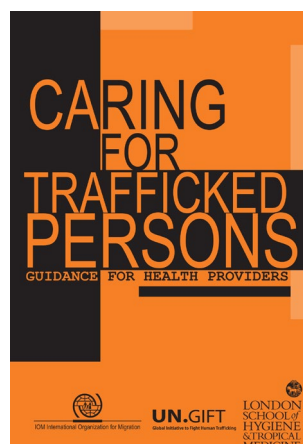
The following IOM templates can be used to conceptualize relevant CT activities during a crisis context: a simulation exercise for the fictional country of *Zambre*, which experiences a crisis in 2016, and requires IOM to develop a [Health Sector Proposal](#), a [Shelter Sector Proposal](#), and a [CT in Crisis Proposal](#) and [Results Matrix](#).

Below are key activities that should be considered in the proposal:

1. Immediate assistance to protect VOTs:

- Screening and identification activities, including the development of guidelines for humanitarian workers who are implementing emergency projects, to understand how to refer possible cases, within and outside of IOM. Screening and identification activities facilitate assistance to victims who are, for example, in camps or among the crisis-affected population.
- Case management activities, such as referral procedures and the provision of health services, including MHPSS, and other basic needs such as food/NFI, water, personal security, temporary shelter, WASH and clothing.

For more information on immediate assistance, refer to the [IOM Direct Assistance Handbook](#). For information on health services and MHPSS, refer to the [IOM Caring for Trafficked Persons Guidance for Health Providers](#).



Identified cases should be recorded according to the IOM Data Protection Manual and in the IOM Migrant Management Operational System Application (MiMOSA), the institutional tool available for systematic case management and data collection. MiMOSA can be used to know the number of VOT cases assisted by IOM in recent years.

2. Medium-term assistance for VOTs, or prevention for at-risk groups to reduce vulnerability to trafficking

Livelihood activities are increasingly recognized as vital to reduce the exposure of the crisis-affected population to trafficking. Livelihood activities should be offered to the most vulnerable persons among the crisis-affected groups or communities, and should start as soon as possible. Joint activities can be conceptualized and implemented with other colleagues, such as those implementing projects under the [Transition and Recovery Division](#). Depending on the local context and the personal situation, skills and capacities of each beneficiary, reintegration/livelihood activities can include continuous education support, vocational training, agricultural or industrial job placement or apprenticeship, or microbusiness sponsorship. Refer to the [IOM Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration Handbook](#) for more information and ideas.

3. Information, education and communication material, CT information campaigns and outreach sessions

- Activities that focus on specific emergency two-way Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material are essential to inform camp beneficiaries and crisis-affected communities about the dangers of and available safeguards for offers of employment opportunities, visas, travel documents and travel to other countries. Information and advocacy sessions should advise taking tangible actions to check the validity of such promising offers as well as provide alternatives to, for example, the use of irregular migration channels, or the acceptance of negative coping mechanisms with temporary livelihoods or income-generating activities in the local community, and information on referral mechanisms.

Below are examples of IEC material used in past emergencies:

- [Zambre IEC Strategy](#) – Roleplaying exercise
- [Haiti 2011–2012](#) (*chimen lakay*: children)
- [Nepal 2015](#) (Nepali version) (English version)
- [Ukraine](#)
- [North-East Nigeria 2018](#)

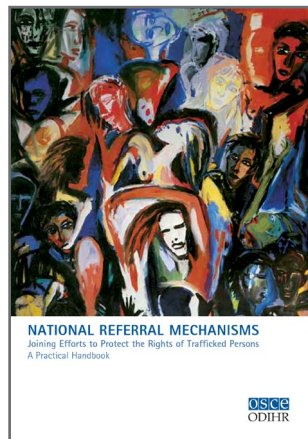
It is also useful to consult [IEC material](#) used in non-emergency contexts, for example:

- Community-based, two-way advocacy sessions, which have also been particularly effective for alerting persons in camps or among the crisis-affected communities about bogus employment or education offers;
- Communication Best Practice – [The Haitian experience 2010](#).

4. Set up or strengthen a referral mechanism

Activities should support establishing a new or strengthening an existing referral mechanism, which aims to ensure that the human rights of trafficked persons are respected, and providing an effective way to refer VOTs to services. The crisis will most likely have impacted any institutional response and limited human, financial and material resources. Therefore, referral mechanism-related activities could entail sensitization sessions and workshops for stakeholders to review how trafficking trends have changed, adjust tools such as the national plan of action, [assess the current CT](#) needs, and decide the most appropriate way forward to alleviate the impact.

This is a [PowerPoint by IOM](#) on how to create and validate NRMs to effectively assist VOTs. For more information, consult the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe's [Handbook on NRMs](#).



5. Training and sensitization sessions for the humanitarian community

Activities should target the broader humanitarian community to encourage their support and involve them in CT efforts. Staff from other organizations may be unfamiliar with the United Nations Protocol's definition of trafficking, the pre-crisis trafficking context, the current trafficking trends, or existing referral mechanisms. IOM can conduct CT sessions for a variety of humanitarian audiences, such as local and international partners, and members of the Cluster System (Protection Cluster, CCCM, Shelter/NFI Cluster, Health Cluster, Education Cluster, Early Recovery Cluster).

Funding for the above activities could be pursued by the mission through the project development process.

3.2 Budget and donor consideration for counter-trafficking project development in humanitarian settings

As with any IOM project proposal, it is important to have a balance between staff and office costs, and operational costs to implement activities.

3.2.1 Staff costs in project proposals and budgets

Include budget amounts to establish a CT team to address CT issues, implement activities and provide CT technical leadership during the humanitarian response.

The budget amounts could cover costs to recruit new staff or projectize existing staff who have the qualifications for counter-trafficking. Use of existing staff members might be challenging if they were personally affected by the emergency or if they need to continue focusing on other projects.

Ideally, a CT team for a humanitarian setting could be comprised of:

- One CT Programme Officer (terms of reference for [international staff](#) or [CT Consultant](#));
- Several CT Programme Assistants and/or Case Workers (terms of reference for [local staff](#));
- One CT Data Analyst (terms of reference for [international staff](#)).

The establishment of a CT team in the mission will ensure continuity, especially after the end of the deployment of the CT expert in humanitarian settings. The CT team could be connected to or work closely with the mission's Protection Unit, which may also be responsible for psychosocial support, GBV and CP activities. The CT team should also collaborate with DTM, CCCM and Health colleagues to advance the CT strategy.

3.2.2 Operational activities in project proposals and budgets

CT operational activities should be described in the proposal narrative and listed as costs in corresponding budget lines. Proposals should include CT activities for: protection and victim assistance; development and implementation of referral procedures; temporary livelihood opportunities to support victim reintegration and prevent trafficking among at-risk groups; Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and awareness efforts; and training and capacity-building for humanitarian partners, such as Cluster members, United Nations agencies, NGOs, including international NGOs, as well as the development community and local partners. Relevant government agencies should also be considered strategic partners, depending on the humanitarian setting and needs of the crisis-affected population.

The proposal should include an explanation of pre-crisis trafficking trends and how the emergency might have affected those trends to justify the inclusion of CT activities (refer to the Annex of this Manual and the IOM CT in Crisis Research for sources to cite in the proposal's justification). That justification may also describe how the emergency has affected traditional support structures of communities and of the country. For example, the crisis-affected populations may find themselves with no means to support their daily needs and, consequently, as time goes on, may resort to negative coping mechanisms, some of which might be exploitative. Moreover, recruiters who are part of human trafficking criminal networks may specifically target affected populations, because they are more likely to accept offers and be desperate for an income, opportunity or stability.

Project and budget development should include operational CT activities that support protection and victim assistance, and mitigate the increase of trafficking trends.

This [link](#) provides an example budget. It is important to have staff, office and operational costs properly budgeted in the project proposal. Comprehensive victim assistance will need robust staff resources. In humanitarian settings, additional security measures can increase staff and office costs. Other external factors – for example, the fluctuation of fuel prices in the local economy – can also affect staff, office costs and operational costs. When developing projects for CT activities in humanitarian settings, keep in mind that different donors have different timelines and areas of priority for the request for proposal (RFP), and IOM proposals should be planned accordingly.

Below is a summary of IOM's most frequent donors, their RFP periods and possible programmatic emphasis to be conceptualized in a protection strategy that may include CP, GBV and CT activities, depending on the context. More details can be found on the [Donor Relations Division's donor profiles](#) intranet page.

