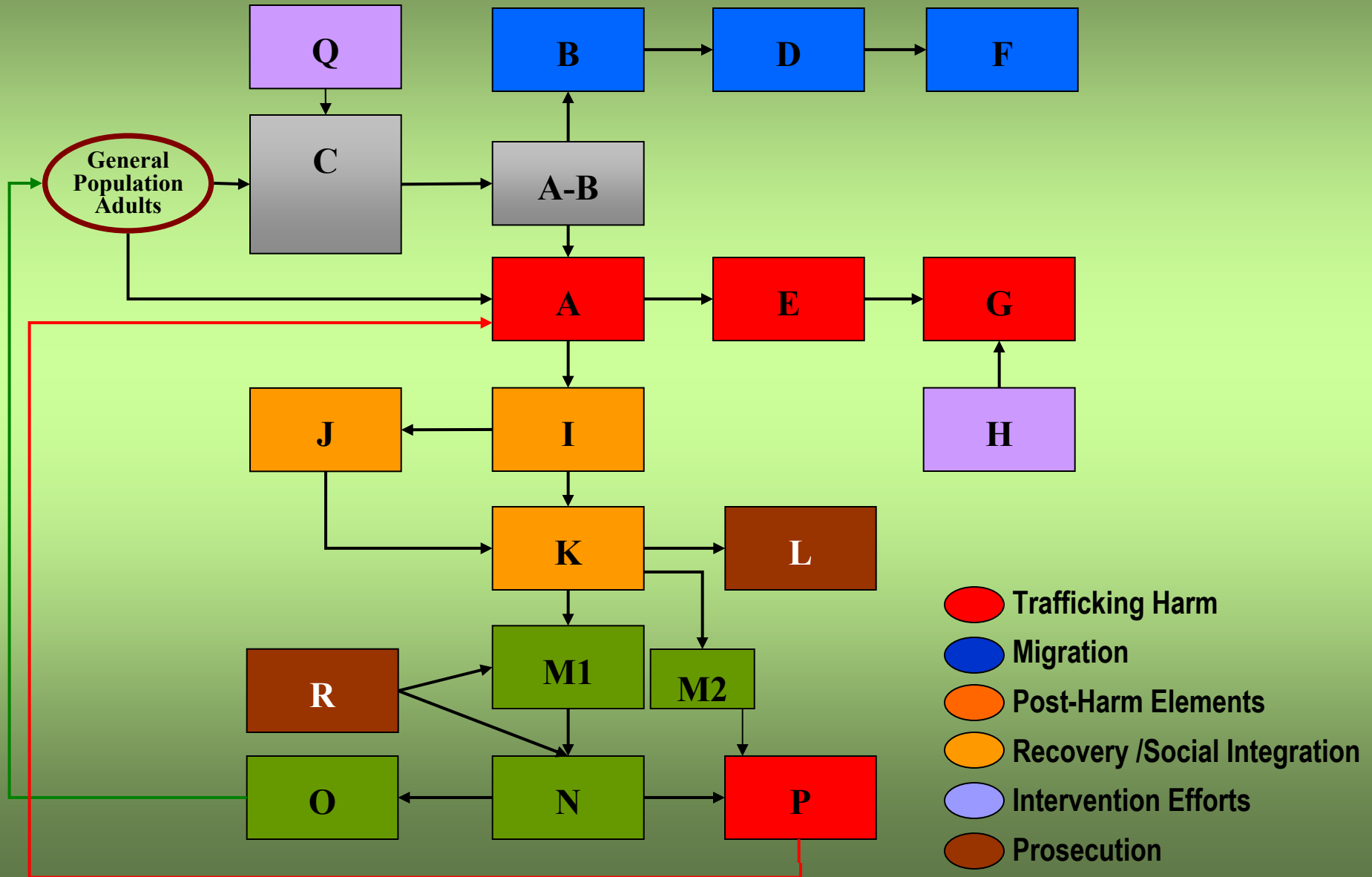


Dynamics and Strategies for Addressing Trafficking in Persons

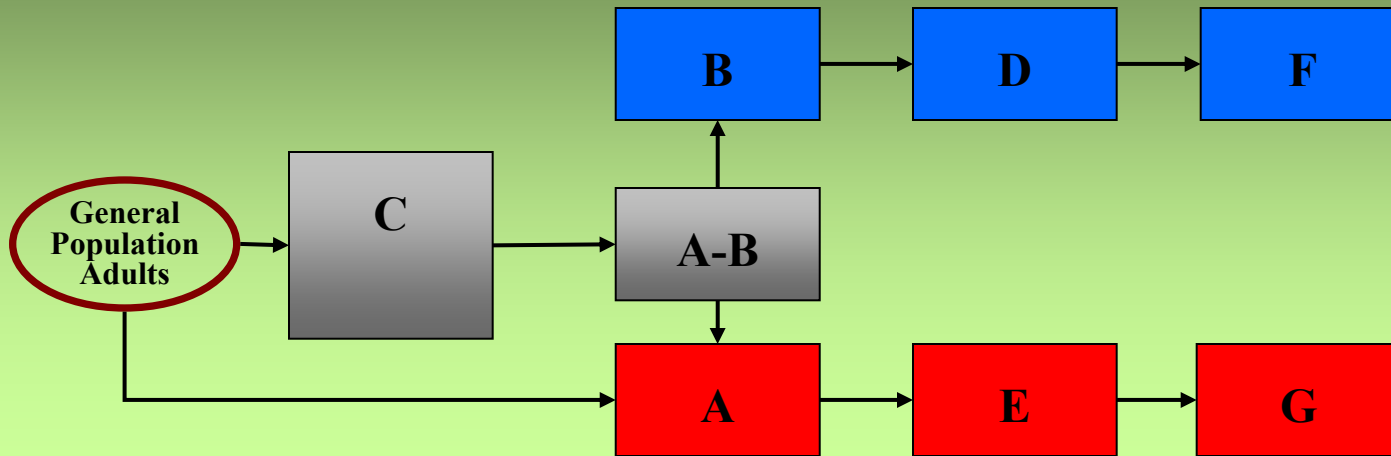
A New Paradigm

Bangladesh Counter Trafficking Thematic Group

Flow Chart for the Trafficking Matrix Adult Scenario



Flow Chart for the Trafficking Matrix Adult Scenario



● Trafficking Harm
● Migration

Migratory Process Followed by those who Migrate and Those Who are Trafficked

General Population Adults

Needs / Motivations (Migratory Process)

- Lack of Basic Needs**
Food, Shelter, Clothing, Shelter Employment etc.
- Lack of Econ. Security**
Sustainability of Basic Needs over time
- Lack of Income / Status**
Increased income and/or Status.
- Social Considerations**
Elements of Society that limit a Women's personal development.
- Escape from Stigma/Violence**
 - Incest, rape
 - Former Sex Worker, Divorced, etc.
- Aspirations and Adventure**
Desire to experience life and explore the world
- Seeking Emotional Stability**
 - Family situation dysfunctional
 - Seeking an emotional support system
- Opportunities Abroad**
 - Education / Research opportunities
 - Work opportunities
- Involuntary Movt./Fear/Threat**
Political unrest, discrimination, displacement of refugees, etc
- Lack of Human Security**
Civil rights and liberties compromised, Militarization, etc.

Decision Influencers / Decision Makers

- Family Members guardians, etc.
- Potential Migrants
- Community Leaders, Neighbours, Migrants
- Recruiters, traffickers, returnees, agents
- Migrants networks and the media
- Law Enforcement Agencies

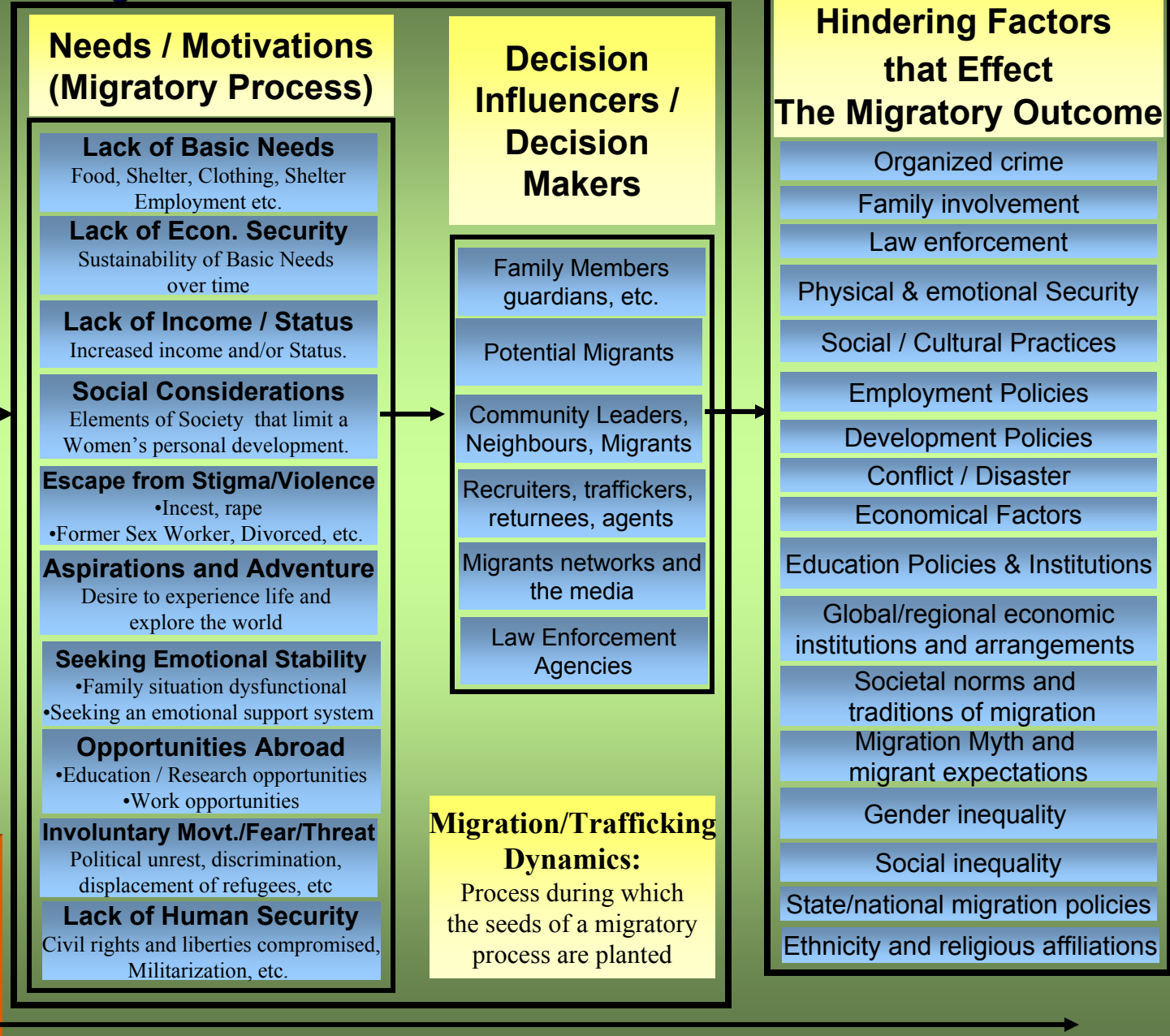
Migration/Trafficking Dynamics:

