

Definitions, Figures and Policy Developments

7th Annual International Symposium
on Human Trafficking and Migrant
Smuggling
Public Policy Exchange
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About the ILO

- Specialised UN agency
- Tripartite (governments, workers and employers)
- 187 member states
- International Labour Standards
 - Conventions
 - Recommendations
 - Monitoring and reporting system
- Technical assistance/
research



THB, Forced labour, Slavery etc - Definitions

International legal definitions exist e.g. for:

- Trafficking in human beings (Palermo Protocol 2000)
- UN Supplementary Convention Abolition of Slavery/Slavery like Practices (1956)
- ILO Convention 29 & 105 on Forced Labour (1930)+ ILO Protocol 29 (2014), ILO Convention 182 Worst Forms Child Labour
- UN Convention on Slavery (1926)



Definitions

- Separate legal concepts but overlap in phenomena they cover
 - International/regional instruments have been transposed in different ways into national laws
- Makes conceptual clarity difficult



Definitions matter

- At the national level:
 - use of one law over another can make a great difference in the rights victims obtain
- ILO Protocol 29 (2014) extends rights of victims of forced labour
 - Extends obligations of member states to take measures to prevent forced labour and to provide assistance, remedy including compensation and rehabilitation assistance to victims



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ILO perspective

Addresses situations that fulfil the two criteria constituting forced labour (Convention 29):

- a) Absence of consent/deception of a person
- b) Coercion of a person (physical/psychological) to prevent her/him from leaving the situation of exploitation

→ covers « any work or service » (formal work, informal work, illicit activities)



Global figures Trafficking and Forced Labour

Global Figures available

- a) Figures based on administrative data (detected/identified victims) (e.g. UNODC, Eurostat)

- b) Estimates (based on national surveys and/or sampling methodology) seeks to capture the hidden dimension (« dark figures ») as well (e.g ILO)



Examples of figures based on detected/reported victims of trafficking in human beings

UNODC 2016: 63,251 victims (106 countries, 2012 -2014)

- Overall more women than men, more victims of sexual exploitation than labour exploitation
- Victims of sexual exploitation nearly all female

Eurostat (2013-2014): 15 846 victims in the EU

- 76% women, 15% children
- More victims for sexual exploitation
- Slight increase in men and labour exploitation
- Most victims are EU nationals (most from RO, BUL, NL, HU, PL), non EU (Nigeria, China, Albania, Vietnam, Morocco)



Estimates Forced Labour

- **20.9** million people in forced labour
- **\$150 billion** annual illicit profits
- **90%** exploited in the private economy
- More women (55%) than men (45%)
- Almost all victims of sexual exploitation are women
- More labour exploitation than sexual exploitation