Table 1: Summary of IOM's most frequent humanitarian donors

Donor	Advisable timeline to conceptualize protection strategy	Possible programmatic emphasis	Request for proposal period	Funding award letter issued
United Kingdom Department for International Development		Centrality of Protection, Humanitarian and Resilience, GBV, CP, CT	No specific period, funding often channelled through local Department for International Development offices	Ongoing
European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations	By September	Humanitarian, Centrality of Protection, GBV, CP, CT	October–December, funding for the following year	January–February

Global Affairs Canada	By May		November–December. Funding allocation decisions are based on IOM Humanitarian Compendium. Potential additional allocations during the year	February–March for an April–December implementation period. Ongoing amendments during the year
Germany	By September	Humanitarian, Centrality of Protection, GBV, CP, CT	December, or last-minute notice for funding of the same year	Quickly if the RFP was spontaneous, or by February of the funding year
United States Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	By May	Border Management, GBV, Xenophobia	June–August, funding for October of the same year through September of the following year	By September–October
Japan	By September	Traditional Humanitarian Sectors: Health, WASH, NFI/ Shelter, GBV, CP, CT	Supplementary budget: Request for proposal in June–July. Submission deadline in August	By February–March
United States Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP)	By May	TIP	November–January, funding for October of the same year through September of the following year	By September–October
Korea International Cooperation Agency	By May		For multilateral cooperation funds, the call for proposal is usually at the end of the year (November) and then the review process ends in March–April the following year	The final announcement would be made at the end of the year. It takes about 12 months for the whole review/ approval process
The Netherlands		Humanitarian, Centrality of Protection, GBV, CP, CT	No specific call for proposal period	
Norwegian Government		Humanitarian, Centrality of Protection	No information available on call for proposals	
Office of United States Foreign Disaster Assistance	By May	Some Protection (10% of budgets), GBV, CP, CT	June–August, funding for October of the same year through September of the following year	By September–October
United States Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration	By May	Refugees, Migrants, GBV, CP, CT	June–August, funding for October of the same year through September of the following year	By September–October
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency	By September	Humanitarian, Centrality of Protection, GBV, CP, CT	October–November initial call for proposals through DOE/ Donor Relations Division. Ongoing calls during the year in case of deteriorating situations	By February. Project implementation starts in April–March

When referring to this table, it is important to pay attention to the timelines, and remember that many of the aforementioned donors rely on the HNO and HRP to allocate monetary contributions to a humanitarian context and, subsequently, the humanitarian agencies, to conduct activities. Therefore, the HNO and HRP should be consulted carefully throughout the project development process.

3.3 Planning interventions based on lessons learned

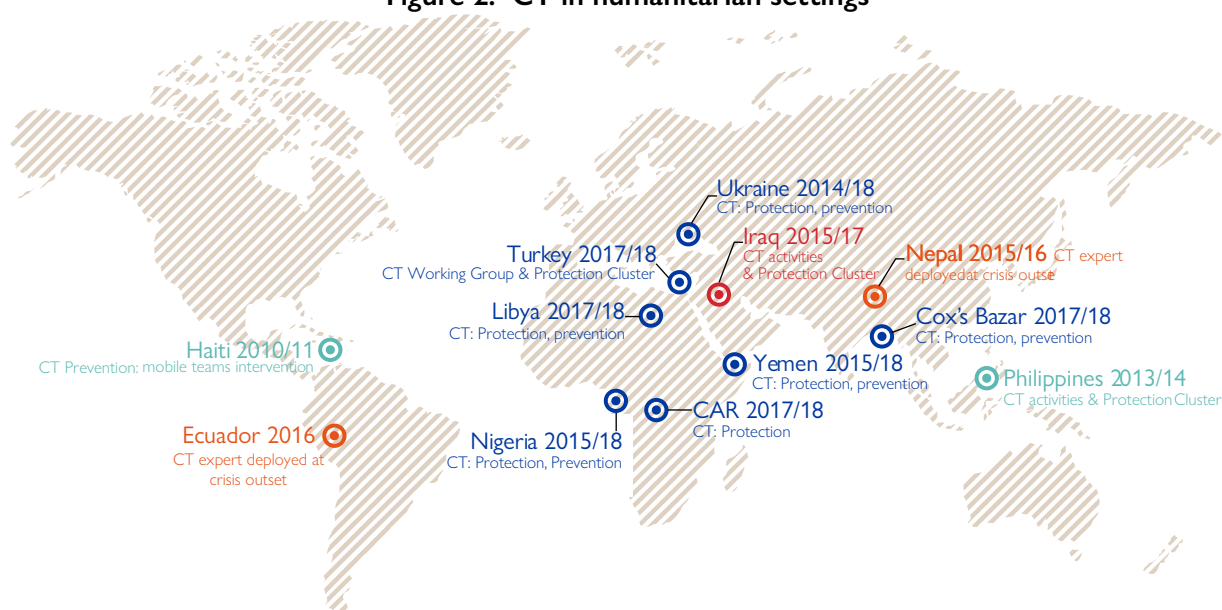
Below are examples of key CT interventions in several emergency settings, including natural disasters and conflicts. Click on the hyperlinks to read how CT interventions were tailored to the crisis context and the challenges encountered.

Table 2: Examples of key CT interventions in emergency settings

Country	Main lessons and challenges learned from implementing CT activities in humanitarian settings
Haiti 2010: Earthquake	Establishing mobile teams that were also comprised of government officials was very effective in investigating, identifying and assisting VOTs. The mobile teams were dispatched to urban and rural areas, including the land border, and intervened in potential trafficking situations. During Protection Cluster meetings, IOM raised the issue of how the crisis had changed the country's trafficking context and the need to help victims. Despite this advocacy, the Cluster response did not consider CT a life-saving activity for humanitarian action.
Philippines 2013–2014: Typhoon	<p>The Government's authorization of IOM to co-lead CT efforts as part of the Protection Cluster was pivotal for paving the way forward with the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons and coordinating with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Population Fund.</p> <p>The Multi-Cluster/Sector Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) and joint activities that IOM conducted on a regular basis with other partners were effective in raising awareness among the internally displaced persons (IDPs) and identifying trends.</p> <p>Donors provided funding to the CT activities requested in the IOM Flash Appeal.</p>
Nepal 2015–2016: Earthquake	<p>IOM's early deployment of a CT expert to the Mission in Nepal resulted in better coordination of CT activities with DTM operations and with other agencies through the Cluster System. Joint campaigns helped alert the crisis-affected population of the risks of trafficking and the latest techniques used by recruiters linked to human trafficking networks.</p> <p>Donors provided funding to the CT activities requested in the IOM Flash Appeal.</p> <p>The Clusters resisted the idea of establishing a dedicated CT working group, despite the need that was highlighted in the DTM data, which illustrated changing trafficking trends.</p>
Ecuador 2016: Earthquake	<p>The deployment of IOM's national CT officer after the earthquake enabled trafficking prevention and protection activities to commence immediately. New guidelines for case referral during the emergency were developed. Cases that raised concerns following the use of the Protection-enhanced DTM Site Assessments were referred to the police for action.</p> <p>Despite these successes, coordinating CT activities with the Protection Cluster and local authorities in the camp remained challenging for IOM.</p>
Iraq 2015–2017: Protracted conflict	<p>IOM's national CT officer developed a CT in Crisis project and staff, established Protection Focal Points in each governorate in coordination with CCCM, the Shelter/NFI Cluster and the Health Cluster. The mobilization of Protection Focal Points helped to identify and support groups of victims.</p> <p>Within the humanitarian response, there was limited infrastructural support for CT, including lack of legal assistance, shelter facilities and referral pathways.</p>
Ukraine 2014–2018: Protracted conflict	<p>IOM's national CT officers and the CT NGOs were the first ones mobilized in the crisis locations, and coordinated the initial humanitarian response until other technical capacity could arrive.</p> <p>DTM data also helped to start activities that led to the identification of large groups of victims.</p> <p>CT activities were requested in the IOM Humanitarian Compendium for Ukraine.</p> <p>Access constraints to the conflict areas hindered victim identification and outreach to at-risk populations.</p>

Yemen 2015–2018: Protracted conflict	<p>The risks of trafficking and prevention techniques were a frequent topic of discussion in the child-friendly spaces that IOM operated as part of its psychosocial support activities for conflict-affected Yemeni children and parents.</p> <p>Funding for these prevention activities was requested in the 2017 Yemen HRP.</p> <p>To ensure migrants and refugees in Yemen and their risk vulnerability to trafficking were not forgotten, IOM and UNHCR co-led the Multisector for Migrants and Refugees, which was an integral part of the humanitarian response.</p>
North-East Nigeria 2015–2018: Protracted conflict	<p>IOM conducted a situation assessment within IDP camps and provided technical support to the Government in a response to human trafficking.</p> <p>CT programming began in 2017, when IOM had a local CT staff member serving as a focal point in the country team and started implementing CT activities and projects.</p> <p>Within the humanitarian response, even though risks of trafficking were identified, especially for young girls in the crisis-affected populations, CT has yet to be perceived as a priority within the Cluster system.</p>
Cox's Bazar 2017–2018 Refugee crisis	<p>IOM developed rapid assessment tools and established a database system to manage assistance to cases.</p> <p>In 2017/2018, IOM conducted trainings to strengthen the capacity and commitment of law enforcement to provide assistance for VOTs and prosecute perpetrators, and held group discussions with the Undocumented Myanmar Nationals leaders, women's support groups and the development community, to raise awareness and encourage the report of potential TIP cases.</p> <p>A referral mechanism simulation exercise was conducted in the camps to test referral pathways for GBV and CP, which was useful to identify gaps and inefficiencies. VOTs should be included in the overall Protection referral pathways, so it is important for CT experts to take an active part in the referral pathways development process as soon as possible.</p>
Turkey 2016–2018 Protracted conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic	<p>IOM CT activities included: liaison and coordination with government stakeholders, mobilizing humanitarian stakeholders, capacity-building and technical support, development of tools, CT mainstreaming, community outreach, awareness-raising among affected populations, establishing and leading thematic coordination and cooperation mechanisms, VOT identification and assistance, and coordination of referral pathways.</p> <p>Within the humanitarian context, there were limited factual and analytical coverage and limited GBV and CP framework to address TIP. A targeted CT framework and measures should be developed and incorporated into the humanitarian response.</p>

Figure 2: CT in humanitarian settings



Source: IOM Global CT Initiatives in Humanitarian Settings.