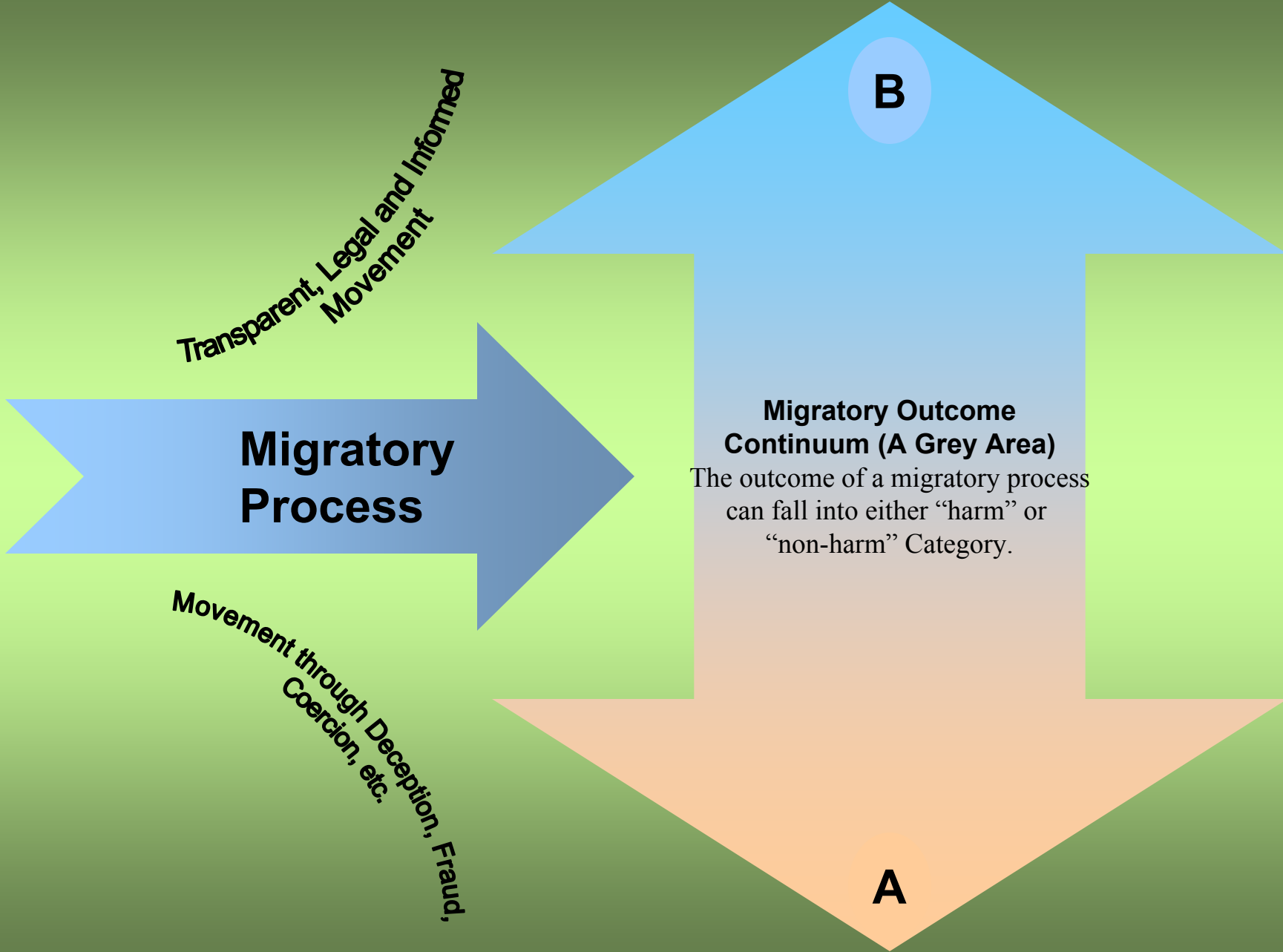
Process during which the seeds of a migratory process are planted

Facilitating or Hindering Factors that Effect The Migratory Outcome

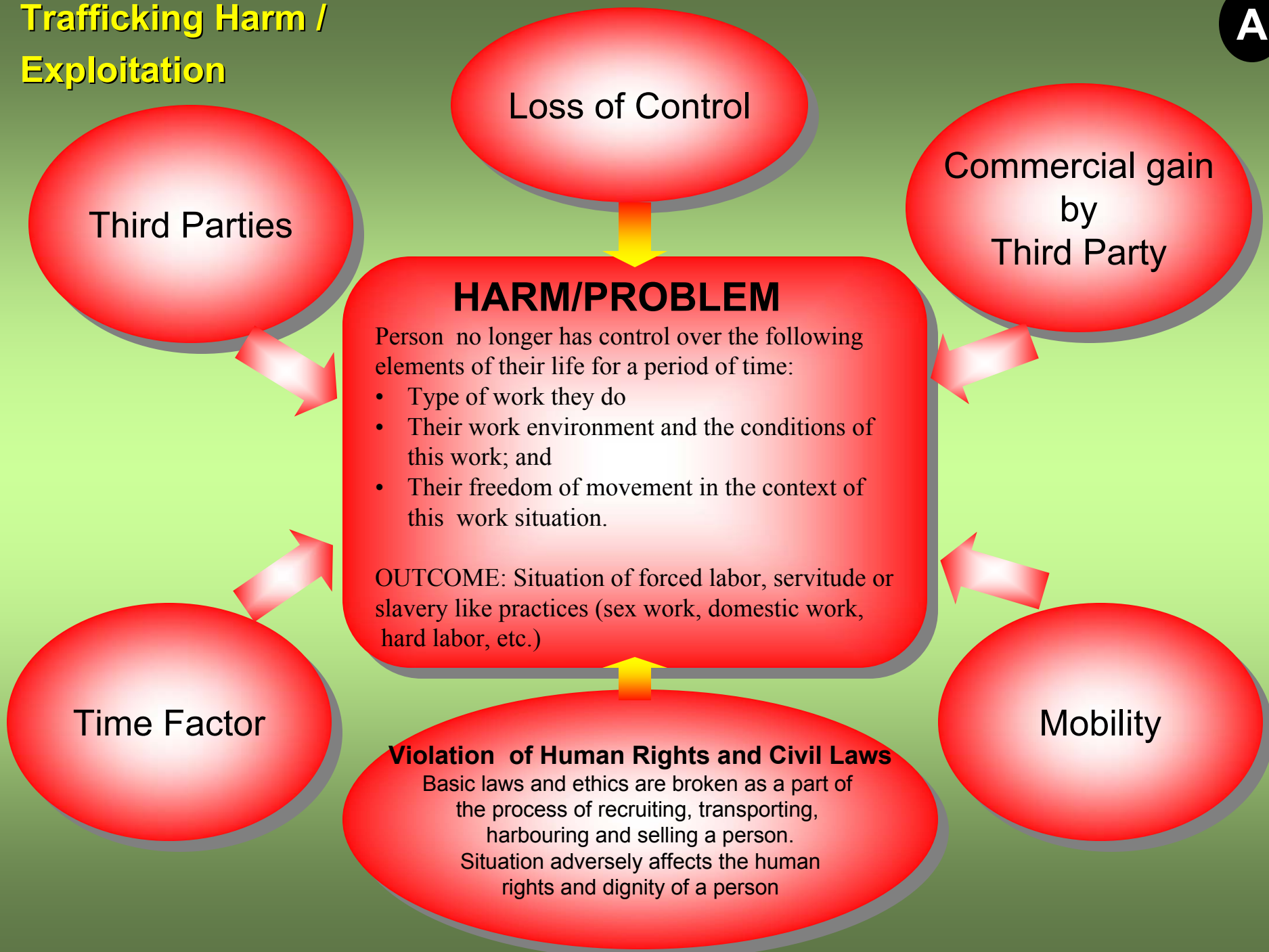
- Organized crime
- Family involvement
- Law enforcement
- Physical & emotional Security
- Social / Cultural Practices
- Employment Policies
- Development Policies
- Conflict / Disaster
- Economical Factors
- Education Policies & Institutions
- Global/regional economic institutions and arrangements
- Societal norms and traditions of migration
- Migration Myth and migrant expectations
- Gender inequality
- Social inequality
- State/national migration policies
- Ethnicity and religious affiliations

Non-Migration
(Involuntary movement)
Persons kidnapped and Transported against their will





Trafficking Harm / Exploitation



FACTORS THAT CAN MAINTAIN THE HARM/PROBLEM

E

Personal

PERCEIVED LACK OF OPTIONS

Person perceives that there are no options available to them. For example, they might feel that their situation is out of their hands or that there is no place for them to go if they were to leave.

THREAT OF PHYSICAL OR EMOTIONAL REPRISALS

Real or perceived fear of physical or emotional consequences if a person tried to leave the situation.

ISOLATION

Geographical, language and ethnicity that adds to a feeling of isolation. .

Familial/Societal

FAMILY INVOLVEMENT

Obligation of a family member to contribute work, money, support to the family unit (e.g. wife, daughter, son, etc.)

ESTABLISHED CULTURAL PRACTICES

Long-standing cultural practices that contribute to the slave-like practices (Debt bondage, *tsukri*, etc.)

State Policies

REPATRIATION POLICIES

Lack of effective implementation of Govt. policies to repatriate people stranded abroad

INEFFECTIVE LAW ENFORCEMENT

Lack of effective law enforcement efforts targeted to address civil crimes and abuses associated with the “harm/problem.”

MIGRATION POLICIES

Existing policies often compel people to resort to illegal/irregular and vulnerable migration

EMPLOYMENT POLICIES

Lack of effective implementation of standard/accepted employment policies or absence of such policies in the formal and informal sectors.

GENDER SENSITIVE POLICIES

Gender sensitive policies that promote accessible, safe and secure migration for the migratory poor that do not hinder regular migration.
Replacing irregular migration with orderly and humane migration

TRAFFICKING DEMAND DYNAMICS



DEMAND RELATED OUTCOMES

Sex industry Domestic servitude
Industrial work Hard labor
Bonded Labor Beggars
Bar girls Fishing industry, etc.
(May include a combination of two or more factors)

THIRD PARTIES WHO TRAFFICK PERSONS

MOTIVATION FACTORS

- Quick profit
- Easy to recruit and transport (deception, fraud, coercion, etc.)
- Little chance of prosecution
- A good market exists for the services of these trafficked persons

EMPLOYERS WHO USE TRAFFICKED LABOR

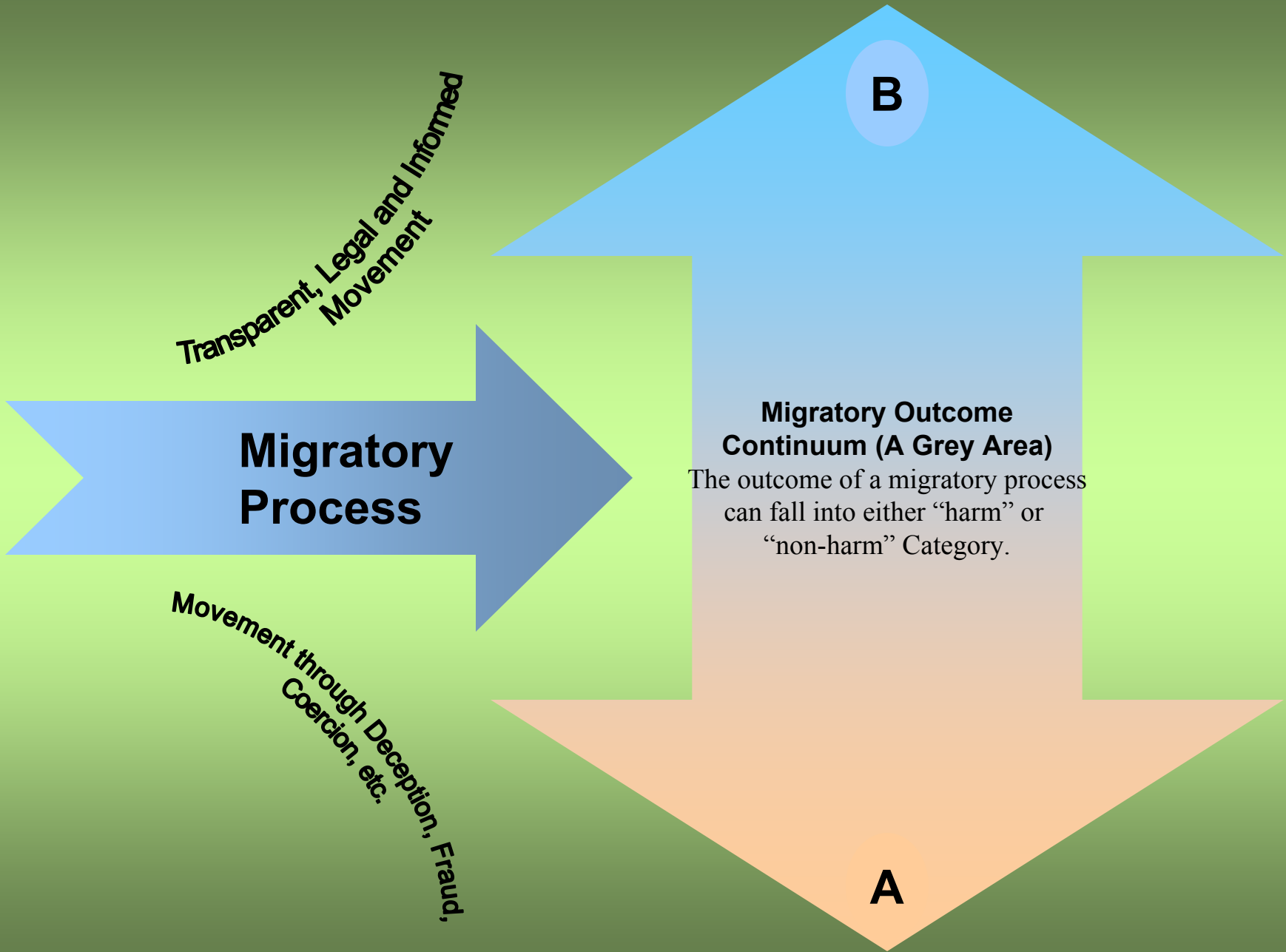
MOTIVATION FACTORS

- Excessive profit made
- Easy to control (compliance through abuse)
- Fills needs for hard to recruit workers
- Low cost of maintenance
- Hard to regulate (exploitation invisible to authorities)
- Ineffective state policies

