



MAIN INDICATORS FOR
THE IDENTIFICATION
OF VICTIMS
OF TRAFFICKING





« Identifying a victim of trafficking through one or several interviews (carried out outside of the exploitation site) can rely on multiple concordant indicators. It is not a matter of proving anything, but rather of identifying certain situations, often complex, where the persons do not define themselves as victims per say. »

(Ac.Sé network, ALC association)

The identification process consists in examining the specific circumstances of each individual case before asking the person targeted questions related to trafficking.



ACTION



RECRUITMENT



TRANSPORTATION



TRANSFER

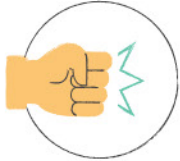


HARBOURING



RECEPTION

MEANS



THREAT/USE OF FORCE



FORMS OF COERCION



ABDUCTION



FRAUD



DECEPTION



ABUSE OF AUTHORITY



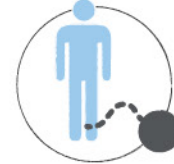
SITUATION OF VULNERABILITY



GRANTING OF A REMUNERATION OR AN ADVANTAGE

DEFINITION OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

PURPOSE



SLAVERY OR SIMILAR PRACTICES



DOMESTIC SERVITUDE



BEGGING



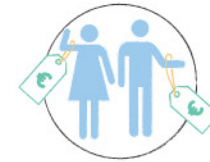
PETTY CRIME



GESTATIONAL SURROGACY



ORGANS / TISSUES REMOVAL



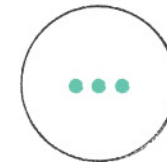
SEXUAL EXPLOITATION



FORCED LABOUR OR SERVICES



ARMED CONFLICTS



COMBINED



MAIN INDICATORS

1 - IDENTITY AND TRAVEL DOCUMENTS

The person:

- did not plan /organize his/her travel herself/himself and/ or is not aware of his/her itinerary to the destination country
- has become indebted to a third person who paid for his/her travel to the country of destination
- does not own any identity or travel documents - or these are being held by a third person
- carries forged identity documents
- is originally from an area known to be a source of human trafficking victims
- has travelled with other persons whom s/he did not know prior to the travel
- remained in transit countries for a long period of time



2 - CONDITIONS OF EXPLOITATION

The person:

- has been offered work in the destination country
- has been promised an attractive salary and/or working conditions
- works very long hours
- has no days off
- receives no or little payment
- suffers disproportionate salary deductions in order to pay for rent, clothing, food, etc.
- is deprived of any access to health care
- has not signed any employment contract, or has not received his/her own copy of that contract
- appears to suffer from physical injuries due to the use of coercion means



3 - HOUSING/ACCOMMODATION AND LIVING CONDITIONS



The person:

- is not at all/ or not very familiar with the language of the destination country
- lives in insanitary conditions that do not preserve his/her dignity
- did not choose his/her accommodation and is not allowed to move anywhere else
- is not aware of his/her address
- is not allowed to have guests in his/her home
- has a restricted access to sanitary facilities
- does not have a social life, or only a very limited one
- suffers violence or threats
- is a witness to his/her family suffering violence or threats



4 - FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND MOVEMENT

The person:

- shows signs of anxiety
- shows deep mistrust towards authorities
- allows a third person to speak in his/her place
- is under continuous monitoring and cannot move without being accompanied



COMMON MISCONCEPTIONS

| 1 | MYTH | REALITY |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | « Only women and girls can be victims of trafficking. » | Many men and young boys are also victims of trafficking, sometimes to be sexually exploited, and often to be forced into labor. This trend is growing, as identification mechanisms are being developed and systematized. |
| 2 | « When we talk about trafficking we are actually referring to prostitution. » | Sexual exploitation may be considered as the most visible type of exploitation, however trafficking in human beings can include various types of exploitation such as domestic servitude, labour exploitation, organ removal, etc. |
| 3 | « Victims of trafficking are always irregular migrants in the country of destination. » | Although many trafficking victims are indeed irregular migrants in the country of destination after crossing the border illegally, others either arrived through perfectly legal means (carrying tourism or work visas, etc.), or their situation was legalized after their arrival with the help of their traffickers (through marriages of convenience, asylum procedures, etc.) |
| 4 | « All victims of trafficking are abducted and taken to the site of exploitation against their will. » | Whereas some victims of trafficking are taken by force, many are tricked or lured into leaving willingly, often through false promises of better life/employment opportunities in the destination country. |
| 5 | « If the person knew what was going to happen to him/her, s/he cannot be considered a victim. » | Even if a person accepts a proposed situation or to work under exploitative conditions, s/he can still become a victim of trafficking if the offer s/he accepted differs considerably from the conditions s/he faces in the destination country or if one of the means listed in the definition of trafficking has been used.. |
| 6 | « Victims of trafficking are always trafficked by organized criminal networks. » | If some persons are indeed victims of organized criminal networks, single individuals can organize someone's trafficking. This situation is often found in cases of domestic servitude. |