In summary, the successful mitigation of increased trafficking trends and protection of VOTs may depend on the immediate deployment of CT expert staff; use of Protection-enhanced data collection tools; advocacy with the host government, humanitarian community and donors; outreach to at-risk persons; identification of and assistance to VOTs; and, last but not least, persistence with members of the humanitarian community who resist considering CT activities as life-saving and necessary for the humanitarian response.

3.4 Contributing to human trafficking data collection and use

Integrating CT activities in humanitarian responses need not rely on new data collection. Trafficking is present before, during and after a humanitarian crisis. It is generally less documented than other crimes; particularly in humanitarian emergencies, data on trafficking are less readily available, given the scarce resources and challenging environments. At the same time, it is assumed that crises such as those instigated by conflict and natural disaster intensify vulnerabilities to trafficking.

Nevertheless, each humanitarian setting is unique, and new data collection can offer a better understanding of changing context in order to conduct prevention and protection activities, and undertake some of the activities recommended in this Manual. In addition, updated information on trafficking may be needed for input into the humanitarian programming cycle, specifically in drafting the HNO and HRP, which is key to the integration of trafficking as a protection issue into the humanitarian response.

If data collection is limited, or valuable existing data are not used, the CT expert should consider proactively contributing to better data collection and dissemination activities, with the aim of improving assistance to victims of trafficking and use of the information for HNO processes.

Accurately interpreted data can be used for:

- Contextualized better understanding of human trafficking risks and patterns;
- Assessing the existence of prevention and victim assistance services;
- Understanding (unmet) needs of the crisis-affected populations, including individuals at risk of trafficking or victims of trafficking;
- Providing initial information for situation and response monitoring;
- Including considerations related to human trafficking into the sectoral and intersectoral discussions related to the HNO process;
- Developing strategic plans that also address trafficking;
- Informing certain operational decisions.

Important IOM sources of data on human trafficking that are relevant to any IOM mission in an emergency context are DTM and case data of identified victims. Information on victims can be accessed from MiMOSA or case files, for example. There are also other potential sources of data. There is a wide range of humanitarian data collection tools, which are often used to gather information about needs and gaps through the humanitarian coordination mechanisms in each location.

Before any involvement in new data collection – either as a project activity conducted by IOM or a partner, or through the Protection Cluster/working groups – these are some of the important issues to reflect on:

Key issues to consider at the start of any CT research or new data collection activity .	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	How will you be involved and what can you commit to, when it comes to the data collection process?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Your input to data quality, and ethics of the research: Can you commit to it?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	What type of “information needs” do you have?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	What methods of data collection are best (e.g. qualitative or quantitative)?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Who will analyse the data?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Can the mission respond to the research findings?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Who will write and publish the data findings?

Note that the data collection and dissemination should abide by the [IOM Data Protection Manual](#). There is a range of other principles¹ that need to be considered when new data collection on trafficking is being undertaken (see Figure 3).

Figure 3: CT data collection in humanitarian settings



¹ For humanitarian principles, see OCHA (2010). For principles of protection of victims of human trafficking, see IOM (2007, 2009).

In particular, the principles of ethical data collection² should be well known by both the CT experts and the data collector(s)/researcher undertaking the analysis:

1. Do not harm.
2. Consent should be informed (self-determination).
3. Anonymity and confidentiality should be respected.

3.4.1 Research and data collection using a range of tools in humanitarian settings

There are opportunities to integrate questions – or indicators – relevant to trafficking into the humanitarian data collection.

Quantitative data collection,³ which entails a questionnaire and closed questions with structured response answers, is very common in humanitarian emergencies.

Human trafficking-related questions can address data gaps and contribute to an evolving picture of trafficking-related risks and needs in a humanitarian situation. For example, data on contextual risks to trafficking and their geographical spread, or the needs of at-risk individuals, can inform outreach and awareness-raising activities. Other data that can be collected can indicate the crisis-affected populations' vulnerabilities to trafficking, potential trafficking situations, patterns of exploitation specific to a location and certain groups, or on services for victims and at-risk populations. All of these can help identify unmet needs and gaps in the humanitarian response.

It is not possible to get a sense of the scale or prevalence of trafficking through the usual tools and cluster processes. The real number of victims cannot be known, as trafficking can be hidden (as with any other crime); it is a complex process and is difficult to measure. Data collection activities do not identify victims of trafficking. Data that indicate trafficking and related issues can be collected for information on risks, certain elements of a potential human trafficking process, on relevant services/interventions, and so on. For example, assessment questions on the existence of forced labour and offers of work that include transportation to a certain location indicate the risk of trafficking for labour exploitation. IOM's web page on [human trafficking data](#) gives a good overview of the existing types of data, as well as their strengths and limitations.

Trafficking-related questions can refer to:







- **Existence of a particular act or means that can be part of the human trafficking process, e.g. abduction, use of force or violence, or coercion;**
- **Needs of assistance (these can be multisectoral: health, MHPSS, shelter, education);**
- **Known risk factors, such as limited access to livelihoods.**

Table 3 shows examples of trafficking-related questions, and types of humanitarian data collection for which they are suitable.

2 While these principles are explained in most guidance on ethical social research, further explanations about them can also be found in this guide from the Global Protection Cluster: www.globalprotectioncluster.org/_assets/files/tools_and_guidance/InterAction_Guide_Incorporating_Protection_2003_EN.pdf (accessed 14 March 2019).

3 A very simple explanation of the difference between quantitative and qualitative data collection can be found at www.surveymonkey.com/mp/quantitative-vs-qualitative-research (accessed 14 March 2019).

Table 3: Examples of trafficking-related questions, and types of humanitarian data collection for which they are suitable

Question	Purpose of question and data collection tool
 <p>Were people in your household taken away against their will/abducted, and then forced to work?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> I don't know 	<p>This question is piloted in DTM location assessments.</p> <p>Indicates two elements of trafficking: either means (abduction) or act (being taken away/transported) and purpose (labour exploitation).</p> <p>This question can be included in a multisectoral assessment with households (also called “household surveys”). If the information requested is about a defined location or community, it could be asked of key informants.</p>
 <p>Which types of services are available and operational in this location?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Food distribution <input type="checkbox"/> Shelter <input type="checkbox"/> Support for livelihoods <input type="checkbox"/> Means to start economic activities <input type="checkbox"/> Protection (for example, services for victims of different types of violence) 	<p>This question is piloted in DTM location assessments.</p> <p>Indicates types of services relevant to either prevention or protection activities. The lack of some of the services on the list shows unmet needs for victims of trafficking or individuals at risk of trafficking.</p> <p>This question can be included in a multisectoral assessment with key informants, such as community leaders, service providers, etc.</p>
 <p>Are offers of work being made to people from this location?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> I don't know 	<p>These questions or a variation of them were included in various DTM location assessments (Nigeria, Cox's Bazar) as well as in multisectoral needs assessments, with a household survey methodology.</p> <p>Indicates recruitment via offers of work. The follow-up questions refer to potential groups that are targeted, as well as the potential location of exploitation (and whether potential trafficking is internal or cross-border).</p> <p>This question can be asked in the context of multisectoral assessments consisting of surveys at household level or surveys with key informants. Having follow-up questions, it can also be asked within a discussion group, but then the answer choices would not be read aloud.</p>
 <p>If yes, how many people receive these offers in this location?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Many (more than half) <input type="checkbox"/> About half <input type="checkbox"/> Less than half/Few 	
 <p>If yes, to whom are they made?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Men <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Girls/Boys 	
 <p>If yes, where are the offers of work?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Within the country – same administrative unit <input type="checkbox"/> Within the country – another administrative unit/Outside the country 	

You might be able to add CT indicators into humanitarian data collection by collaborating with the Protection and other clusters, information management colleagues, researchers or DTM. There is [guidance](#) on information management relevant to protection, which is also relevant to human trafficking. Colleagues from IOM and other agencies might be aware of it. Trafficking may not be mentioned specifically, but some of the questions may be relevant, too.

You do not need to be an information management or data specialist to provide input into the data collection process, or to contribute to the integration of trafficking-related questions into data collection tools. Your thematic input is needed throughout the data life cycle – for example, from the identification of information needs to the interpretation of the analysis results through contextualization, to dissemination and use of the findings for IOM in implementing programmes and the broader humanitarian response.

