



UNODC ACTION
Against Human
Trafficking and
Migrant Smuggling

UNECE – UIC Joint Workshop on the Security of Vulnerable Rail Users

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How we Work ?



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Delivering Legal and Technical Expertise

We work with national authorities to draft, revise, and adopt laws, policies, and strategies.

Investing in People

We train and mentor officials to investigate the two crimes, assist the people affected, and bring the perpetrators to justice.

Supplying Knowledge and Tools

We produce analyses, studies and toolkits for training, research and policy reform that provide evidence-based and up-to-date knowledge.

Paving the Way for Policymaking

We support countries to collectively discuss experiences, challenges and successful practices in key UN and treaty bodies (the UN General Assembly, the UN Security Council, the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ), the UNTOC Conference of the Parties and its Working Groups) and facilitate engagement with civil society

Building Networks and Partnerships

We partner with international, governmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as the private sector, to jointly tackle human trafficking and migrant smuggling.

Our Impacts in Numbers



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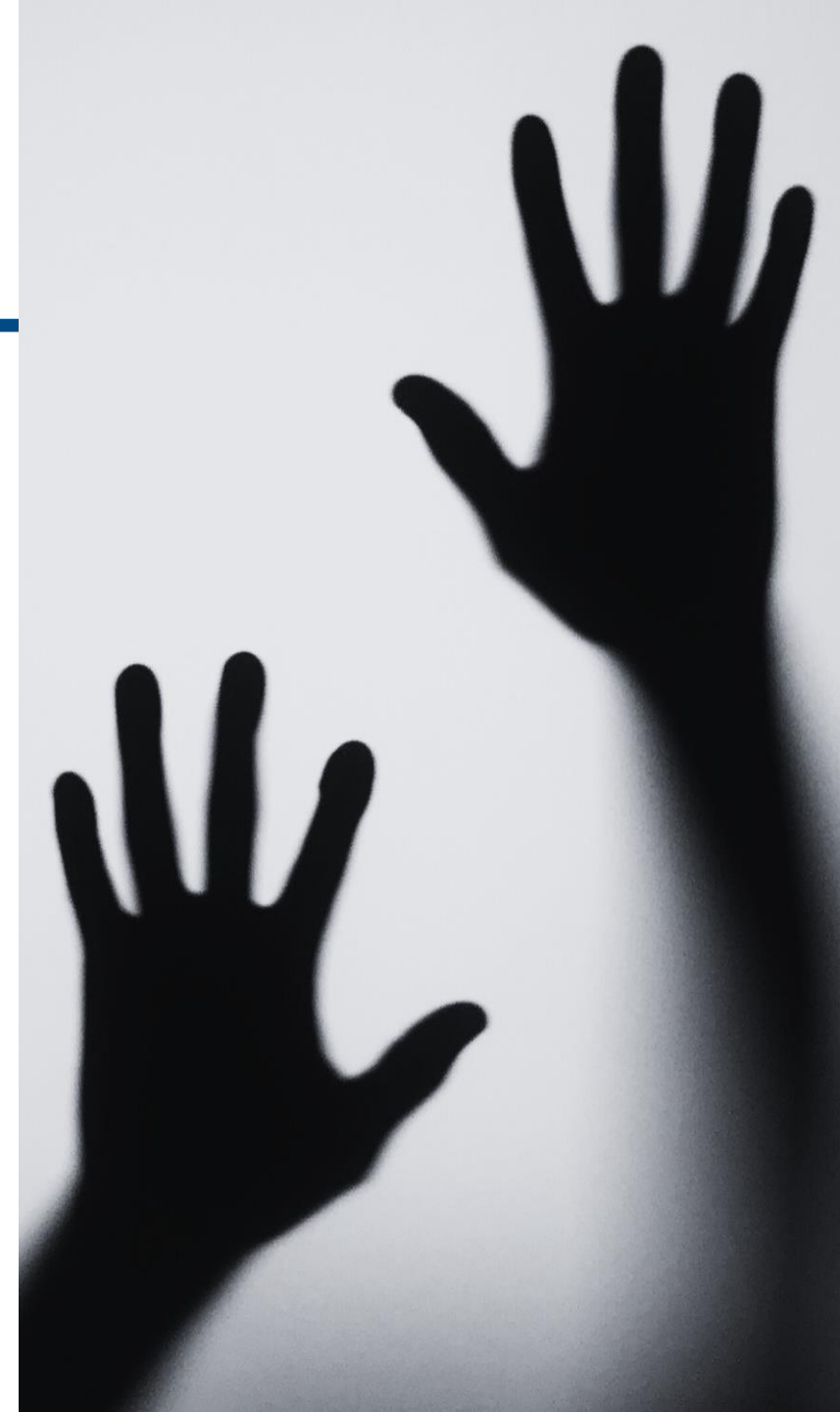
- **34** Countries participated in our technical cooperation programme
- **12** countries and **2** regional organizations supported to improve legislation and policy
- **2** countries supported to develop new national plans against human trafficking
- **241** human trafficking and migrant smuggling investigations initiated by UNODC-trained experts
- **264** human trafficking victims identified and assisted by UNODC-trained experts
- **26** survivors included in programme activities
- **4** regional law enforcement networks launched
- **12** multi-stakeholder partnership promoted
- **28** South-South Cooperation activities implemented
- **2** intergovernmental for on human trafficking and migrant smuggling supported in which **500+** national experts from more than **100** countries participated
- **3,485** Officials transited to counteract human trafficking and migrant smuggling
- **23** tools, studies and reports launched
- **5** Youth initiatives supported while **186** youth (and children) participated in our programmes
- **1397** Experts from **114** countries used KNOWTS, our knowledge hub