| | | |
|----|--|---|
| 7 | « Victims of trafficking are always beaten, locked up, without identity documents or any freedom of movement. » | This is often true, but victims of trafficking are increasingly not subject to obvious forms of abuse as traffickers change their 'modus operandi' and are using more manipulative methods in order to create the illusion of well-being and freedom for their victims. |
| 8 | « It cannot be human trafficking when the organizer and the victim are related or married/cohabiting/ partners. » | Victims are often lured or groomed into a trafficking situation by a friend or relative rather than a stranger or acquaintance. |
| 9 | « A person is not a victim of trafficking if s/he claims that s/he has good living conditions. » | The traffickers prey on the vulnerable situation of their victims by providing food, clothes, small amounts of money and so forth, to create the illusion of well-being in order to exploit their victims further. |
| 10 | « A person is not a victim of trafficking when s/he rejects offers of help and claims that s/he is not a victim. » | Among victims, low levels of self-identification exist due to a lack or limited knowledge of their fundamental rights and freedoms as well as fear of imprisonment, retribution and stigmatization. |
| 11 | « A person must cross a national border to be considered a victim of trafficking... » | Human trafficking does not necessarily imply crossing a border. In some countries, internal trafficking is much more developed than transnational trafficking. |
| 12 | « To be considered a victim of trafficking, a person must have experienced a geographical displacement. » | One of the « actions » constitutive of trafficking - as defined by the Palermo Protocole - is harbouring/housing. Therefore, a person can become a victim of trafficking without experiencing any geographical displacement. |
| 13 | « SMUGGLING and TRAFFICKING are synonyms. » | Human trafficking and smuggling of migrants are two different things. Smuggling consists in offering services to migrants for a retribution (monetary or else), to allow them to cross a border illegally. Trafficking constitutes a crime against the individual, whereas smuggling is a crime against the country of destination (which does not mean that smuggled migrants cannot be victims of serious violence that might qualify as crimes against the individuals). |



CONTACTS



NGO PROVIDING DIRECT ASSISTANCE

TO VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING



| NAME | ASSISTANCE PROVIDED | TYPE OF EXPLOITATION | CONTACTS | LOCATION / GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE |
|--|--|---|---|--|
| AC.SÉ NATIONAL NETWORK | → Provides vulnerable or endangered victims of human trafficking with the opportunity to relocate in France and obtain support and protection. Manages a resource center for professionals in contact with trafficked victims. | ✗ Any type of exploitation | ADDRESS: Dispositif National Ac.Sé BP Boîte Postale 1532, 06099 Nice Cedex 1 TEL.: 04 92 15 10 51 E-MAIL: ac.se@association-alc.org WEBSITE: www.acse-alc.org/fr/ | Provence Alpes Côte d'Azur National scope |
| L'AMICALE DU NID | → Provides global support to sex workers. | ✗ Sexual exploitation | ADDRESS: Amicale du Nid Paris 103, rue Lafayette, 75010 Paris TEL.: 01 42 02 38 22 E-MAIL: amicaledunid.paris@wanadoo.fr WEBSITE: www.amicaledunid.org | Paris, Lyon, Toulouse, Marseille, Montpellier, Colombes, Epainay sur Seine, Grenoble |
| IOM - International Organization for Migration | → Provides reintegration assistance to victims of trafficking willing to return voluntarily to their countries of origin (please check eligible countries) | ✗ Any type of exploitation | ADDRESS: 31, rue du Faubourg Poissonnière, 75009 Paris TEL.: 01 40 44 06 91 E-MAIL: iomparis@iom.int WEBSITE: www.iomfrance.org | Paris National scope |
| LES AMIS DU BUS DES FEMMES | → Provides support to women victims of human trafficking for sexual exploitation. | ✗ Sexual exploitation | ADDRESS: 58, rue des Amandiers, 75020 Paris TEL.: 01 43 14 98 98 FAX: 01 43 14 91 73 E-MAIL: bus-des-femmes@wanadoo.fr WEBSITE: www.lesamisdubusdesfemmes.com | Paris |
| AUX CAPTIFS, LA LIBÉRATION | → Provides support to people living and/or working in the streets. | ✗ Sexual exploitation | ADDRESS: 8, rue Git-le-Coeur, 75006 Paris TEL.: 01 49 23 89 90 | Paris |
| CCEM - Comité Contre l'Esclavage Moderne | → Provides social, psychological and legal support. | ✗ Domestic servitude ✗ Forced labour | ADDRESS: 169 bis, bd. Vincent Auriol, 75013 Paris TEL.: 01 44 52 88 90 WEBSITE: www.esclavagemoderne.org | Paris National scope |
| HORS LA RUE | → Identify and provide support to children victims of exploitation. | ✗ Any type of exploitation Children victims only | ADDRESS: 70, rue Douy Delcupe, 93100 Montreuil TEL.: 01 41 58 14 65 WEBSITE: www.horslarue.org | Paris |
| L'APPART 38 | → Reception and support to people (adults and children) at risk of prostitution and to sex workers. | ✗ Sexual exploitation | ADDRESS: 8, rue du Vieux Temple, 38000 Grenoble TEL.: 04 76 43 14 06 E-MAIL: service.appart@althea38.org | Grenoble |
| ASSOCIATION CEID ADDICTION | → Prevention, social, psychological and legal support. | ✗ Sexual exploitation | ADDRESS: 50 rue Billandel, 33000 Bordeaux TEL.: 05 56 77 41 70 WEBSITE: ceid@ceid-addiction.com | Bordeaux |
| RUELLE - Relais Urbain d'Echange et de Lutte contre l'Exploitation | → Provides social, psychological and legal support. | ✗ Any type of exploitation | E-MAIL: ruelle33000@gmail.com WEBSITE: ww.associationruelle.org | Bordeaux |
| OICEM - Organisation internationale contre l'esclavage moderne | → Provides social, psychological and legal support. | ✗ Any type of exploitation | ADDRESS: 72, rue de la République, 13002 Marseille TEL.: 04 91 54 90 68 WEBSITE: www.oicem.org | Marseille National scope |
| ASSOCIATION PALOMA | → Community health association dedicated to sex workers, prevention activities and social support. | ✗ Sexual exploitation | ADDRESS: 33, rue Fourré, 44000 Nantes TEL.: 09 54 40 97 43 E-MAIL: coordinatrice@paloma-asso.org | Nantes |



