IDENTIFICATION OF THB VICTIMS
POSSIBLE EXERCISE
3 MIGRANTS PROFILES

IDENTIFY POTENTIAL VICTIMS AND EXPLAIN WHY
Country: Eritrea
Place of origin: Keren (Anseba region)
Ethnic group: Tigriynia
Age: 22
Documents: none
Situation:
Travels with a small group. Seems to know the other members of the group. Carries a bag and some personal items. Wants to go to Sweden, to Malmo, where she has a sister. She can explain the route (Eritreia-Sudan-Libya)

Behaviour: Seems afraid to talk to authorities. But talks freely with her group. She is able to explain parts of the trip and the arrangements made.

Country: Ghana
Place of origin: Aflao (Volta region)
Ethnic group: Ewe
Age: claims to be 18 (looks younger)
Documents: none
Situation:
Travels with a man that she says it’s her father. Shows no familiarity with him and no physical resemblance. Doesn’t carry personal items. Doesn’t know where she is going (country or city), but say she will be joining family. Cannot give information about the route and travel.

Behaviour: Show signs of distress. She is shy and avoids eye contact. Looks to the “father” when you ask her questions, looking for answers. Seems afraid to answer.

Country: Nigeria
Place of origin: Benin City (Edo State)
Age: claims to be 20
Documents: none
Situation:
Acts like she is travelling alone, but it is visible that she travels with a group of 4 women (3 younger and one older, around 40y). She gives contradictory information about the journey and personal situation. As few personal items, that include small notes with Bible verses. As some dissimulated signs of physical abuse

Behaviour: Shows an aggressive attitude when asked questions. When asked questions looks to the older women.
HOW TO IDENTIFY THB VICTIMS

Keep in mind:

- Victims of trafficking include men, women and children

- Victims of THB are victims of a crime - not criminals
HOW TO IDENTIFY THB VICTIMS

Keep in mind:

- Identification is fundamental to assist and protect the rights of victims
- THB is a human rights violation - victims might need special protection
- In many cases the victims may not identify themselves as victims of THB and/or ask for help
HOW TO IDENTIFY THB VICTIMS

THB Indicators:

➤ An indicator is a signal that should attract the attention of the officer.

➤ It is a clue

➤ They are not evidence

➤ There are general basic indicators and specific indicators

Rule 0+0+0+0+0=1
HOW TO IDENTIFY THB VICTIMS

General basis indicators:

- Age
- Gender
- Location of Origin
- Documents
- Last location
- Transport
- Signs of abuse or mistreatment/self-harm
- Behaviour

Indicators may vary:
- Type of exploitation
- In time
- In place (may even be local)
HOW TO IDENTIFY THB VICTIMS

Most common types of THB are those for:

- **Sexual exploitation**
- **Labour exploitation**

With means of **control** used by traffickers

**Child victim** of THB
HOW TO ASSIST / NEEDS OF VICTIMS

By identifying a potential victim of trafficking, you can contribute to:

- Help prevent criminal acts and continuation of exploitation
- Contribute to the protection of (potential) victims
- Facilitate and start procedures for the prosecution of traffickers

The identification is crucial to allow victims to receive:

- Assistance
- Protection (including international protection)
WHAT KIND OF ASSISTANCE SHOULD BE PROVIDED (before, during and after):

- Information and communication
- Medical, psychological and emotional
- Direct support
HOW TO ASSIST / NEEDS OF VICTIMS

Information and communication to VOT

- Use of trustworthy and impartial Interpreter

- Keep in mind that the victim might suffer from TRAUMA

- Obtain informed consent for examinations (medical or physical)
HOW TO ASSIST / NEEDS OF VICTIMS

Information and communication to VOT

Legal
Social security mechanisms

Always inform what is happening and why

Always inform who you are what is your role And the role of others
HOW TO ASSIST / NEEDS OF VICTIMS

Information and communication to VOT

- Confirm that she/he understood what was told
- Provide any available informative leaflet (and explain)
- Protect their privacy and confidentiality (accordingly to national law)
- Never make promises that you can’t keep
HOW TO ASSIST / NEEDS OF VICTIMS

Victim risk assessment

- Threat or fear
  - Fear of traffickers
  - Fear of law enforcement
  - Afraid for their family
  - Afraid for having committed crimes
  - Afraid regarding their legal status
  - Afraid of being stigmatized
  - Afraid of having to be face to face with offender

Victim’s personal beliefs may affect their will or ability to witness
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

ANY QUESTIONS?