Trafficking in Persons Protocol

1) ACTs: recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by

2) MEANS: use or threat of force, other forms of coercion, abduction, abuse of a position of vulnerability, etc. for

3) PURPOSE of EXPLOITATION: at a minimum, exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.





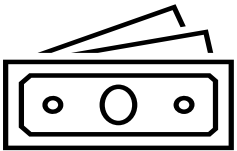
Trafficking in Persons Protocol

Consent: irrelevant where any of the means have been used;

Children: recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a **child** for the purpose of exploitation considered trafficking in persons even if this does not involve any of the means; child is any person under 18



Smuggling of Migrants Protocol



Smuggling of migrants means

- the **procurement**,
- in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a **financial** or **other material benefit**,
- of the **illegal entry** of a person into a State of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident.





Trafficking in Persons Protocol

Art 11 – Border Measures

2. Each State Party shall adopt legislative or other appropriate measures to prevent, to the extent possible, means of transport operated by commercial carriers from being used in the commission of offences established in accordance with article 5 of this Protocol.

3. Where appropriate, and without prejudice to applicable international conventions, such measures shall include establishing the obligation of commercial carriers, including any transportation company or the owner or operator of any means of transport, to ascertain that all passengers are in possession of the travel documents required for entry into the receiving State.

4. Each State Party shall take the necessary measures, in accordance with its domestic law, to provide for sanctions in cases of violation of the obligation set forth in paragraph 3 of this article.

Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2022



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Fewer trafficking victims detected during the covid-19 pandemic, especially in low-and medium-income countries

Regions recording decrease in detections

- 11% Globally
- -59% in East Asia and the Pacific
- -40% in North Africa and the Middle East
- -36% in Central America and the Caribbean
- -32% in South America
- -12% in Sub-Saharan Africa
- -6% in South Asia

Regions recording increase in detections

- +6% in Western and Southern Europe
- +9% in Eastern Europe & Central Asia
- +13% in Central and South-Eastern Europe
- +16% in North America

Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2022

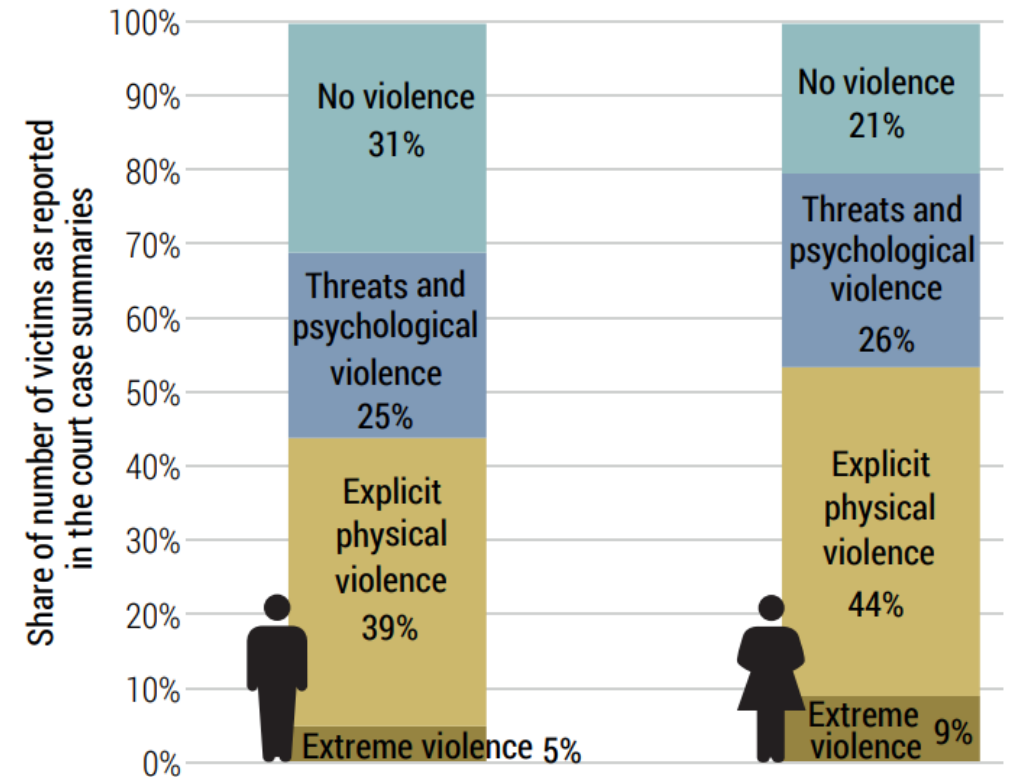


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Female victims and children suffer more violent forms of trafficking

Victims of trafficking are exposed to different levels of violence

- Female victims are 3 times more likely to suffer violent forms of trafficking
- Child victims 1.7 times more than adults
- Girl victims 1.5 times more than women



Source: GLOTIP collection of court case summaries and Sherlock Case Law Databases

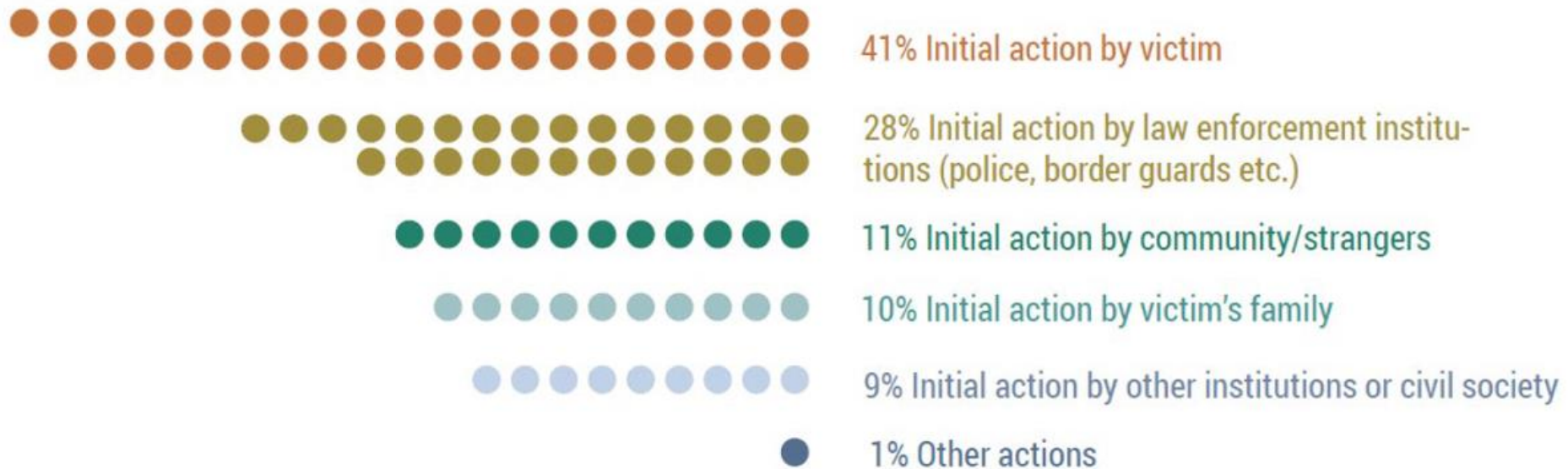
Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2022



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Victims rely on “self-rescue” to exit exploitation

Discovery patterns, as reported in case narratives, 2012-2020*



Source: GLOTIP collection of court case summaries and Sherlock Case Law Database.