CONTACTS



ADVOCACY

| NAME | FIELD OF EXPERTISE | CONTACTS |
|---|---|---|
| ECPAT FRANCE | → ECPAT France fights in France and internationally, against the sexual exploitation of children, and promotes the rights of the child. | WEBSITE: www.ecpat-france.fr |
| ACPE - Agir Contre la Prostitution des Enfants | → ACPE fights against the sexual exploitation of children. | WEBSITE: www.acpe-asso.org |
| COLLECTIF ENSEMBLE CONTRE LA TRAITE - Together Against Trafficking in Human Beings | → Collectif ensemble contre la traite is a network of NGOs created by Secours Catholique (Caritas) in 2007 to fight efficiently against this human rights denial. Its gathers 26 French NGOs. | WEBSITE: www.contrelatraite.org |
| SCELLES FOUNDATION | → The Scelles Foundation is engaged in the fight against exploitation within the prostitution system and trafficking in human beings. | WEBSITE: www.fondationscelles.org/fr/ |



INSTITUTIONS

| NAME | FIELD OF EXPERTISE | CONTACTS |
|--|--|---|
| MIPROF - Interministerial mission for the protection of women victims of violence and the fight against trafficking in human beings | → MIPROF was created in 2013 with the aim of gathering, analysing and sharing information related to violence against women. MIPROF also acts as national coordinator against trafficking in human beings. | WEBSITE: www.egalite-femmes-hommes.gouv.fr/le-secretariat-d-etat/instances/miprof-mission-interministerielle-pour-la-protection-des-femmes-victimes-de-violences/ |
| CNCDH - National Advisory Commission for Human Rights | → Since 2014, the National Advisory Commission for Human Rights (CNCDH) is the independant national rapporteur on human trafficking and exploitation. | WEBSITE: www.cncdh.fr |
| EUROPEAN COMMISSION | → Trafficking in human beings is sentenced by the Charter of fundamental rights of the European Union. | WEBSITE: www.ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/ |
| COUNCIL OF EUROPE | → The Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings was adopted in 2005. While building on existing international instruments, the Convention goes beyond the minimum standards agreed upon in them and strengthens the protection afforded to victims. | WEBSITE: www.coe.int/fr/web/anti-human-trafficking/ |



This booklet has been produced by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in the frame of the DETECT project.

Established in 1951, the International Organization for Migration is the leading intergovernmental organization in the field of migration and is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. IOM works with its partners in the international community to assist in meeting the growing operational challenges of migration, advance understanding of migration issues, encourage social and economic development through migration and uphold the well-being and human rights of migrants.

© IOM France 2019