IOM aims to have a set of standardized indicators on human trafficking that be used in multiple contexts. The purpose of standardization is to ensure data quality and comparability among the results across different countries and regions. The standardized CT indicators are also the result of previous pilots, mainly through DTM.

Recent work to identify the best CT indicators that can be used in DTM tools in humanitarian settings has been undertaken. These CT indicators are being tested in humanitarian settings in different locations, such as North-East Nigeria, Cox's Bazar, and the Syrian Arab Republic. This process is ongoing. When the use of CT indicators is being decided at mission level, the CT expert should consult the existing CT indicators that were piloted in different countries, and the subsequent analysis.

Questions included in humanitarian tools and processes are, or can be, multipurpose or multisectoral. One question relevant to human trafficking added to an assessment can provide useful information for two or more clusters. For example, a question on access and means of livelihood can provide useful information for the Food Security and Protection (including anti-trafficking) clusters. Limited health services for crisis-affected population not only lead to untreated illnesses; they can also indicate challenges in assisting victims of trafficking with physical injuries or mental illnesses. Various types of questions – even if they are not labelled as “protection” or “trafficking” at the beginning of a data collection exercise – when analysed together, can present a useful picture of risks to trafficking or unmet needs of victims of trafficking.

Multipurpose questions for different protection issues can also be useful. For example, questions on child labour are relevant both for child protection and CT experts to inform programmes and decision-making. Protection-related questions, including on GBV, may also be useful for understanding some forms of human trafficking, such as for sexual exploitation.

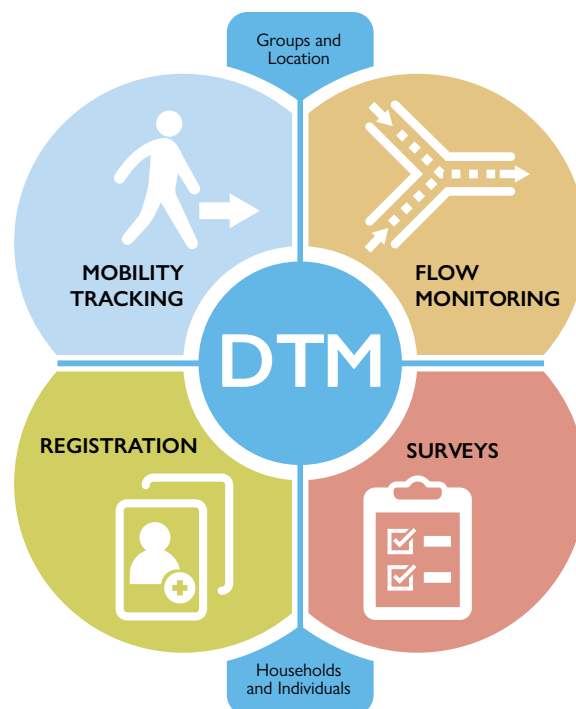
The analysis of data resulting from assessments is generally simple and clear in humanitarian settings. On top of descriptive statistics (such as “it is reported that in X% of locations, offers of work abroad with debt that will be repaid are made to the internally displaced people”), and the contextualization of the findings, the data can also be interpreted through a thematic severity ranking approach. For the HNO, the humanitarian country team often opts to adapt a standardized tool based on a severity ranking approach. This is generally useful, as it identifies priority issues, groups and locations considering the limited resources available to address humanitarian needs.

3.4.2 About the Displacement Tracking Matrix Unit

The Displacement Tracking Matrix Unit (DTM) is a system to track and monitor population displacement during crises, provide critical information to decision-makers and responders, and contribute to better understanding of population flows. The data collected are aimed at informing humanitarian responses, transition and recovery efforts, and wider policy and programming efforts. Some of the most relevant DTM tools for CT indicators are site assessments and flow monitoring surveys. There is a detailed description of DTM in IOM's [Emergency Manual](#), as well as pages dedicated to non-data experts on the [DTM website](#).

DTM has different types of data collection, called "components". Not all DTM components are rolled out in every country: DTM is implemented according to need, so different components may be rolled out in different countries.

Figure 4: The DTM components



The individuals interviewed (or respondents) in the flow monitoring surveys are migrants and refugees (who might have previous experience of displacement), generally asked to provide sociodemographic information about themselves and their experiences, while respondents in the location assessments, who are also called key informants or discussion group participants, do not generally talk about themselves. The key informants provide details about the characteristics of a surveyed location and the displaced individuals living there.

Location assessments routinely collect information on numbers, locations, movements (baseline data) and multisectoral needs of displaced populations. This is likely to be the most relevant tool for your purposes. CT indicators are normally included in the Protection section of the questionnaire. The interviews are conducted with key informants or through group discussions in camp and non-camp locations, such as host communities, and makeshift or spontaneous settlements. Data collected are triangulated when possible. Bangladesh (Cox's Bazar), Nigeria, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Nepal, Malawi, Peru and Ecuador either have or had CT indicators in the DTM location assessments. The assessments highlight gaps and inform relevant actors about where assistance is most needed.

These are important features of location assessments:

- Implemented at regular intervals, therefore can monitor changes over time;
- Intersectoral data collected (e.g. population, locations), in addition to some sectors-specific data;
- Carried out at community level (not at facility level);
- Sectoral specialists not interviewed;
- Data collectors are not sectoral specialists;
- Information is generally triangulated with more key informants per location.

DTM surveys, such as the **flow monitoring surveys**, gather information on individuals' profiles, including age, sex, areas of origin, levels of education and employment status before migration, key transit points on their route, cost of the journey and reasons for moving. The CT module (also called the Migrant



DTM Interviews in Mineo, Italy. © Laura Bartolini/IOM 2016

Vulnerabilities Assessment module, or Protection module in certain locations), which can be found in some flow monitoring surveys, generally includes a set of questions aimed at capturing experiences that could indicate human trafficking and other exploitative practices, or vulnerability to trafficking. Countries on the Mediterranean routes to Europe (e.g. Libya, Spain) – as well as in Central and South America, and the Caribbean – are examples of locations where the CT module has been included in DTM surveys.

In the case of DTM tools used in flow monitoring surveys, suitable CT indicators that can be standardized have been identified. For example, in order to capture potential labour exploitation, the questions “Have you worked without receiving the expected payment?” and “Have you been forced to work?” are asked of the migrants interviewed. For standardization, these questions should be asked in the same way in every DTM flow monitoring survey that aims to capture experiences that indicate vulnerability to human trafficking for labour exploitation.

3.4.2.1 How to find, interpret and use DTM data

Find DTM data: In 2017, 96 IOM offices were collecting migration data (through DTM or other sources) for external use. DTM publishes various data and information products online, including monthly flow monitoring dashboards for countries, analytical reports, thematic profiles and maps. DTM public data and reports – which can provide insight about the context – are online and available at <https://displacement.iom.int> and, through a search by country, at www.globaldtm.info (both accessed 14 March 2019). For questions and support, contact the DTM coordinator in your country (ask for his/her contact details at DTMSupport@iom.int).

CT-relevant products have also been developed. There are numerous examples of IOM reports and other data products that provided evidence of human trafficking trends in a particular context. For example, the IOM report *Migrant Vulnerability to Human Trafficking and Exploitation: Evidence from the Central and Eastern Mediterranean Migration Routes* (IOM, 2017) identified key factors associated with increased vulnerability to exploitation and human trafficking during the migrants’ journey to Europe. It analysed quantitative data gathered during DTM interviews with 16,500 migrants in seven countries, over two years.

Interpret and use: Depending on the questions asked and method used, data collected through IOM’s DTM can be a reliable source on trends related to human trafficking risks, and it can document well the

scale of exploitation. The findings based on DTM data can improve the evidence available for humanitarian and government stakeholders to better identify and protect displaced populations and migrants at risk of human trafficking. DTM data can be complemented by other sources, such as identified victims of trafficking case data or qualitative research (e.g. focus groups).

For example, an analysis of the data can point towards the factors that contribute to migrants' vulnerability to human trafficking in a humanitarian setting.

Often, the findings are generalized, as DTM may interview thousands of individuals – they could be migrants, displaced populations or other informants (e.g. representatives of a group, location, authorities or religious leaders), and they are selected to ensure as much representation as possible in that particular context.

DTM collected data also have limitations, especially in relation to the methodology and the nature of information that is being asked through the questionnaires. These caveats must be mentioned when presenting the findings and the data are being interpreted, but they should also be considered at the beginning of DTM data collection with CT indicators. One way to address the limitations of DTM data collection with CT indicators is to have complementary data collection of a qualitative nature (e.g. focus group) or to draw on existing IOM case data on victims of human trafficking.

DTM data might also be useful for:

- Providing input to the narrative of funding proposals and appeals, including the humanitarian response plans.
- Better targeting of CT protection and prevention interventions in coordination with other colleagues, such as the ones working on CCCM or the Shelter/NFI Cluster in particular locations where the analysis points out that the risks for exploitation are high. For example, data from DTM location assessments relate to issues affecting population within a site or location, not to issues reported at individual level.
- Referring possible victims of human trafficking to IOM or other counter-trafficking stakeholders, who in turn would conduct an identification screening. DTM can provide an entry point with the population.
- From a methodological perspective, testing certain assumptions about risks or elements of human trafficking that are found through other data collection: for example, through groups or interviews with stakeholders or vulnerable populations.