CONSUMERS WHO USE TRAFFICKED LABOR

MOTIVATION FACTORS

- Cost of goods and services reduced
- Fills demand for hard to recruit workers (domestic servants who will work excessive hours, sex workers, etc.)
- Consumers unaware of trafficking and the use of exploitative labor practices



NON-HARM/SAFE MIGRATION OUTCOME

B

Working Environment

- Opportunity for decent work (ILO document)
- Rights respected
- Appropriate legal institution
- Labor protection
- Occupational and Labor protection

Freedom of Choice and Mobility

- Person has the right to choose his/her work place.
- Person can move on if so desired, within and across borders.

NON – HARM / SAFE MIGRATION

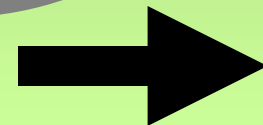
- Person has relative freedom to choice
- Gainfully employed abroad
- Satisfactory work environment (wages, facilities etc.)
- Productively contributes to host and home country
- Rights respected
- Security from arbitrary deportation
- Security and social justice

Private Sector

- Socially responsible recruiting agency.
- Accountable and transparent recruitment process.
- Overseas employment.
- Supportive migration network.

Empowered Migrant

- Aware of rights and responsibility
- Activity involved in personal development
- Avoids involvement in illegal matters
- Utilizes resources for betterment
- Increased social capital
- Transfer of skills and ideas, especially good governance concepts
 - Rights to be heard and to organize



FACTORS THAT CAN MAINTAIN SAFE MIGRATION

GLOBAL/REGIONAL MIGRATION POLICIES

Global/regional migration regime (agreements, Memorandum of Understanding) for movement (temporary and permanent) of people across borders

GLOBAL/REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT POLICIES

Non-discriminatory labor market and legal system for protecting rights of labor, including migrant labor

GLOBAL TRADE REGIME

Trade regime to enhance temporary movement of service providers (highly skilled, semi-skilled & unskilled)

EFFECTIVE NATIONAL POLICIES

Govt. policies to integrate migration into a development policy – planning (a comprehensive migration policy)

Transparent, predictable as well as managed overseas employment policy

Policies to reintegrate returned migrants. Policies on internal migration that effectively mitigate rural to urban migration vulnerabilities

Policies to utilize remittances

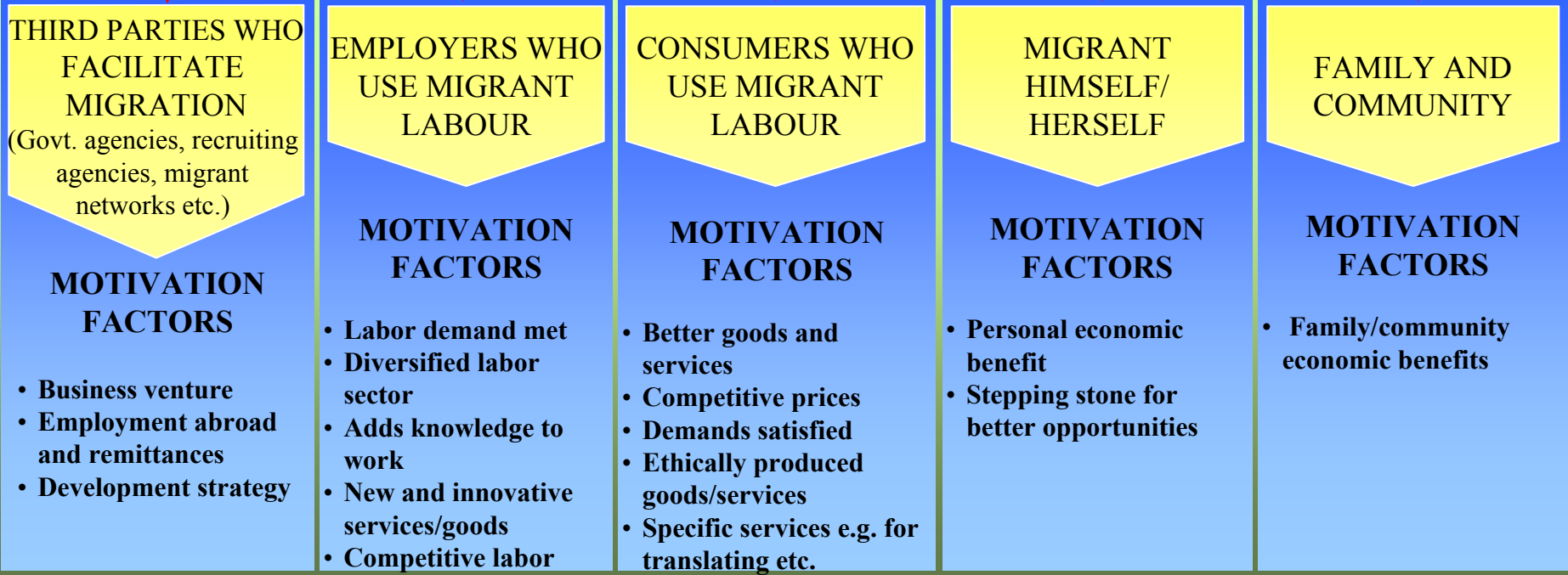
Gender sensitive policies that promote accessible, safe and secure migration for the migratory poor that do not hinder regular migration. Replacing irregular migration with orderly and humane migration

MIGRATION DEMAND DYNAMICS

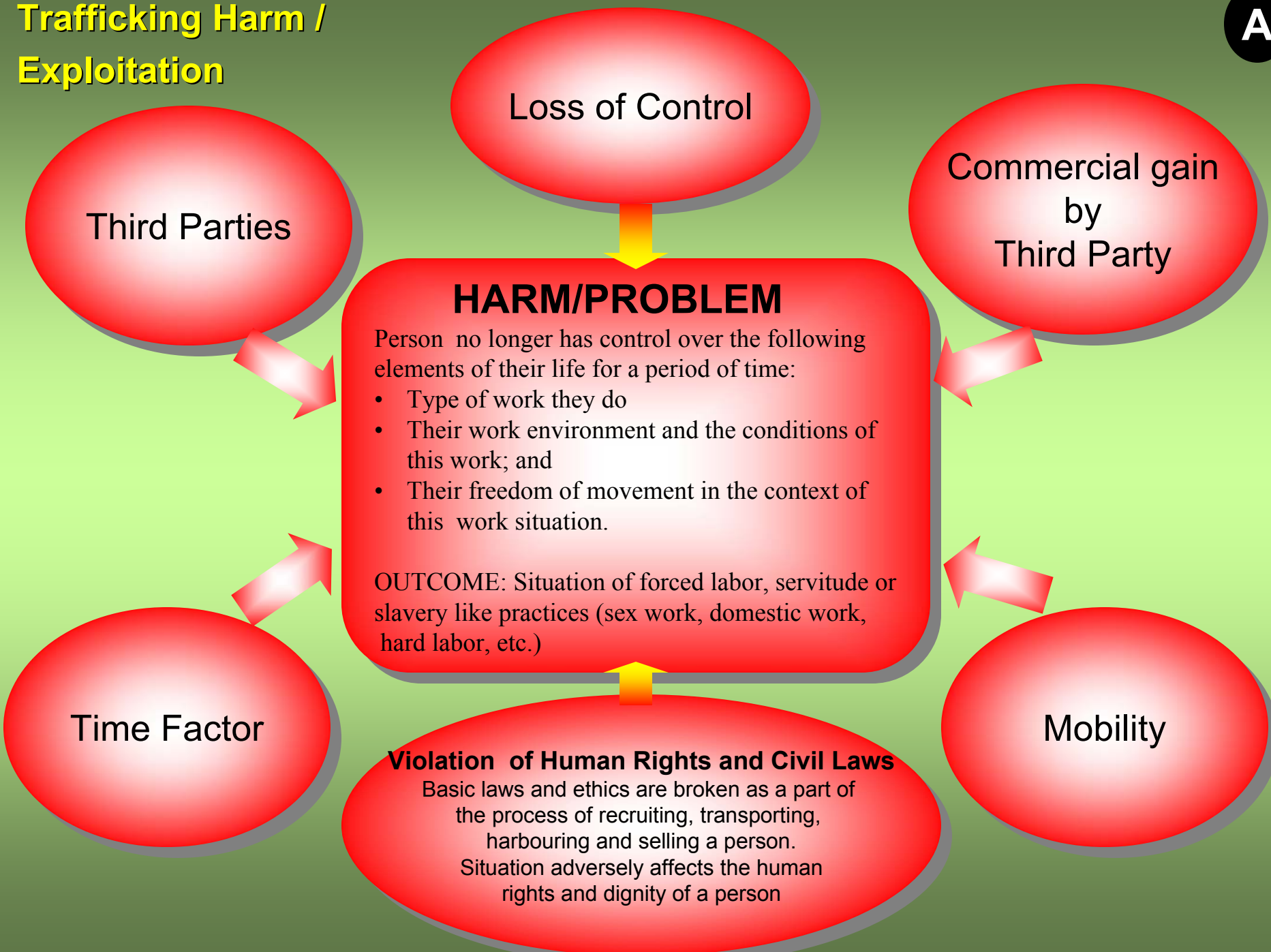
ECONOMICALLY MANAGED DEMAND

Outcomes might include:

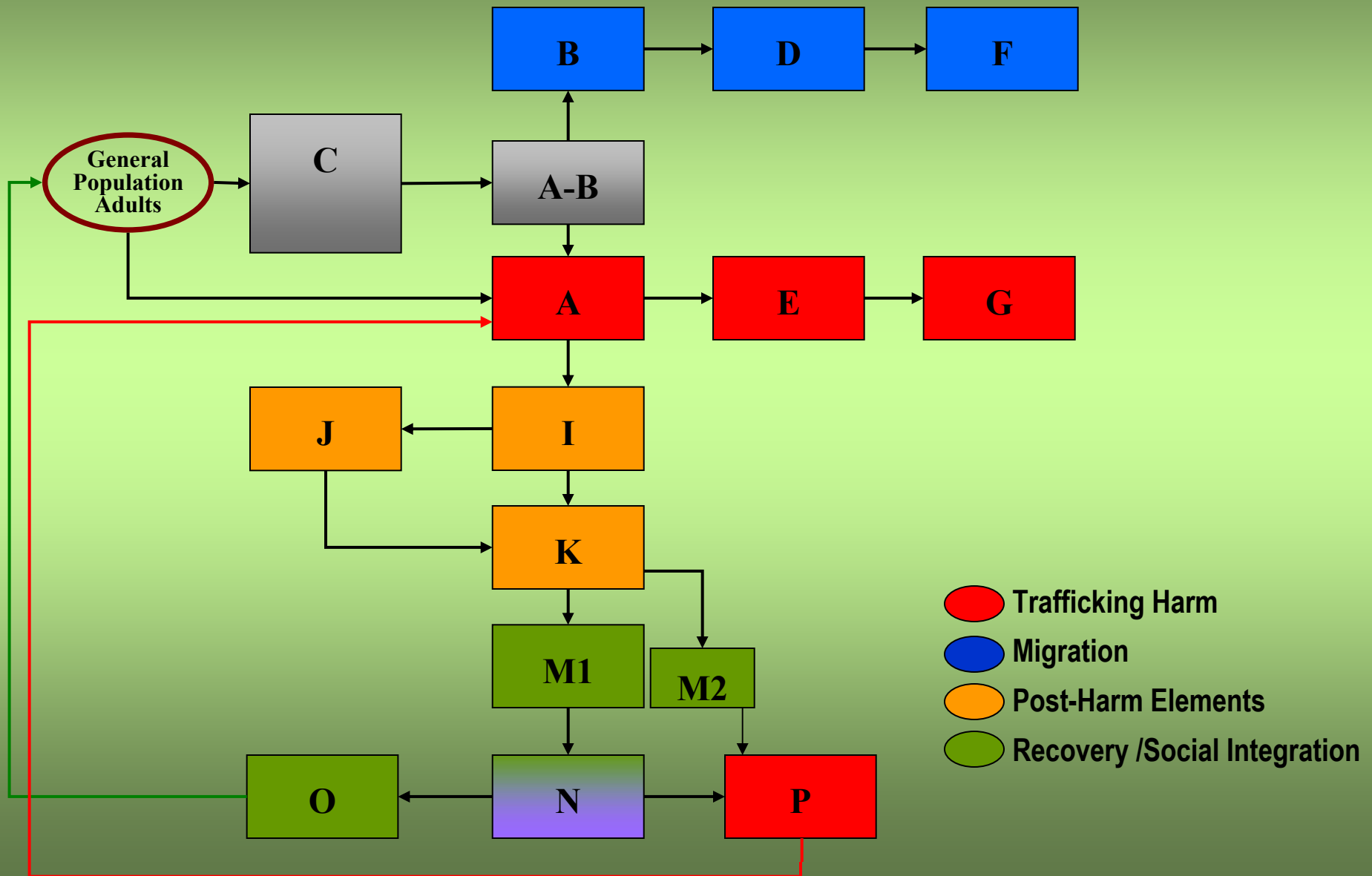
- Industrial sector
- Service sectors as providers (Health, education etc.)
- Management sector
- Agriculture sector
- Dirty, demanding, and dangerous (DDD) activities
- Private sector – domestic servitude, entertainers, etc.



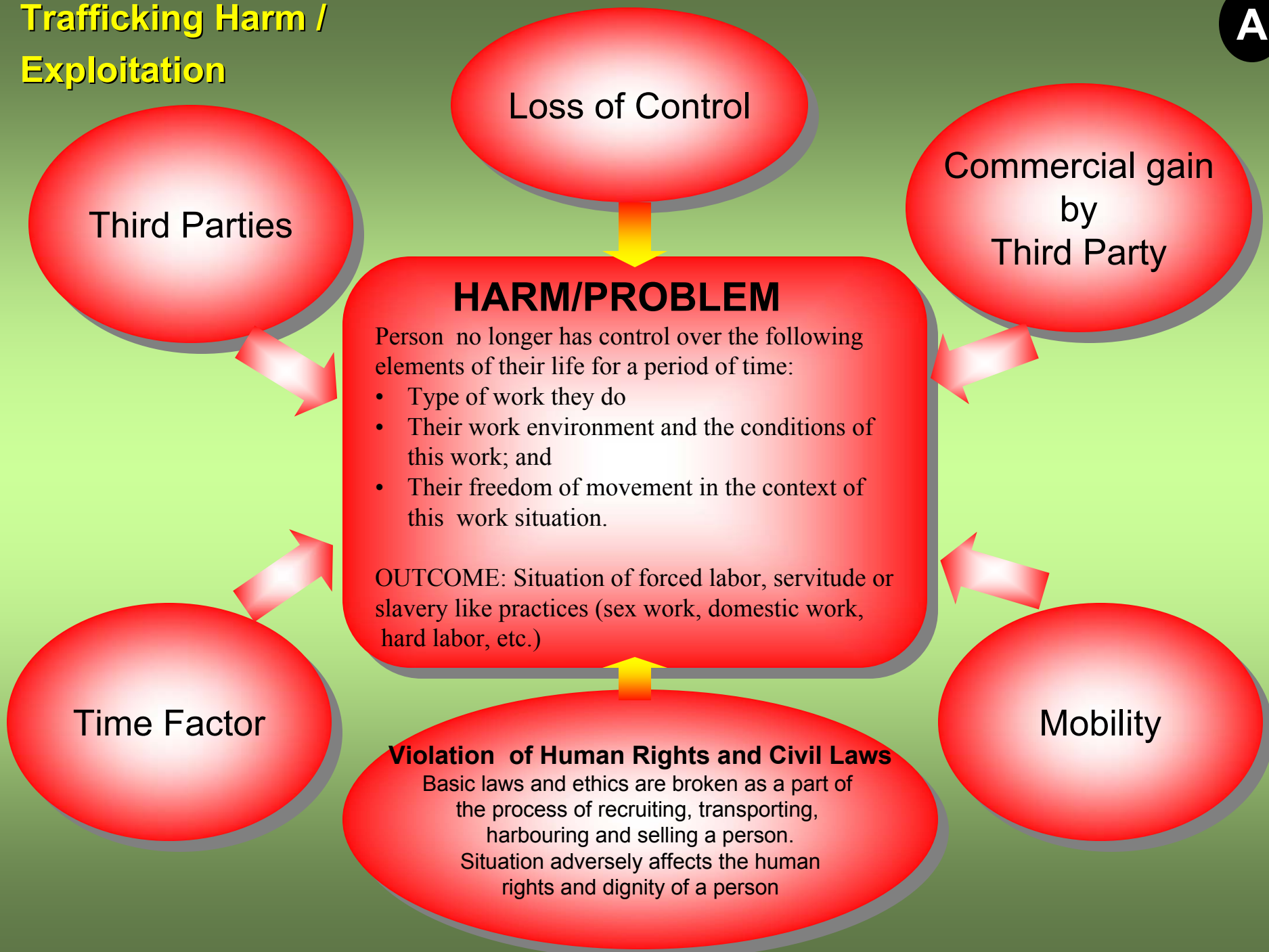
Trafficking Harm / Exploitation



Flow Chart for the Trafficking Matrix Adult Scenario



Trafficking Harm / Exploitation



Trafficked Person



**Opportunity
to Leave
Voluntary**

**Thrown out
(e.g. health
conditions)**

**Contract
over e.g.
Middle East**

**Escape
(run off)**

**Rescue/
Police Raid**

Death

TRAFFICKED PERSON WHO REMAINS IN A PREVIOUS “HARM ENVIRONMENT/ LOCATION” AFTER AN ON-GOING OPPORTUNITY FOR DEPARTURE EXISTS (EXAMPLE: SEX WORKER IN A BROTHEL)

People who are trafficked into the “harm” will often experience an evolution of the episode that eventually leads to a realignment of the “levels of control” in their lives. This realignment sometimes creates opportunities to leave the “harm,” but for various reasons some persons remain in the environment. Sometimes harm is mitigated, sometimes it continues.

Below are some reasons for this.

Free Agent
(choice over
life options)

**Adaptation/
Normalization**
of the situation
in comparison
with other
expectations
(family, child,
lover, etc)

Through sustained and various points of **resistance**, the balance of agency and control shifts to the trafficked person. Her expectations of situational improvement may lead her to conclude that the “harm environment” offers the most accessible benefits.

Agency granted:
Person feels like she somehow now benefits from her situation (e.g. economic security).

Subjugation:
Passive acceptance of the situation (“gives in”).
The trafficked person is so pacified by the “harm environment” and subjected to such fear of stigma or exclusion by society that she concludes that she would not benefit from leaving the “harm environment.”

GEOGRAPHICAL OUTCOME OF THE POST-TRAFFICKING EVENT

PERSON REMAINS IN THE PREVIOUS "HARM ENVIRONMENT/ LOCATION"
(Option to leave may exist)

PERSON STAYS IN COUNTRY/ COMMUNITY OF DESTINATION
(outside the harm location)

Person Goes To Third Country

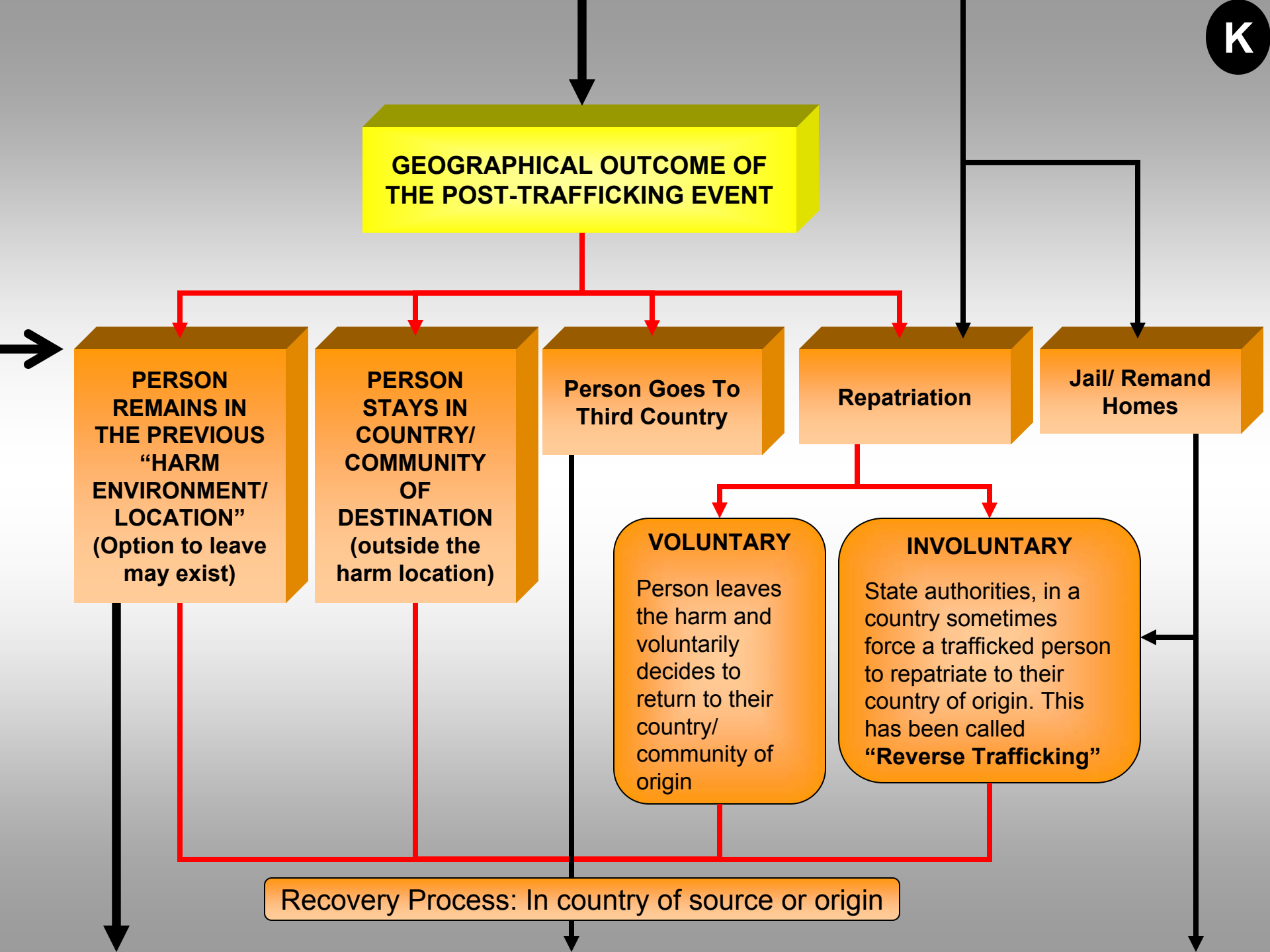
Repatriation

Jail/ Remand Homes

VOLUNTARY
Person leaves the harm and voluntarily decides to return to their country/ community of origin