Number of forced labour victims per region



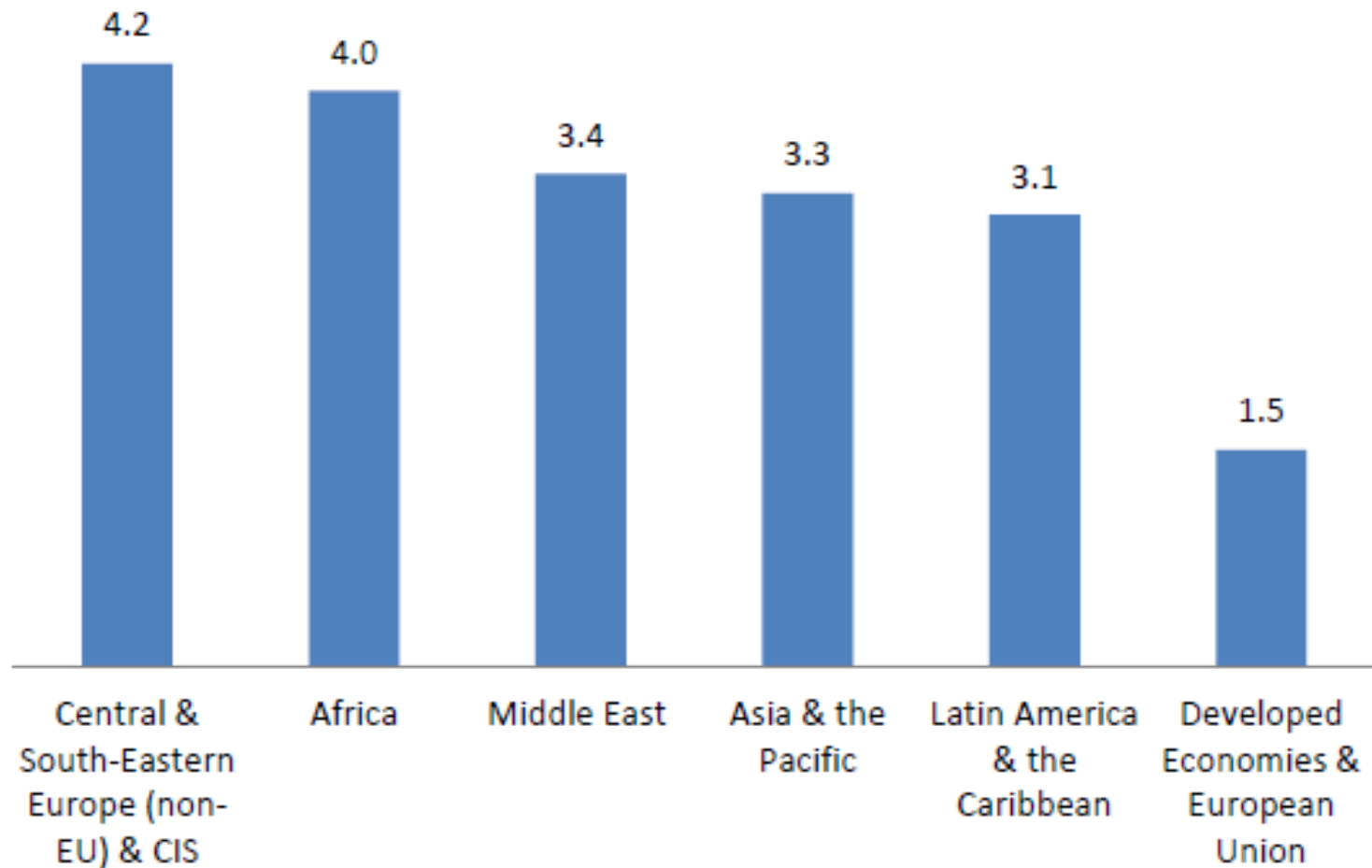
20.9 millions

\$ 150 billions in annual illicit profits



Prevalence per 1000 inhabitants

Prevalence (per 1,000 inhabitants)



Most affected sectors (globally)

- Domestic Work
- Construction
- Agriculture
- Manufacturing
- Prostitution



Forced labour in the EU

(Estimates ILO 2012)

- 880,000 victims
- Majority of victims are women (58%)
- 70% victims of labour exploitation

Sectors: prostitution, domestic work agriculture, manufacturing, construction, others: hospitality, begging, illicit activities



New Estimates on Forced Labour and Child Labour during the UN General Assembly (Sep 2017)

It will consist of:

- State imposed forced labour/private economy
- Forced labour involving sexual exploitation
- Forced labour involving labour exploitation

Figures will be launched with Walk Free Foundation, data from IOM victim assistance, child labour figures with UNICEF)



Where figures/estimates concur

- All regions affected
- majority of victims are women
- Victims of sexual exploitation = most female
- sectors
- EU: a majority of victims are EU citizens
- the prosecution rates for identified offenders remains very low
- illicit profits generated are huge
- **→ makes the use of forced labour/ trafficking a low risk, high profit undertaking**



- Increased migration to the EU in the past 2-3 years
 - UNHCR: 65 million people forcibly displaced in 2015
 - EU focus: reducing migration/refugee flow and tackling irregular migration
- Vulnerabilities for THB/ FL labour increase



Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

New Global Initiative SDG Target 8.7:

Take immediate and effective measures to **eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour**, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 **end child labour** in all its forms



Alliance 8.7

- Inclusive global partnership to achieve target 8.7 (IOs, NGOs, social partners etc)
- Objectives:
 - Accelerating timelines
 - Conducting research and sharing knowledge
 - Driving innovation
 - Increasing & leveraging resources
- Structure is under discussion



ALLIANCE



Alliance 8.7 –state of play

- Was launched in New York in September 2016
- Consultations have been held in South Asia, South East Asia, West & Northern Africa
- Upcoming:
 - Sub-saharan Africa (22-23 June, Ethiopia)
 - Europe & Central Asia (29-30 June, Hungary)

Sign up here:

<http://www.alliance87.org/membership/>



Upcoming events

- 20 June New Partnerships to end FL in Global Supply Chains (Berlin, Germany) – support for Global Business Network on FL and THB
- 29-30 June Europe/Central Asia consultation for the Alliance 8.7
- September 2017 during the UN General Assembly launch of the Global Estimates on Modern Slavery and Child Labour 2017
- 14-17 November 2017 Global Conference on Child Labour (Argentina)





Questions?