DTM data cannot:

- Identify if a person is a victim of human trafficking based solely on the CT indicators in a survey. The DTM questionnaire is not a screening or identification tool; data collected only indicate the possible presence of human trafficking or an element of the human trafficking process.
- Estimate the prevalence of human trafficking in a humanitarian setting. Nevertheless, DTM provides information about an environment that can increase the risk of trafficking, or about elements that are part of the human trafficking process. IOM is implementing specialized surveys that aim to estimate the prevalence of forced labour and forced marriage, but these are not part of the regular DTM data collection.

There are important limitations specific to location assessments, which should be considered at the time of integration of CT indicators, as well as interpretation of the data. These assessments:

- Cannot provide statistically representative information;
- Cannot replace thematic, in-depth assessments/monitoring tools, e.g. protection monitoring and victim identification;
- Are not programme monitoring.

3.4.2.2 Collaboration for DTM counter-trafficking indicators

In recent years, DTM and CT experts coordinated to incorporate indicators into DTM exercises more systematically – primarily in multisectoral location assessments and flow monitoring surveys, but also increasingly in registration and other DTM methodologies. This has aimed to enhance the quality of the data collected to produce a better picture of protection concerns and risks present in displacement settings, including transit points. The overall purpose is to gather data on major risks and needs faced by women, girls, men and boys, especially the most vulnerable groups; related human trafficking; exploitation; GBV; abuse; and violence.

There are detailed standard operating procedure (SOPs) for the integration of CT indicators into DTM, which can be found [here](#). See below part of the guidance, which is primarily aimed at DTM teams, but which includes collaboration with thematic specialists, such as CT experts. DTM operations are collaborative exercises. The mission's CT team should collaborate with DTM colleagues, the regional office and IOM Headquarters to include CT indicators in DTM data collection exercises. The process presented below can be undertaken and the findings from data collection used – if there is collaboration between thematic and context experts, data specialists and decision-makers.

Figure 5: Extract on SOPs on integrating protection indicators into DTM

<p>Consult Protection Actors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Did you consult with Protection/CP/GBV and CT colleagues regarding the inclusion of protection indicators? These colleagues can be internal and/or external to IOM.
<p>Use of information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is there a need for information related to the protection situation of the affected population in your context? Is the link between information and its use clear to and documented by protection actors? Is there capacity, time and expertise within DTM or another agency to analyze and use the resulting data collected through the integration of protection indicators?
<p>Adequate method</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can this information be collected through the DTM methodology (or does it need a different approach, e.g., protection monitoring or protection case management? Check Output - Data and Information - row of the PIN matrix: http://pim.guide/guidance-and-products/product/pim-matrix-cover-page/) Is this information needed over time, and not just once? Can this information not be adequately obtained from other (less resource-intensive) sources, for example a literature review, or already ongoing data collection exercises?
<p>Do no harm</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can you ensure that you are doing no harm when collecting data? (e.g., Are you ensuring the safety of enumerators, assessed population and respondents? Have implications on humanitarian access been considered? Have protection actors assessed the potential harm that their analysis and use of information may do to assessed population?
<p>Response capacity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is there capacity and willingness to respond to protection needs in all data-collection areas? Capacity may be with Protection/CP/GBV/CT or Government service providers. Has an urgent Action Process for DTM been agreed and enumerators trained on the process?
<p>Training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is there capacity, time and willingness to train enumerators on the key protection concepts relevant to the protection indicators? Such capacity can be within IOM or with another organization.

NO

If you have answer 'NO' even to one question: Ensure to **consolidate** the different pre-requisites **before** including protection indicators in your DTM exercise.

IN ALL CASES






Collect quality sex/age disaggregated data (SAD) as these are always useful for protection response

YES

If you have answer 'YES' to all questions: **Congratulations**, you are ready to include protection indicators in your DTM exercise!

While processes can differ from office to office, the steps below are generally needed to integrate CT indicators into DTM operations. CT staff from the mission should ideally be involved in the following stages:

General steps of collaboration with DTM to integrate indicators into data collection and use the data

	1 Decision to collect CT data via DTM <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be clear about what type of human trafficking-related information you want to know. • Review the existing literature and data sources of human trafficking. • Assess the need to include CT into DTM specifically – think if methodology is appropriate. • Consider other complementary data sources. • Plan the way the new CT data will be used.
	2 Selection of CT indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select existing standardized CT indicators if appropriate or propose new CT indicators if appropriate. • Explore DTM questionnaire to identify other questions that might be relevant for trafficking (for other protection issues or from other sectors), and do not duplicate. • Consult DTM and MPA colleagues on the suitability of CT indicators for the method and the preconditions that need to be met.
	3 Guidance for CT indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop context-relevant guidance notes for the use of CT indicators, e.g.: What are they meant to capture from the human trafficking process? How to provide additional explanations?
	4 Training of DTM data collectors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare training materials that include, at a minimum, information on human trafficking key concepts, a clear referral procedure and key principles (humanitarian principles, data protection and ethical research). • Deliver the CT and data collection sessions during the DTM training of enumerators. This can be done together with the DTM country coordinator or the DTM field coordinator.
	5 Analysis and use of DTM datasets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check DTM dataset with CT indicators after the completion of first stage of data collection. • Recommend revisions to the indicators questions if needed. • Contextualize the analysis results, and consult with DTM and MPA on how best to present the findings. • Present the analysed results with other complementary data sources if available. Be clear about the limitations of DTM data with CT indicators.

The aforementioned steps are followed by other activities, in which significant input is required from a Data Analyst. Those activities may include:

- Exploratory analysis of the dataset from the first round;
- Contextualization of the findings and changes to the questionnaire if needed: for example, through the rephrasing or removal of a CT indicator to improve the quality;
- Development of information products to inform IOM and stakeholders' CT activities.

Referral pathways and appropriate CT-focused training for DTM enumerators are prerequisites for data collection with CT indicators. Knowledge of referral procedures is essential when sensitive questions about experiences of vulnerable populations are asked. Potential risks of harm might be evident, or data collectors might be directly asked for help. In addition, sometimes it might be difficult to foresee potential harm or distress caused by the questions being asked, and whether support might be needed. Therefore, data collectors should be prepared to provide psychological first aid and to refer persons to services.

Standardized training packages with a CT focus for DTM enumerators have also been prepared by MPA headquarters. They should be used and adapted when the CT team provides training to DTM enumerators. The [DTM training packages](#) have several modules, including CT content.

A dedicated Data Analyst is generally needed to analyse the CT/Protection-related data that are collected in the DTM location assessments and flow monitoring surveys. Data analysis has to take place once the first round with CT indicators has been finalized (the pilot), and then on a regular basis as further data collection rounds are completed. The Data Analyst should work closely with the CT in humanitarian settings/protection expert(s) and the DTM team. Having a dedicated CT/Protection Data Analyst is essential, because quantitative research skills are needed and data analysis can be very time-consuming. If this post is vacant, MPA–IOM Headquarters should be contacted to enquire about support with the selection of methodologies, standardized indicators and their use.

3.4.3 Migrant Management Operational Systems Application

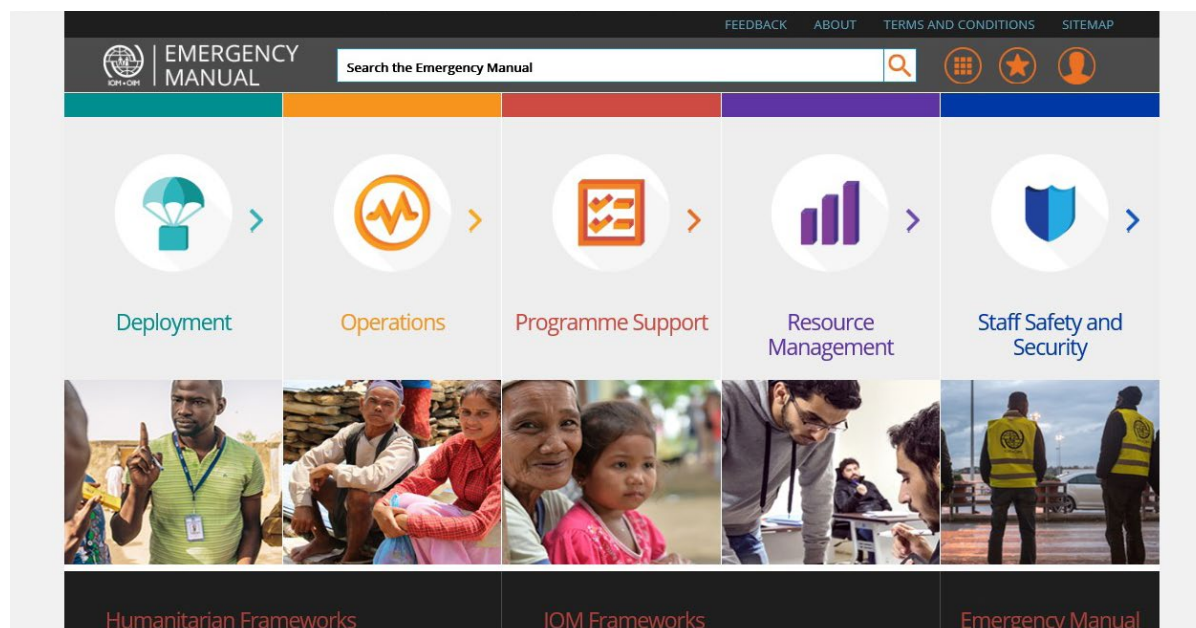
Data collected through the Migrant Management Operational Systems Application (MiMOSA) offer an accurate profile of the VOTs identified, referred or assisted by IOM. Through IOM's provision of direct assistance to victims of trafficking, it has developed the largest database of VOT case data in the world. The database contains over 50,000 individual cases, with approximately 5,000 new cases added each year. IOM currently assists between 7,000 and 9,000 victims annually, collecting a unique source of data on victims of trafficking that is international in scope. Data captured include information about the victims' backgrounds, trafficking locations and routes, how people fall into the trafficking process, associated forms of exploitation and abuse, sectors of exploitation, means by which victims are controlled, and some information on perpetrators.