INVOLUNTARY
State authorities, in a country sometimes force a trafficked person to repatriate to their country of origin. This has been called **"Reverse Trafficking"**

Recovery Process: In country of source or origin



RECOVERY

M1

**Trafficked Person
Having Departed the Trafficking Harm
(In country/ Cross Border)**

SELF RECOVERY

No referral/ no assistance provided

Person physically
within the previous
“Harm Environment”

Person physically
outside the previous
“Harm Environment”

Reason

- **Adaptation / Normalisation** of the situation in comparison with other expectation
- Through sustained & various points of resistance, the balance of agency and control shifts th the trafficked person
- Person feels like s/he somehow now benefits from his/her situation (econ. security)

FACILITATED RECOVERY

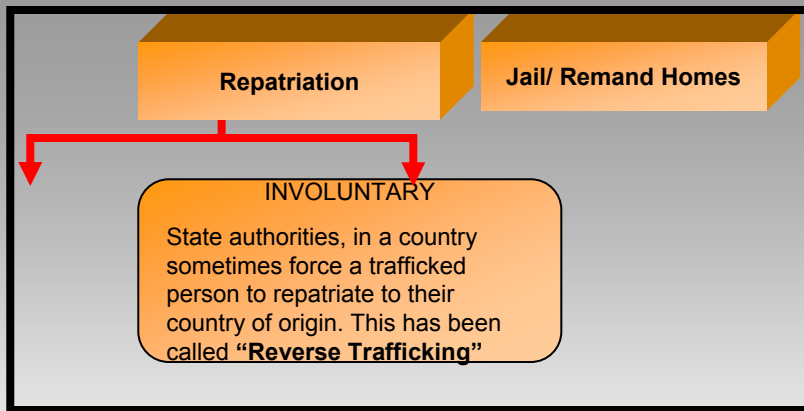
Referral to safe Haven Site

- Drop in Centre
- Short term stay facility
- Long term stay facility (limited number of occupation)

Voluntary Services Provided

- Stable, secure environment
- Psycho-social assessment
- Counselling
- Food, shelter and medical care
- Peer environment
- Legal representation and advise available
- Beneficiary driven services





REGRESSIVE FACILITATED RECOVERY (In country/cross border)

Referral to safe Haven Site

- Safe Custody
- Jail
- Long term stay facility

Elements

- Services limited
- Potential for abuse of power
- Freedom of movement restricted
- Sometimes Consent of person ignored
- Peer environment
- Legal representation & advise available
- Beneficiary driven services

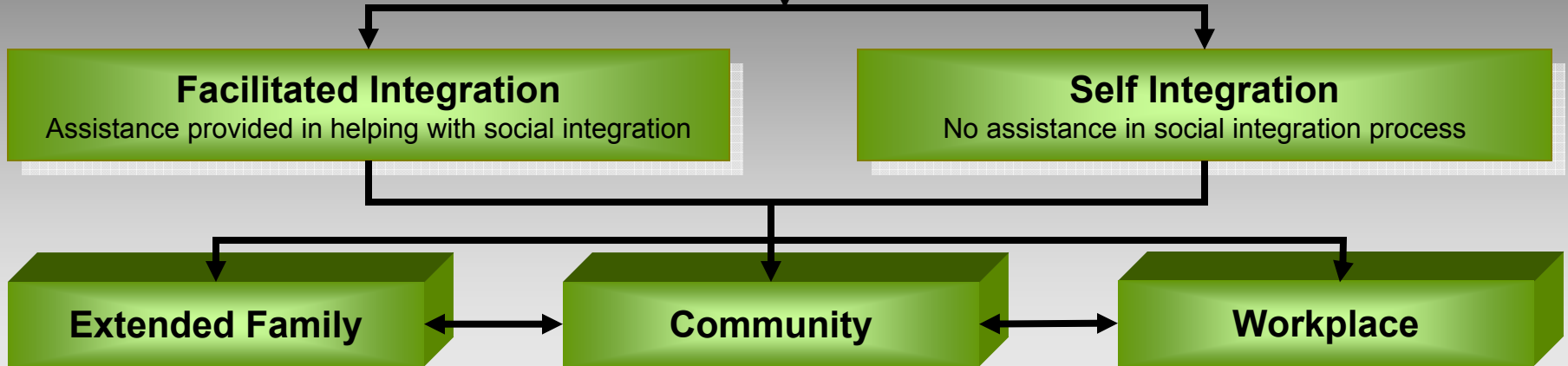
Issue:

Sometimes the person is stranded in judicial custody (trafficking-like harm) for months or years.

RECOVERY

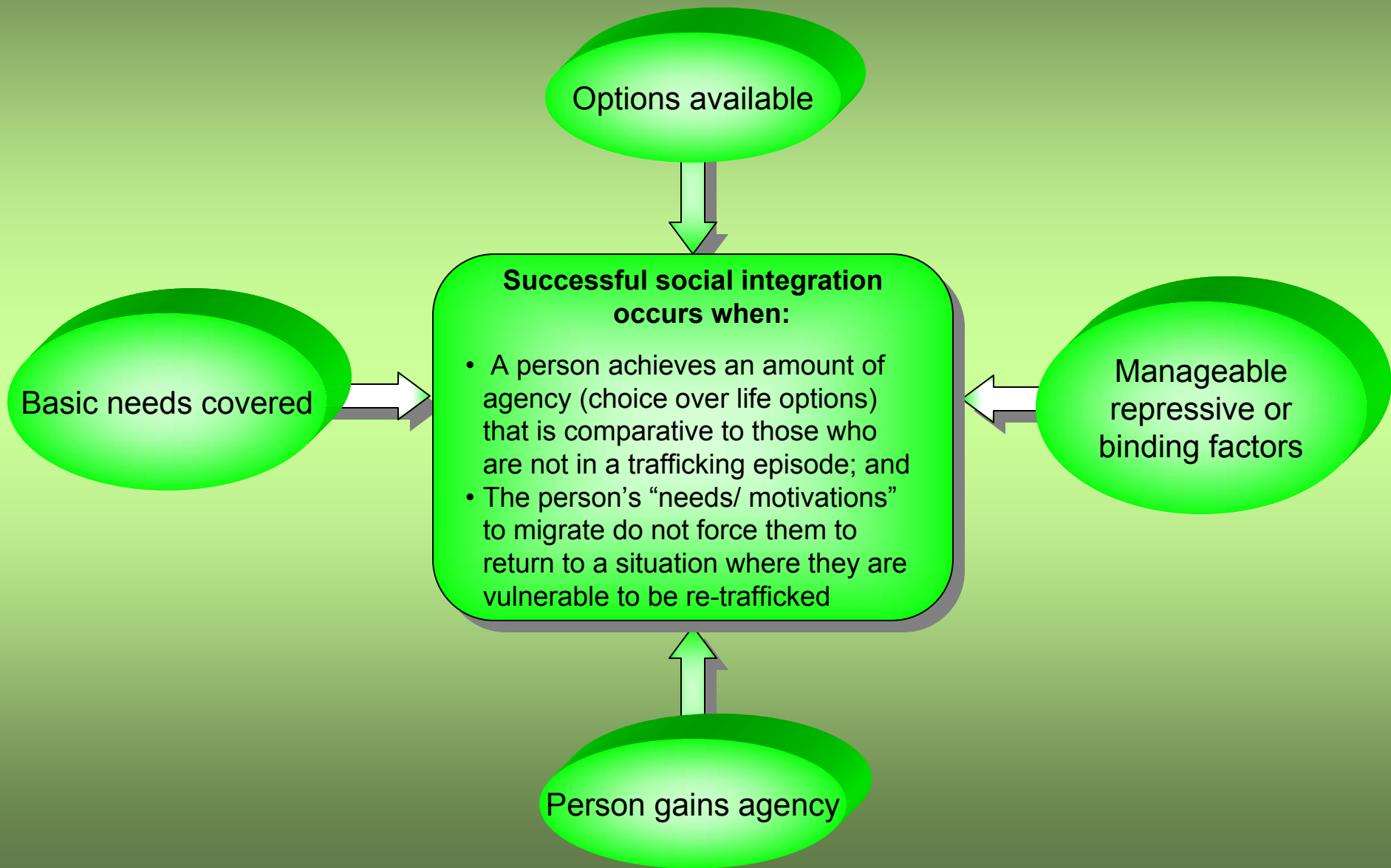
SOCIO-ECONOMIC INTEGRATION (Rebuilding of life)

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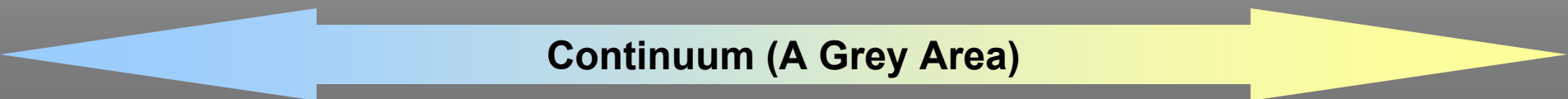
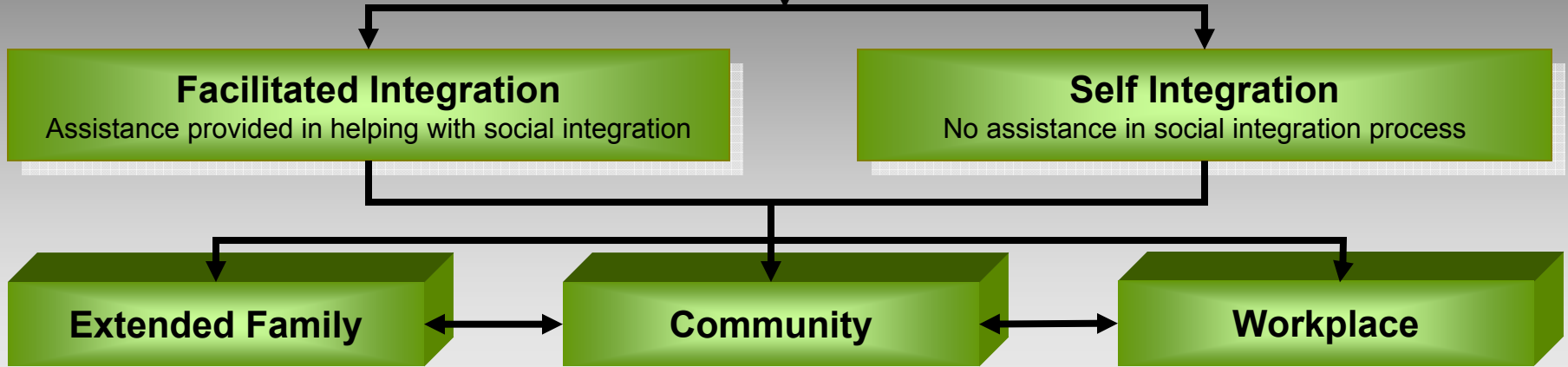
Continuum (A Grey Area)

SUCCESSFUL SOCIAL INTEGRATION PROCESS: THE PERSON HAS “COMPARATIVE AGENCY”