Trafficking In Persons Case-Law

Poland

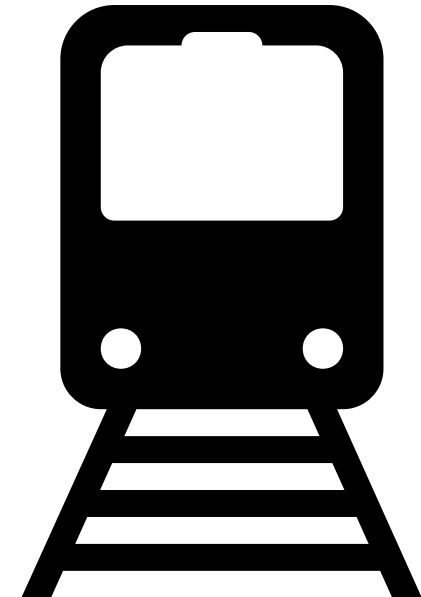
Recruitment and transport of 28 Romanian citizens to force them to work in Poland. Case revealed when two Romanians run away with no IDs and were detained in railway station in Krakow.

India

Girl ran away from home and was recruited at a railway station and forced to prostitution.

France

Girl from Nigeria brought to France and forced to prostitute next to railway station.





Identification Indicators

General indicators

- Age
- Gender
- Country of origin
- ID documents

Behavioral /physical indicators

- Physical injuries
- Poor health
- Exhaustion
- Tattoos, marks indicating property
- Dependence on others
- Control of communication by another person
- Not familiar with the area

Indicators related to transportation

- Trip organized by another person
- Move in groups while travelling on public transport
- Forced to hide during transportation
- Lies during the border control
- Minor not accompanied by legal guardian

Identification Indicators



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Additional Indicators In Rail Settings

- Have difficulty articulating reasonable, logical travel plans or answering basic questions.
- Have their movement and/or social interaction restricted by a co-traveler
- Act fearful, anxious, depressed, submissive, tense, nervous/paranoid, or dissociated/“checked out.”
- Defer to another person to speak for them, appear to be coached on what to say, or their responses seem rehearsed. » Appear to be traveling with few or no personal items, such as no purse or wallet.
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Identification Indicators



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How to Report

- Do not confront possible traffickers
- Follow internal procedure / standard operating procedures (SOPs) or protocols
- Contact focal point at the railway station
- Call specific hotlines established to report cases of trafficking in persons
- Refer to the competent authorities

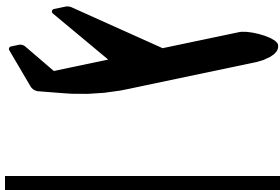
UNODC Awareness Raising Activities



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Dominican Republic (AERODOM)

- Draft of the TIP referral guide for airport and training airport staff on its use
- In 2023 two women approached airport officers seeking support. The officers notified the national police and the Specialized Department to Investigate Trafficking and Smuggling (DTT). Resulted in an operation which rescued eight victims of sexual exploitation.



Brazil

“Freedom in the air Initiative”

- Broadcasting videos and distributing leaflets and comics in and throughout airports in Brazil on how airport and airline staff or passengers can take appropriate action when observing possible trafficking situation.
- Training to employees of Brazil’s aviation industry on how to identify cases of human trafficking, intervene, alert airport authorities in destination countries and refer cases to the relevant authorities.
- Flight check-in staff and customs officials are encouraged to look for signs that a passenger does not know the address of their home or workplace or are not in possession of their travel documents.

UNODC Awareness Raising Activities



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Malawi

- Training to transnational truck drivers about the risks of transporting irregular migrants or trafficking victims.
- Four courses for around 400 drivers notably on smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons.
- Participants are informed about the penalties they face if caught (loss of truck or employment, criminal record or imprisonment) and the impact of these crimes.
- Many attempts of human trafficking and migrant smuggling stopped.



Key Summary



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- Importance to have/develop guidance or standard operating procedure (SoPs) for referral of trafficking in persons cases.
- Develop a list of indicators for the detection of cases of trafficking in persons for staff on railways (conductors, attendants, caterers, cleaners etc.)
- Train the transport industry on how to detect and report trafficking cases.
- Reenforce cooperations among various authorities at the local, regional and global level.

Thank you

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