MiMOSA is IOM's institutional tool for registration and management of cases assisted by the Organization. It securely integrates operational processes associated with the provision of assistance to victims of human trafficking from the moment of first identification or referral, onward to the provision of long-term assistance to facilitate sustainable reintegration. Data collected through MiMOSA offer an accurate profile of the VOTs identified, referred or assisted by IOM. Apart from MiMOSA Web, a mobile version of MiMOSA can also be used. MiMOSA Mobile has recently been launched (version 1.0 at the time of writing this Manual). It allows IOM staff to register cases offline on mobile devices such as tablets. Other relevant recent MiMOSA Web improvements include an updated CT module (screening form) and a new Assistance to Vulnerable Migrants module.

MiMOSA use is mandatory in certain circumstances. The *Guidelines for Mandatory Use of MiMOSA* (through this [link](#)) require the use of MiMOSA for missions with annual caseloads of 25 or more victims. The use of MiMOSA also plays an important role in upholding IOM's data protection principles. To add, view and manage human trafficking cases from the mission in MiMOSA, the CT expert and the Programme Assistant/Caseworker need to send the [elevated access form](#) to IOM Headquarters (ctcaseworkerrequest@iom.int). Data entered into MiMOSA by the mission can also be extracted and visualized through the MPA Data Portal, which has user-friendly data reports and dashboards.

The MPA Data Portal is linked directly to MiMOSA and the data can be visualized after they are entered. MiMOSA can be accessed through the IOM intranet through this [link](#). Training materials (still under development at the time of writing of this Manual) can be accessed through this link.

3.5 Relevant clusters – Reaching out to conduct counter-trafficking in humanitarian settings



To mainstream CT activities, keep abreast of all the latest news and tools available from IOM through the online [Emergency Manual](#) and coordinate with the mission's Emergency Response Coordinator or colleagues who have already taken part in meetings to reach out to cluster coordinators, inter-agency partners and government interlocutors who are responding to the crisis.

IOM has a formal relationship with the Global Protection Cluster (GPC) and the CP and GBV AORs, and has informally liaised with CCCM and the Health Cluster to address CT issues in humanitarian settings. In addition to the GPC, CCCM and the Health Cluster, Early Recovery, Education, and other clusters may also be relevant channels through which to conduct CT activities. When interacting with the specific clusters, refer to existing talking points, key recommendations, questions and answers on CT in humanitarian settings and template of appeals and proposals (see chapter 4 of this Manual). In addition to understanding IOM's role in the cluster system at the field level, the CT expert should be aware of the following initiatives at the global level and use them as appropriate in the local context:

- **CCCM:** IOM has provided training on CT in humanitarian settings to sensitize camp managers and camp coordinators who comprise the CCCM on the risks of trafficking during crisis and the modus operandi of human trafficking and migrant smuggling networks, to inform about referral mechanisms, alert community leaders, and identify victims or potential victims. This training presentation for CCCM stakeholders is available from IOM Headquarters.



The [IOM Manual Disaster Risk Management: Mainstreaming Protection in Emergency](#) – CCCM and DRM Regional Capacity-Building in Southern Africa includes a specific module on CT in humanitarian settings.

GPC: Since September 2015, IOM has worked with the GPC and its Training Centre for Protection Cluster Coordinators on a specific training called Protection in Practice. This training includes a section on CT in humanitarian settings that was specifically adapted for Protection Cluster Coordinators in its English, French and Arabic curricula. The training content is being revised in 2018, and should be rolled out in 2018/2019.



In January 2017, IOM presented *Trafficking in Crisis* to the GPC, formally introducing the issue among GPC members and requesting the establishment of the Task Team on CT in humanitarian settings.

Incepted in July 2017, the Anti-Trafficking Task Team aims to identify the best coordination mechanism to embed CT activities into the humanitarian response to crisis and to systematically operationalize it in every crisis. IOM, UNHCR and the Heartland Alliance International co-lead the Task Team, which meets quarterly and includes members representing the GPC AORs as well as various international NGOs and United Nations agencies.



CHAPTER 4: IOM COUNTER-TRAFFICKING TOOLS

This chapter provides IOM tools and training material that are essential to countering human trafficking in development and humanitarian settings. It also provides instructions on how to access immediate funding and specific consideration for assisting specific groups of VOTs.

4.1 Rapid assessment forms for counter-trafficking in humanitarian settings

In addition to MiMOSA and DTM Protection-enhanced survey tools, some of the following rapid assessment forms might also be useful, depending on the local context:

- IOM Headquarters' Screening Form to Identify VOTs;
- A Rapid Screening Form to Identify VOTs – [Philippines – 2014](#);
- A Rapid Screening Form to Identify VOTs – [Banda Aceh – 2016](#);

The Multi-Cluster/Sector Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) is organized by the Humanitarian Country Team through the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), within two weeks of the disaster. MIRA Guidelines are available [here](#).

Note that these tools should be used in accordance with the IOM Handbook Direct Assistance for Victims of Trafficking and the IOM [Data Protection Manual](#).

4.2 Training modules for IOM colleagues and for external partners

Information and training sessions delivered to colleagues who work primarily in emergencies increase the understanding of a CT approach in humanitarian settings and foster joint activities and collaboration. The CT expert should hold such sessions and focus on providing colleagues with a basic understanding of CT in humanitarian settings and the reason to activate MCOF Sector 10.

- **Training package on DTM (internal):** IOM Headquarters–DOE–DTM has a training package that explains the links between CT in humanitarian settings and DTM for site assessment in camps and crisis-affected communities, as well as for flow monitoring assessment that is used for irregular migrants along migratory routes. The [DTM training package](#) has several modules, including a CT one.
- **Presentation on CCCM (internal and external):** IOM Headquarters–CCCM has a presentation that explains the basics about CT in humanitarian settings – trafficking and smuggling networks that are present in camps and crisis-affected communities – and presents a list of relevant actions to be undertaken by camp managers, camp coordinators and community leaders to reduce risks of trafficking and foster the identification of victims and potential victims. For this presentation, contact DOEProtection@iom.int.
- **Protection mainstreaming (including trafficking in emergency settings) (internal and external):** The [Protection Mainstreaming Training Package](#) incorporates key concepts of CT in humanitarian settings, and there are presentations available for GBV and CP mainstreaming in times of crisis. For these presentations, contact DOEProtection@iom.int.

- **Training on CT in Crisis Situations (internal and external):** IOM Headquarters–MPA has developed for DOE Protection a CT in crisis training module that explains the links between protection issues and human trafficking, the gaps in humanitarian response that affect trafficking trends and VOT, and how to address these gaps to include CT activities in a humanitarian response. There is also a facilitator’s guidance note to deliver the training.
- **Child Migrant Protection (internal):** This [presentation](#) incorporates IOM’s key principles, minimum standards and paradigm for protecting child migrants. It explains the risks and vulnerabilities that are specific to child migrants, and ways to identify and address them in different contexts to ensure the best interest and continuous development of the child.
- **Data Protection Principles (internal, but IOM can present it to external audiences):** This [presentation](#) introduces concepts and regulations on data protection and privacy, including a child protection component, and explains how to adhere to IOM’s data protection principles in different stages of data processing.
- **Psychological First Aid, Supporting People in the Aftermath of Crisis Events (internal):** This [presentation](#) provides guidance on psychological support for stakeholders helping displaced persons, refugees, asylum seekers and other people on the move, especially those who have been in distressing situations.