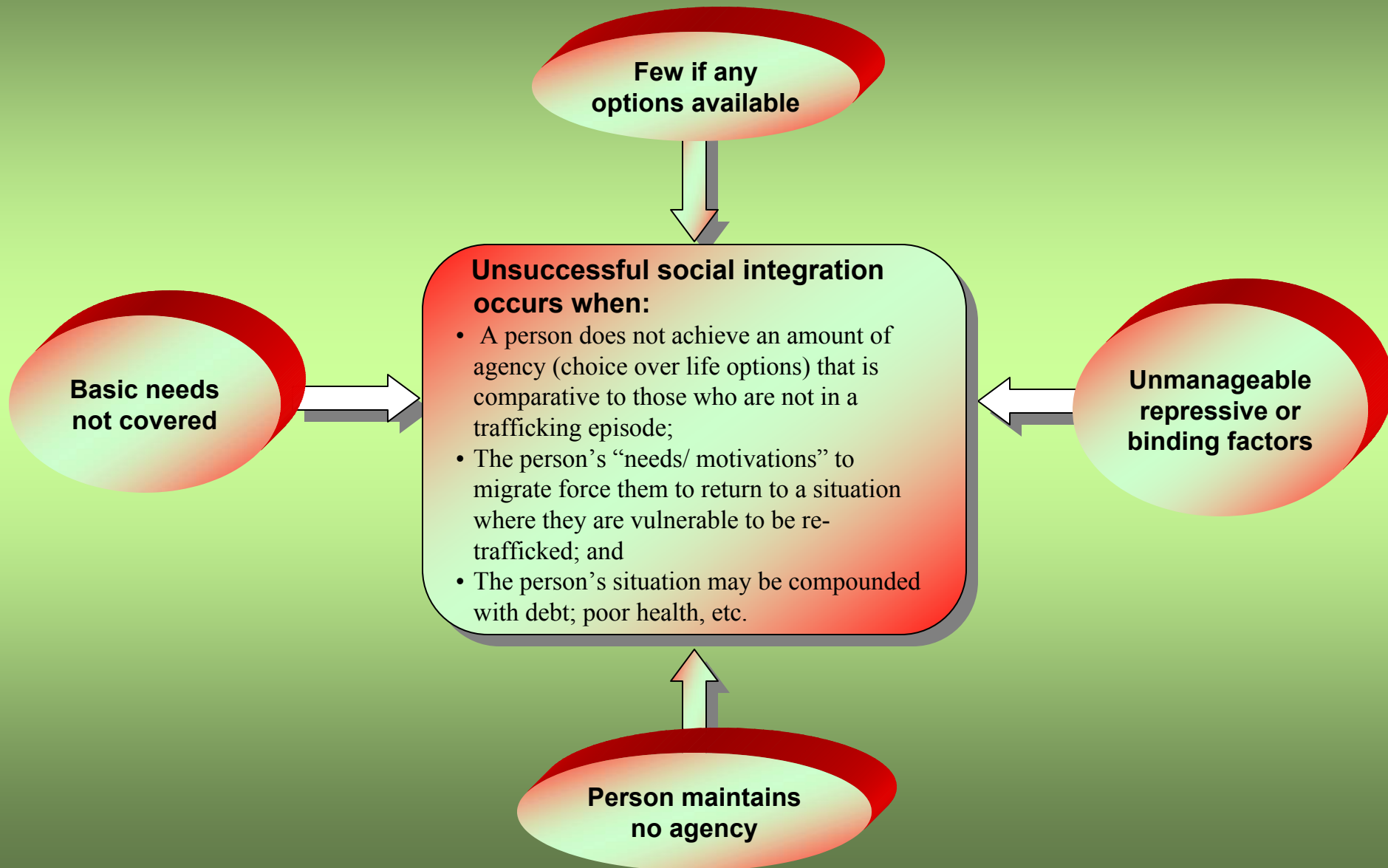


SOCIO-ECONOMIC INTEGRATION (Rebuilding of life)

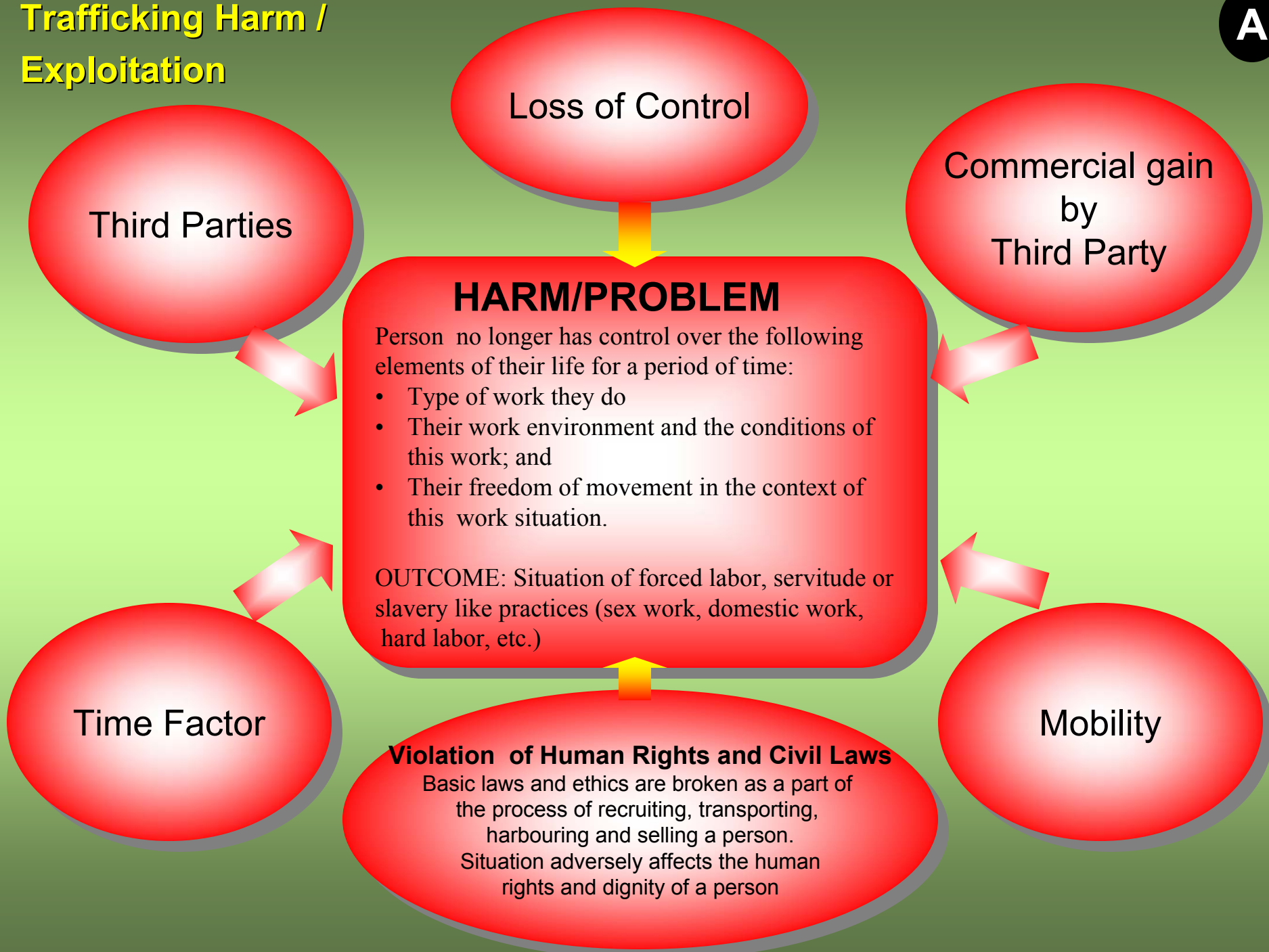
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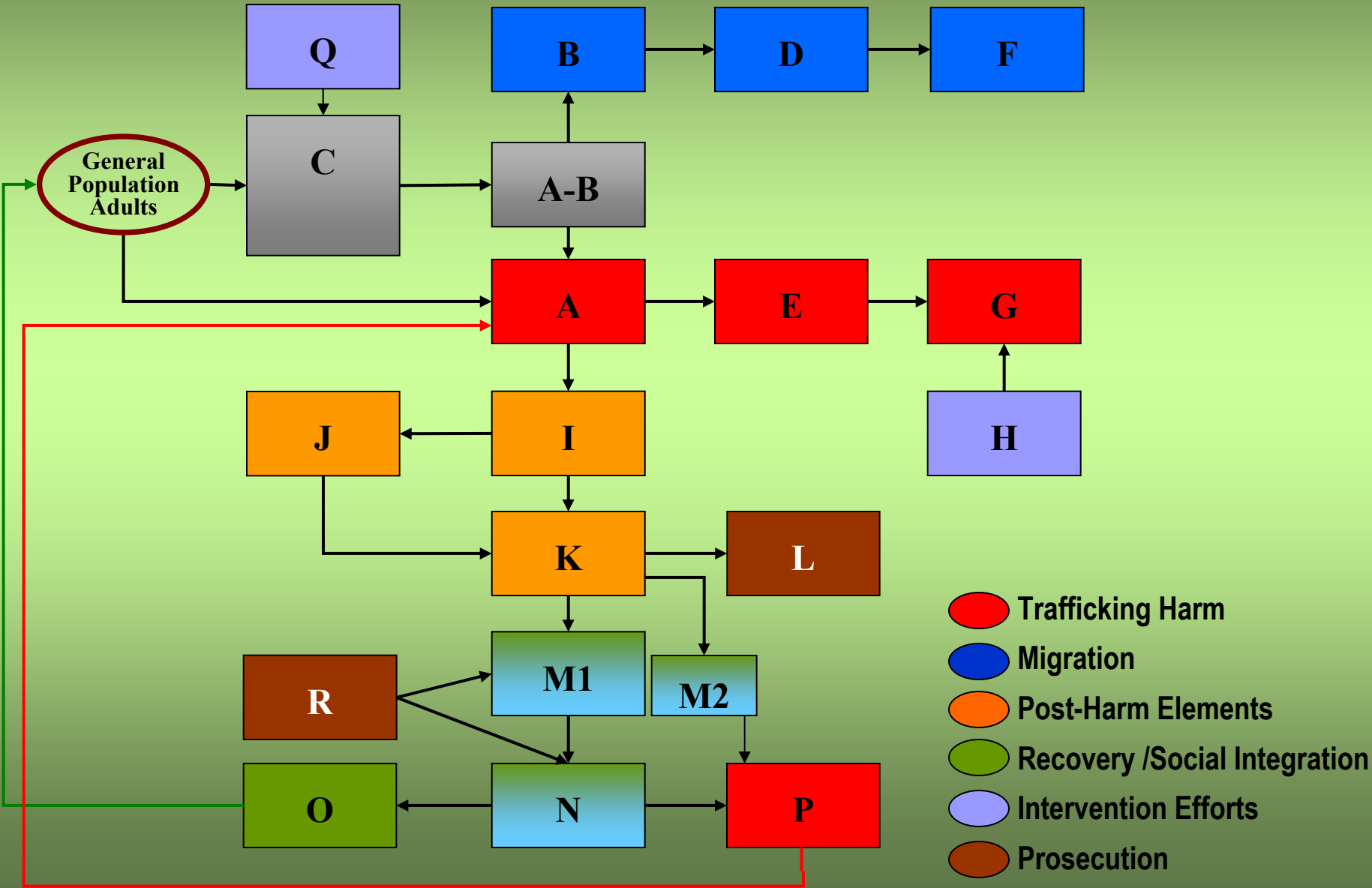
UNSUCCESSFUL SOCIAL INTEGRATION PROCESS: LITTLE OR NO AGENCY (CHOICE OVER LIFE OPTIONS)



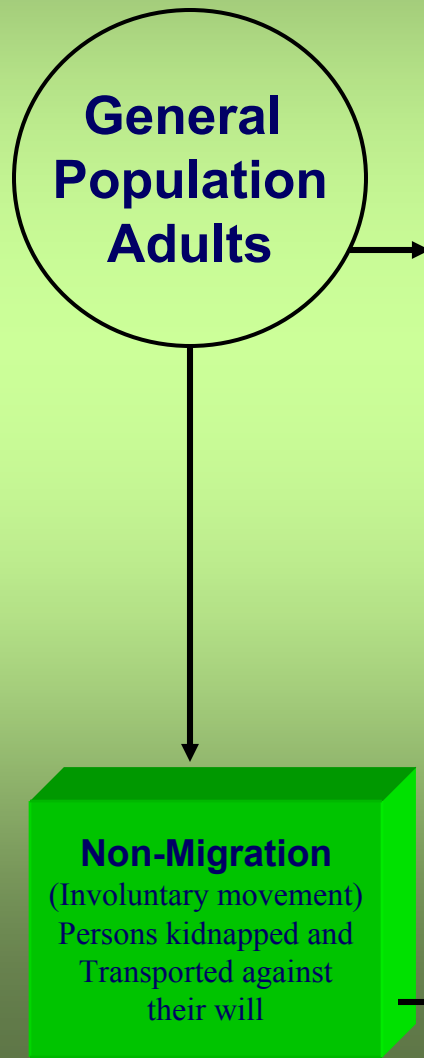
Trafficking Harm / Exploitation



Flow Chart for the Trafficking Matrix Adult Scenario



Migratory Process Followed by those who Migrate and Those Who are Trafficked



Prevention Efforts

AWARENESS CREATION AND INFORMED CHOICE/DECISION THROUGH ENABLING INITIATIVES

POTENTIAL MIGRANTS / VICTIMS

Help educate people on safe migration (local leaders, community decision makers, etc.)