4.3 Counter-trafficking-related video clips for IOM colleagues and external partners

- *IOM Principles for Humanitarian Action* is a short [video](#) that reflects [IOM’s Humanitarian Policy – Principles for Humanitarian Action](#).
- *Protection is Central to IOM’s Responses to Crises* is a short [video](#) that illustrates IOM’s efforts on protection mainstreaming, including CT.
- *Trafficking in Persons in Contexts in Crisis* is a [video](#) animation on key actions to prevent trafficking in disaster contexts made by the IOM Regional Communications team at San José and the IOM Mission in Costa Rica.
- *Combating Human Trafficking in Ghana* is a [video](#) clip that provides a short overview of the SOP to Combat Human Trafficking in Ghana with an Emphasis on Child Trafficking, which was launched by IOM in cooperation with the Government of Ghana in April 2018.
- *Danger Might Be Invisible at First* is a video clip featuring Jamala, the Ukrainian singer and winner of Eurovision 2016, in the national CT information campaign launched by IOM in Ukraine in 2018. This campaign was also endorsed by the Ministry of Social Policy and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine.
- *Hablemos sobre Trata de Personas* is a [video clip](#) in Spanish produced by IOM Ecuador that illustrates the most common recruitment mechanisms of traffickers and how to report the crime.
- *IOM Yemen: World Day Against Trafficking 2017* is a [video](#) clip produced by IOM Yemen that interviews representatives from vulnerable populations, humanitarian workers and the local authority on their understanding about various forms of human trafficking.

4.4 How to access funding to immediately assist victims of trafficking

If a VOT is identified and has consented to receiving immediate assistance while the mission waits for CT funding to become available, IOM implements two global projects that missions can access to cover costs related to victim assistance.

The first project is the Global Assistance Fund (GAF), managed by IOM Headquarters and funded by the United States Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration, which can cover expenses related to assisting VOTs and migrants in exceptionally vulnerable situations. The GAF can be available to missions when they have no other project funding available.

The GAF was established in August 2000 to provide comprehensive support to VOTs, potential VOTs and migrants in very vulnerable situations (serious conditions of destitution, health, etc.). GAF resources enable missions to provide immediate protection – food, water, shelter, medical services, voluntary return, reintegration, legal support – to VOTs and migrants in vulnerable situations.

The second project that missions can access is the Emergency Victim Assistance Fund to Support VOTs ("Emergency Fund"), which is managed by IOM Washington and funded by the United States Department of State's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP). Through the Emergency Fund, missions can access financial resources to provide short-term assistance to VOTs. Assistance is provided in close coordination with J/TIP, NGO partners and local IOM offices (where applicable). Assistance may include but is not limited to: screening/interviewing; risk assessment; shelter; food and other basic needs; counselling; medical services; psychological support; legal services; travel documentation; safe transport arrangements for return/reintegration or for participation in criminal justice proceedings; and reception, family tracing and resettlement arrangements.

When needed, consult the RTS and MPA colleagues at IOM Headquarters (mpa@iom.int) for advice on how to access these funds. The GAF can also be reached directly at gaf@iom.int and the Emergency Fund at emergencyfund@iom.int. Note that resources from both IOM projects are administered on a case-by-case basis and are unable to support a mission's staff and office costs.

4.5 How to assist child victims of trafficking

When a child VOT is identified, and has consented to receiving assistance, there are additional considerations to protect the child in his/her best interest, in accordance with six basic principles: (a) do no harm; (b) informed consent; (c) self-determination; (d) participation; (e) non-discrimination; and (f) confidentiality and right to privacy. Refer to the [CP AOR's Child Protection in Emergencies Coordination Handbook](#) and the IOM Training for [Child Migrant Protection](#) for more information. In some humanitarian settings, such as armed conflicts, trafficked children can be recruited by armed groups to fight as soldiers. When assisting a child soldier, consult IOM Headquarters and refer to the Paris Principles and Guidelines on Children Associated with Armed Forces or Armed Groups.

4.6 How to assist victims of trafficking needing asylum or refugee status

When the life of a VOT is in danger in the country where s/he was identified, or in his/her country of origin, or in both, the beneficiary can consider applying for Refugee Status under the [1951 Convention](#) and [1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees](#). UNHCR is the primary agency responsible for asylum claims or refugee status determination. IOM and UNHCR drafted [an SOP](#) to help guide staff in the field.

CONCLUSION

You have now reached the end of the Manual and should be ready for your successful deployment as a CT expert in a humanitarian setting. You may come back to this Manual at any time during your deployment to develop and implement CT programmes for the mission in crisis. Throughout this period, it may be helpful to use the checklist on Table 4 to track your activities for personal records, for reporting, and eventually for handing over the work to other IOM staff at the end of your deployment. You may also find further background information and research in the Annex of this Manual.

We wish you the best of luck with your deployment!

Table 4: CT in crisis deployment action checklist

	Check if completed
Security training and security clearance	<input type="checkbox"/>
Deployment approval and endorsement	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal preparation (physical/psychosocial/living arrangement)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Understand the local context	<input type="checkbox"/>
Understand the mission	<input type="checkbox"/>
Develop a CT strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>
Map existing and active partners	<input type="checkbox"/>
Identify an effective coordination model, e.g. add CT to an existing cluster's focus or establish a CT Working Group	<input type="checkbox"/>
Compose proposal/appeal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Submit proposal/appeal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Recruit CT in Crisis Team	<input type="checkbox"/>
Train CT in Crisis Team	<input type="checkbox"/>
Coordinate with DTM	<input type="checkbox"/>
Proposal/appeal approved/funding secured	<input type="checkbox"/>
Implementation: Activity 1: ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
Implementation: Activity 2: ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
Implementation: Activity 3: ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monitoring/evaluation: Activity 1: ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monitoring/evaluation: Activity 2: ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monitoring/evaluation: Activity 3: ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
Handover notes	<input type="checkbox"/>

ANNEX:

IOM COUNTER-TRAFFICKING BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND FURTHER RESEARCH

This annex provides background information on IOM's counter-trafficking work and research, and external resources from other agencies and institutions.

1. An overview of IOM's counter-trafficking work

Since the 1990s, IOM has been a vanguard in countering human trafficking, directly assisting approximately 100,000 victims. Collaboration between governments, civil society partners and IOM has improved practices for victim protection, and prevention efforts through outreach and implementing measures to address root causes.

Once it was ratified, the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children further informed the IOM CT approach, encouraging enhanced cooperation with relevant government agencies to strengthen national protection mechanisms for victims and prosecutorial action against the alleged perpetrators of trafficking.

Capacity-building initiatives that IOM has supported over the years have helped countries establish specialized CT units, SOPs, memorandums of understanding, national plans of actions and NRMs. Moreover, IOM has engaged, at an ad hoc level, in fighting human trafficking in emergencies for more than a decade, notably in the aftermath of the tsunami in Indonesia (2004), the earthquake in Haiti (2010), and so on.

IOM research on trafficking trends in various contexts was often the first to be published, and paved the way for subsequent data collection and analysis that could inform responses by IOM and various partners. At the end of 2014, DOE and MPA jointly undertook research to explore the link between human trafficking and crisis, including natural disasters, conflict and protracted crisis settings. IOM recognizes the need and has steadfastly worked to apply a CT approach in humanitarian settings.

2. IOM counter-trafficking operational engagement in humanitarian settings

At any moment of the day, in most countries, there are thousands of trafficked persons in situations of forced labour, domestic servitude and/or sexual exploitation. When conflict or a natural disaster causes a humanitarian emergency, most likely VOTs are among the crisis-affected populations.

The [IOM MCOF](#) (see document MC/2355,) devoted Sector 10 to CT and the Protection of Vulnerable Migrants, exemplifying the concerted effort by IOM to integrate CT activities in the humanitarian response.

From 2014, IOM began concertedly exploring the links between human trafficking and crisis, including natural disasters, armed conflicts and protracted crises. As stated by IOM's Director General William Lacy Swing in 2014, "Human trafficking flourishes in emergencies because of the increased vulnerability of affected populations, the breakdown of traditional support structures and the weakening of States' infrastructures and social service support systems."

Human trafficking networks thrive during a crisis because they find new victims among the crisis-affected population. The effects of a humanitarian crisis – such as Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines in 2013/2014 and the 2015 earthquake in Nepal – demonstrated to IOM how trafficking trends can quickly emerge and increase in the ensuing days of the devastation.

The IOM research published in 2015, *Addressing Human Trafficking and Exploitation in Times of Crisis*, concluded that, although human trafficking was a crime and a grave human rights violation, it was consistently overlooked by humanitarian partners and government stakeholders, whose attention was focused on other aspects of the humanitarian response.

Meanwhile, in 2016, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on TIP issued several reports, calling on the United Nations and governments to act against trafficking in complex situations of conflict, and United Nations Security Council Resolution 2331 also summoned action on TIP in armed conflicts.

As such, IOM pursues top-down and bottom-up approaches to integrate CT in the overall humanitarian response, so that VOTs are helped and risks to potential victims are precluded, much like how IOM works to provide life-saving assistance to crisis-affected populations.

IOM co-leads the Anti-Trafficking Task Team that is part of the [Global Protection Cluster](#). Since its inception in July 2017, the Task Team has completed a [stock-taking exercise](#) with more than 30 Protection clusters at the country level, concluding that many clusters do not have a clear understanding of the United Nations Protocol's definition of trafficking, and largely have not taken steps to identify victims or apply mitigation measures to prevent trafficking from spreading in humanitarian settings.