This might include:

- Safe migration guidelines
- Pamphlets
- Posters
- Seminars
- Information on services available if one runs into trouble

OUT-GOING MIGRANTS

Help educate outgoing migrants prior to their leaving, as part of a pre-departure activity

This might include:

- Training
- Written materials
- Language courses
- Skills development
- Pre-departure briefing on remittances, work permits, etc.
- HIV/AIDS education

COMMUNITIES

General awareness about the risks of trafficking as well as the benefit of orderly migration

This might include:

- Mass media
- Rallies
- School-based programs
- Posters
- Community media/ events/initiatives and interpersonal media (str. dramas)
- Educating people on the importance of this process
- Help communities to be more sensitive to the needs of those who are vulnerable
- Citizenship/ Marriage Birth registration.

POLICY MAKERS (GOVERNMENT)

Lobby policy makers within country and neighbouring countries to change employment policies and migration laws

This might include:

- Seminars / workshops for sensitization
- Study tours
- Exchange programs etc

WORK WITH MEDIA

Work with the media to better address the trafficking issue:

This might include:

- Develop guidelines for responsible reporting
- Emphasize the importance of human rights principles (e.g. confidentiality)
- Provide group seminars to educate people on this issue in a way that will be helpful to the anti – trafficking sector and their reporting

NGO / CIVIL SOCIETY

General awareness about the trafficking problem and effective solutions

This might include:

- Orientations offered
- Integration of anti-trafficking measures into existing programs
- Written materials available to field staff
- Develop networks that link organizations

Prevention Efforts

VULNERABILITY REDUCTION

Communities

Develop programs that offer livelihood options to people in their own country/ community

This might include:

- Low interest loans for vulnerable populations
- Skill training programs
- Female literacy programs
- Sustainable livelihood opportunities etc.

AWARENESS CREATION AND INFORMED CHOICE/DECISION THROUGH ENABLING INITIATIVES

Potential Migrants / Victims

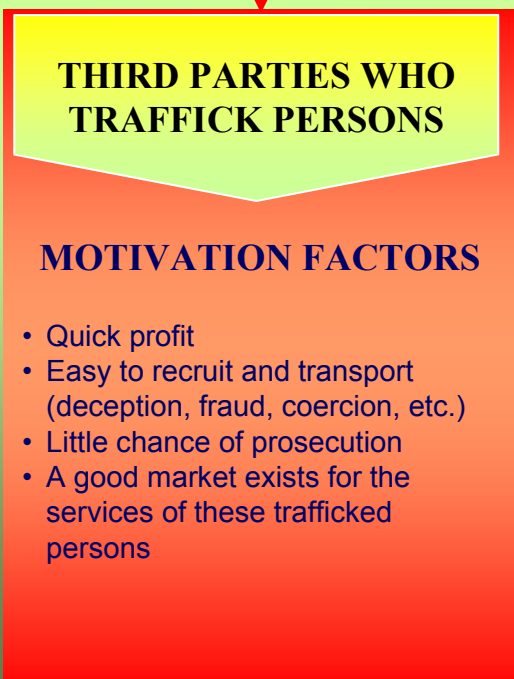
Out-Going Migrants

Communities

Policy Makers (Government)

Work With Media

TRAFFICKING DEMAND DYNAMICS



Legal Action



Potential Traffickers

Possible Interventions

Dissuade people from becoming involved in trafficking

This might include:

- Publicize cases in the media (TV, newspapers, etc.)
- Demonstrate that traffickers are being arrested and prosecuted (high profile cases)
- Educate on the implications of the crime

Traffickers

Possible Interventions

Arrest people who are involved in trafficking and related crimes

This might include:

- Arrest and prosecute
 - recruiters
 - transporters
 - those who maintain person in slave-like condition.
 - Those who commit other related crimes (i.e. rape)
- Use community to act as a pressure group to punish
- Regularly arresting the criminals on a frequent basis for lesser charges
- Educate the community about the strategies used by the traffickers and recruiters.

Police and Border Guards

Possible Interventions

Improve the capacity of Law enforcement agencies

This might include:

- Police training
- Workshops
- Special units
- Women's units
- Joint India / Bangladesh activities between border police

Police and Border Guards

Possible Interventions

Ensure that law enforcement officials comply with their legal obligations

This might include:

- Arrest and prosecute officers who break the law
- Suspension and disciplinary actions when and where necessary

Legal Action



Police and Border Guards

Possible Interventions

Ensure that law enforcement officials comply with their legal obligations

This might include:

- Arrest and prosecute officers who break the law
- Suspension and disciplinary actions when and where necessary

Prosecution

Possible Interventions

Those who traffic persons or commit component acts or related conduct (rape, torture, etc.) must be held accountable. Possible interventions to ensure that prosecution takes place for those involved in trafficking

- The state should ensure access to legal support
- Further operationalize govt. commitment to prosecute
- Confiscate property of those who are involved in trafficking episode to pay for prosecution
- Strengthen laws to suppress trafficking
- Improve state's capacity to protect victims of trafficking to prosecute those who profit from this crime
- Improve judicial accountability
- Increase cooperation among agencies involved in prosecution
- Judicial training and research
- Regional cooperation & networking

Prevention (Addressing Employers)

Possible Interventions

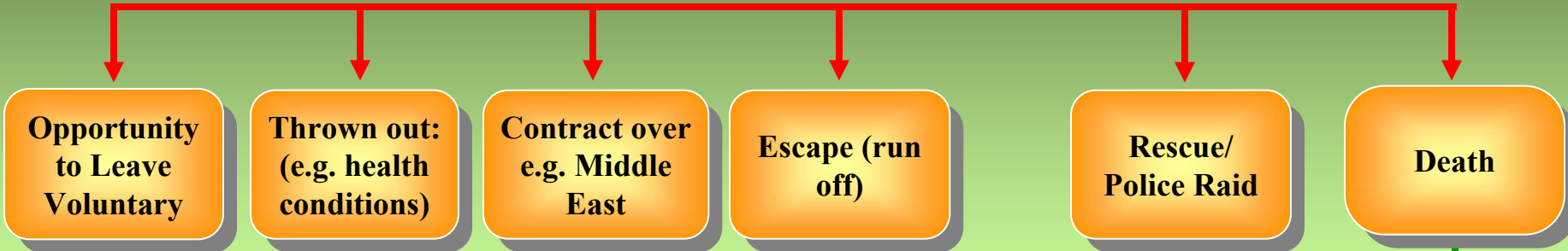
- Arrest and prosecute those who use trafficked persons
- Monitor worksite conditions (e.g. factories, sex workers sites, etc.)
- More research to better understand the harm environment
- Awareness campaigns focused on reaching those who exploit trafficked persons
- Educate the general public about the result of trafficking

Prevention (Addressing Consumers)

Possible Interventions

- Educate public about the exploitation of those who are trafficked
- Work with communities to develop their own strategies to address the problem
- More research to better understand those who constitute the customer population
- Work with media people to get them to report on the trafficking problem in a more responsible manner
- Educate consumers about the products produced by slave-like labor.

Trafficked Person



Possible Interventions

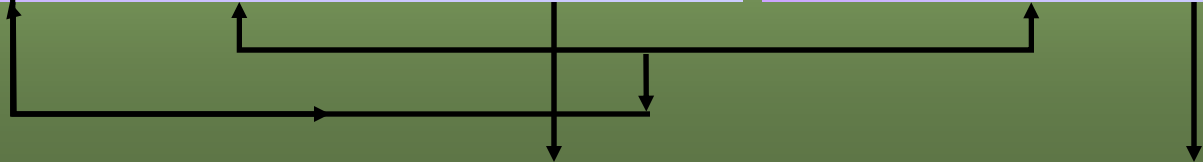
- Ensure that information on where to go is available to those who leave the exploitative situation. (hotlines, posters, referrals within exploitative site, etc.)
- Ensure that NGO's are able to find those who have been victimized and who are in need.
- Ensure that a system is in place to provide counseling on life options, health care and trauma
- Ensure that a person's i a. identity is kept confidential.
- Ensure that anti-trafficking measures do not adversely affect the human rights and dignity of those who have been trafficked.
- Establish a responsible and systematic rescue policy and procedure for both the NGOs and the police.
- Provide appropriate health service care.
- Work with networks to ensure efficient and timely repatriation.

Possible Interventions

- Establish a responsible and systematic rescue policy and procedure for NGOs and the police.
- Work with the police to ensure that raids/ rescues do not further victimize the victims.
- Develop effective partnerships with the police and NGOs.
- Ensure that a system is in place to repatriate quickly (if requested).
- Attempts should be made to see that a trafficked person is not stranded in judicial custody following a raid.
- Ensure confidentiality (I.e. taking photographs of trafficked person along with the traffickers and publishing them.)

Possible Interventions

- Ensuring proper funeral rituals (as per religious belief) are performed.
- Repatriation of dead body.



**TRAFFICKED PERSON WHO REMAINS IN A PREVIOUS “HARM ENVIRONMENT/ LOCATION” AFTER AN ON-GOING OPPORTUNITY FOR DEPARTURE EXISTS
(EXAMPLE: SEX WORKER IN A BROTHEL)**

People who are trafficked into the “harm” will often experience an evolution of the episode that eventually leads to a realignment of the “levels of control” in their lives. This realignment sometimes creates opportunities to leave the “harm,” but for various reasons some persons remain in the environment. Sometimes harm is mitigated, sometimes it continues.

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(choice over life options)

Adaptation/ Normalization of the situation in comparison with other expectations (family, child, lover, etc)

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Agency granted: Person feels like she somehow now benefits from her situation (e.g. economic security).

Subjugation:

Passive acceptance of the situation (“gives in”).

The trafficked person is so pacified by the “harm environment” and subjected to such fear of stigma or exclusion by society that she concludes that she would not benefit from leaving the “harm environment.”