In addition, CT is being considered a cross-cutting CP issue, thanks to IOM contributions to the revision process of the seminal *Child Protection Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Action*. IOM has started to work within the CCCM Cluster to address human trafficking in crisis-affected populations in camps and other settlements to specifically address the prevention side and the vulnerabilities to trafficking.

At the crisis country level, projects have enabled IOM to expand its CT capacity, as evidenced by new IOM CT teams in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, a range of CT activities in North-East Nigeria for the IDP populations, and various actions to address the trafficking trends in Libya, for example. Meanwhile, IOM data collection tools (such as DTM) help IOM identify trends among the crisis-affected population who might be vulnerable to traffickers, to help reduce the risk of human trafficking, and provide direct assistance to identified victims.

In 2018/2019, IOM intends to expand these efforts by developing and disseminating specialized tools for the humanitarian community and IOM staff in emergency settings, publishing more research, and collaborating with partners to identify and assist VOTs, to advocate that the humanitarian community be mindful of traffickers deliberately targeting crisis-affected men, women and children who are suffering and desperate for a respite, a livelihood, and a way out of the upheaval. Ultimately, CT measures should be proactive, preventive and protective, and be implemented as soon as possible. VOTs should not be overlooked by the humanitarian community. Human trafficking thrives in crisis contexts, affecting IDPs, migrants and refugees; accordingly, we should respond to it, using the United Nations Protocol and all other tools at our disposal to overcome any challenges.

3. IOM research and publications on counter-trafficking in humanitarian settings

This section refers to the IOM research and publications relevant to CT in humanitarian settings. It is important to highlight that IOM's studies and research on this topic consider emergency settings as conflict, disasters and protracted crisis, while most other publications by other institutions tend to focus on conflict-induced crises.

Cook, H. and E. Galos

- 2016 *Opportunities and Challenges for Existing Approaches to Measuring and Monitoring Human Trafficking*. Migration Policy Practice, October–December. Available from <https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/mpp28.pdf>.

Craggs, S., S.L. Lungarotti, M. Macchiavello and A. Tillinac

- 2016 *Responding to Human Trafficking and Exploitation in Times of Crisis*. IOM's Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative Issue Brief, January. Available from https://micicinitiative.iom.int/sites/default/files/resource_pub/docs/trafficking_issue_brief_final.pdf.

Galos, E., L. Bartolini, H. Cook and N. Grant

- 2017 *Migrant Vulnerability to Human Trafficking and Exploitation: Evidence from the Central and Eastern Mediterranean Migration Routes*. IOM, Geneva, March. Available from publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/migrant_vulnerability_to_human_trafficking_and_exploitation.pdf.

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

- 2007 *The IOM Handbook on Direct Assistance for Victims of Human Trafficking*. IOM, Geneva. Available from <https://healtrafficking.org/resources/the-iom-handbook-on-direct-assistance-for-victims-of-human-trafficking/>.
- 2009 *Caring for Trafficked Persons: Guidance for Health Providers*. IOM, Geneva. Available from <https://publications.iom.int/books/caring-trafficked-persons-guidance-health-providers>.
- 2015 *Addressing Human Trafficking and Exploitation in Times of Crisis*. Full study. IOM, Geneva, December. Available in English, French and Spanish. Available from https://publications.iom.int/system/files/addressing_human_trafficking_dec2015.pdf.
- 2017 *Migrant Vulnerability to Human Trafficking and Exploitation: Evidence from the Central and Eastern Mediterranean Migration Routes*. IOM, Geneva. Available from <https://publications.iom.int/books/migrant-vulnerability-human-trafficking-and-exploitation-evidence-central-and-eastern>.

International Organization for Migration (IOM) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

- 2017 *Harrowing Journeys: Children and Youth on the Move across the Mediterranean Sea, at Risk of Trafficking and Exploitation*. IOM and UNICEF, Geneva and New York, September.

International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, Caritas

- 2015 *Trafficking in persons in times of crisis*. International Association of Professionals in Humanitarian Assistance and Protection (PHAP), Geneva. Available from www.phap.org/PHAP/Events/OEV2015/WHS150618.aspx?WebsiteKey=8052120b-9239-4731-a3ab-1336a529e920.

Lungarotti, L., S. Craggs and A. Tillinac

- 2015 *Human trafficking in crises: A neglected protection concern*. Overseas Development Institute Humanitarian Practice Network, October. Available from <https://odihpn.org/magazine/human-trafficking-in-crises-a-neglected-protection-concern/>.

4. Other institutions' publications on counter-trafficking in humanitarian settings

The topic of CT in humanitarian settings has gained momentum, and a number of organizations have published studies on this topic. Most of these studies, however, focus mainly on the link between trafficking and conflict, including the ones by the Special Rapporteur on TIP, especially Women and Children, leaving out the focus on natural disasters. For this reason, IOM's studies and research provide a comparatively more comprehensive view on this subject. Below are some examples of publications on CT in humanitarian settings by other organizations.

Caritas France

- 2016 *Trafficking in Human Beings in Conflict and Post-Conflict Situations*. Secours Catholique, July. Available from www.caritas.eu/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/report_-_trafficking_in_conflict_and_post-conflict_situations_en.pdf.

Child Soldiers International

- 2015 *A Dangerous Refuge: Ongoing Child Recruitment by the Kachin Independence Army*. London. Available from www.child-soldiers.org/Handlers/Download.ashx?IDMF=ec4e525b-ab0a-4382-af95-ef2161d825dd.

De Courcy Wheeler, A.

- 2016 *Modern Slavery and Trafficking in Conflict: The UN's response*. The Freedom Fund, November. Available from <https://d1r4g0yjc7lx.cloudfront.net/uploads/UN-trafficking-in-conflict-WEB.pdf>.

Digidiki, V. and J. Bhabha

- 2017 *Emergency within an Emergency: The Growing Epidemic of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse of Migrant Children in Greece*. FXB Center for Health and Human Rights, Harvard University. Available from <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Emergency-Within-an-Emergency-FXB.pdf>.

Ferstman, C.

- 2013 *Criminalizing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by Peacekeepers*. United States Institute of Peace, Special Report 335, September.

Goździak, E. and A. Walter

- 2014 *Misconceptions about human trafficking in a time of crisis*. Forced Migration Review, 45, February. Available from www.fmreview.org/sites/fmr/files/FMRdownloads/en/crisis/gozdzia-walter.pdf.

International Centre for Migrant Policy Development

- 2015 *Targeting Vulnerabilities: The Impact of the Syrian War and Refugee Situation on Trafficking in Persons*. Vienna, December. Available from www.caritas.eu/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/report_-_trafficking_in_conflict_and_post-conflict_situations_en.pdf.

McAlpine, A., M. Hossain and C. Zimmerman

- 2016 *Sex Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation in Settings Affected by Armed Conflicts in Africa, Asia and the Middle East: Systematic Review*. BMC International Health and Human Rights. Available from researchonline.lshtm.ac.uk/3515783/1/Sex%20trafficking%20and%20sexual%20exploitation%20in%20settings%20affected%20by%20armed%20conflicts_GOLD%20VoR.pdf.

Mendelson, S.E.

- 2005 *Barracks and Brothels: Peacekeepers and Human Trafficking in the Balkans*. Centre for Strategic and International Studies, February. Available from https://csis-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/legacy_files/files/media/csis/pubs/0502_barracksbrothels.pdf.

Nagle, L.

- 2013 *How Conflict and Displacement Fuel Human Trafficking and Abuse of Vulnerable Groups: The Case of Colombia and Opportunities for the Real Action and Innovative Solutions*. Groningen Journal of International Law, 1(2), 5 December. Available from https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2593591.

Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat

- 2014 *Abused and Abducted: The Plight of Female Migrants from the Horn of Africa in Yemen*. Mixed Migration Research Series, Study 7, October.

United Nations

- 2015 *Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children*. Note by the Secretary-General. United Nations General Assembly, Seventieth Session, 3 August. Available from www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/70/260.
- 2016 *Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children*. Note by the Secretary-General. United Nations General Assembly, Seventy-first Session, 5 August. Available from www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/71/303.

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

- 2010 *OCHA on Message: Humanitarian Principles*. Available from www.unocha.org/sites/dms/Documents/OOM_HumPrinciple_English.pdf.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

- 2018 *Trafficking in Persons in the Context of Armed Conflict*. New York. Available from www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/2018/GloTIP2018_BOOKLET_2_Conflict.pdf.



Prior to reading this Manual, take a few minutes to complete this short survey so IOM has a better idea of you, as the reader.

Complete the survey by scanning the QR code or through this [link](#).



DTM Interviews in Trapani Hotspot, Italy. © Laura Bartolini/ IOM 2016



After reading this Manual, take a few moments to complete a second survey that provides reader feedback on the Manual's content. Scan the QR code or use this [link](#).

Your feedback will help us improve the Manual, and IOM's effort to counter human trafficking humanitarian settings.

Thank you!