Intervention Options

- Harm reduction for HIV/AIDS, STDs (condom promotion)
- Alternative life/work skills development
- Support mothers to keep their children outside brothels, voluntarily.
- Create an enabling environment.
- Improve the conditions of the industry based on human rights principles.
- Drug abuse counseling

Intervention Options

- Alternative life options offered (Counseling)
- Empowerment support (to build self esteem)
- HIV/AIDS harm reduction/ counseling
- Work skills training

RECOVERY



**Trafficked Person
Having Departed the Trafficking Harm
(In country/ Cross Border)**

SELF RECOVERY
No referral/ no assistance provided

Person physically
within the previous
“Harm Environment”

Reason

- **Adaptation / Normalisation** of the situation in comparison with other expectation
- Through sustained & points of resistance, t of agency and contro the trafficked person
- Person feels like s/he now benefits from hi situation (econ. secur

Possible Interventions

- Ensure that survivors know about services
- Develop better referrals between the police, NGOs and communities
- Carry out research to find out what happens to these people
- Offer counselling on livelihood options

FACILITATED RECOVERY
Referral to safe Haven Site

- Drop in Centre
- Short term stay facility
- Long term stay facility

Voluntary Services Provided

- Stable, secure environment
- Psycho-social assessment
- Counselling
- Food, shelter and medical care
- Peer environment
- Legal representation & advise
- Beneficiary driven services

Possible Interventions

- Coordination of different levels of interventions
- Increase the no. and type of services
- Adapt services to the needs of the survivors
- Ensure that the survivors know about the services
- Develop referrals between the police, NGOs & communities
- Develop linkages with NGOs/ contacts in the receiving countries/locations

**REGRESSIVE FACILITATED RECOVERY
(In country/cross border)**

Referral to safe Haven Site

- Safe Custody
- Jail
- Long term stay facility

Elements

- Services limited
- Potential for abuse of power
- Freedom of movement restricted
- Sometimes Consent of person ignored
- Peer environment
- Legal representation & advise available
- Beneficiary driven services

Possible Interventions

- Improve existing facilities
- Develop referrals to more appropriate facilities
- Develop relationships with NGOs to keep people out of jails/vagrant homes
- Work with the judiciary to redefine safe custody
- Ensure person does not remain within the system for a long time.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INTEGRATION (Rebuilding of life)

Facilitated Integration

Assistance provided in helping with social integration

Self Integration

No assistance in social integration process

Extended Family

Community

Workplace

Possible Interventions

- Use mass media to desensitize families to non-punitive and non-stigmatization of survivors
- Provide counseling to family members
- Offer suggestions for alternative employment
- Provide to trafficked person:
 - ✓ Job training
 - ✓ Skills development
 - ✓ Access to loans
 - ✓ Literacy training
- Create an enabling environment for Trafficked returnees.

Possible Interventions

- Use mass media to desensitize families to non-punitive and non-stigmatization of survivors
- Provide counseling to community leaders
- Offer suggestions for alternative employment
- Provide to trafficked person:
 - ✓ Job training
 - ✓ Skills development
 - ✓ Literacy training
 - ✓ Small scale loans (micro credit) etc.
- Create an enabling environment for Trafficked returnees

Possible Interventions

- Use mass media to desensitize families to non-punitive and non-stigmatization of survivors
- Provide to trafficked person:
 - ✓ Job training
 - ✓ Skills development
 - ✓ Improve placement (hire survivors and train them)

Continuum (A Grey Area)

Ensuring Rights for All Trafficked Persons

- The human rights of trafficked persons must be at the centre of all efforts to prevent and address trafficking and to protect, assist and provide redress to victims.
- The Government, working with other partners, must accept the responsibility to act with due diligence to prevent trafficking, to investigate and prosecute traffickers and to assist and protect trafficked persons.
- Counter-trafficking measures should not adversely affect the human rights and dignity of persons.
- With the Government and NGOs working closely together, efforts to integrate trafficked persons into community, should be participatory and comprehensive.

RECOVERY

**SOCIO-
ECONOMIC
INTEGRATION**
(Rebuilding of life)

GEOGRAPHICAL OUTCOME OF THE POST-TRAFFICKING EVENT

PERSON REMAINS IN THE PREVIOUS "HARM ENVIRONMENT/ LOCATION"
(Option to leave may exist)

PERSON STAYS IN COUNTRY/ COMMUNITY OF DESTINATION
(outside the harm location)

Person Goes To Third Country

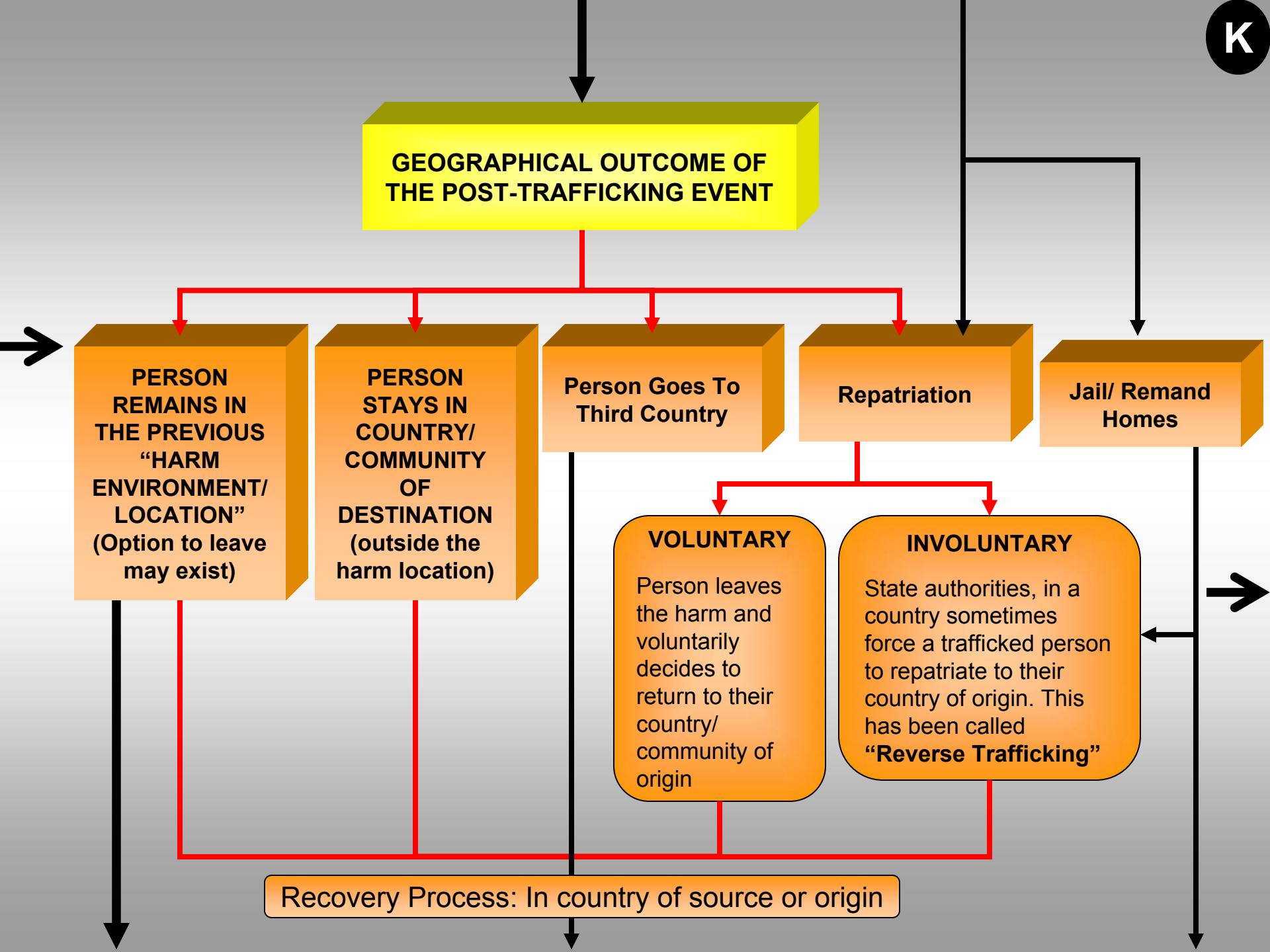
Repatriation

Jail/ Remand Homes

VOLUNTARY
Person leaves the harm and voluntarily decides to return to their country/ community of origin

INVOLUNTARY
State authorities, in a country sometimes force a trafficked person to repatriate to their country of origin. This has been called **"Reverse Trafficking"**

Recovery Process: In country of source or origin



Access to Justice

At present, many people choose not to engage with the criminal justice system for the purpose of prosecuting traffickers as there is a lack of confidence in the system and a general fear that the outcome of engagement in the legal process could have severe repercussions on their own personal liberties and security.

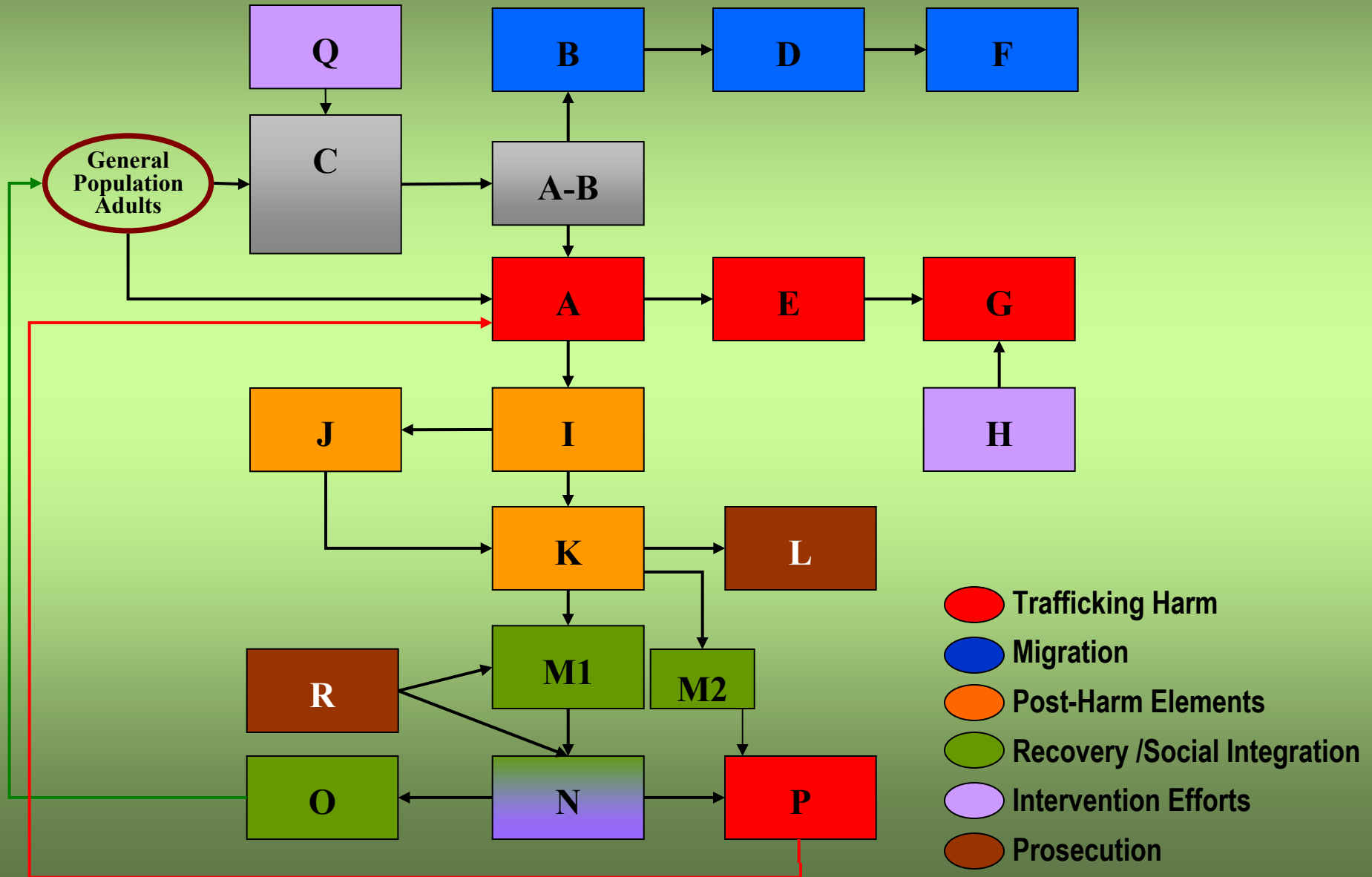
Other Issue

- Trafficked persons are sometimes detained charged or persecuted for the illegality of their country into or residence in the country of destination.
- It is important that trafficked persons should not be punished for their unlawful activities to their extent that such involvement was a direct consequence of their situation as a trafficked person.

Legal Action

Government working with its partners, should continue ensuring that legal and other assistance is provided to trafficked persons for the duration of any criminal, civil or other actions against suspected traffickers. This should cover the period from when a crime is reported to the end of the prosecution process.

Flow Chart for the Trafficking Matrix Adult Scenario



Thank You

Bangladesh Counter Trafficking Thematic Group