



Methodologies to assess the implementation of the SDGs and targets related to human trafficking

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2014

Sustainable Development Goals and trafficking in persons

- Target 5.2
 - Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
- 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





- Target 10.7
 - Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies
- Target 16.2
 - End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children

Indicator

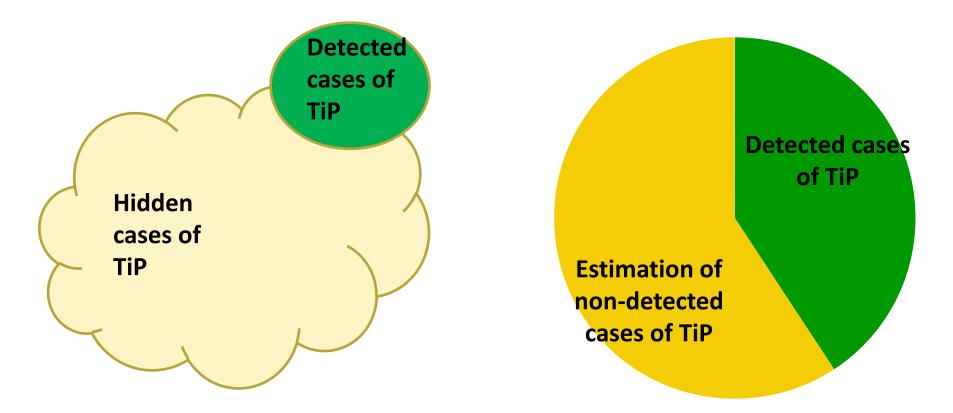
 16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age group and form of exploitation





The present

The future







2014

Measuring detected cases of human trafficking

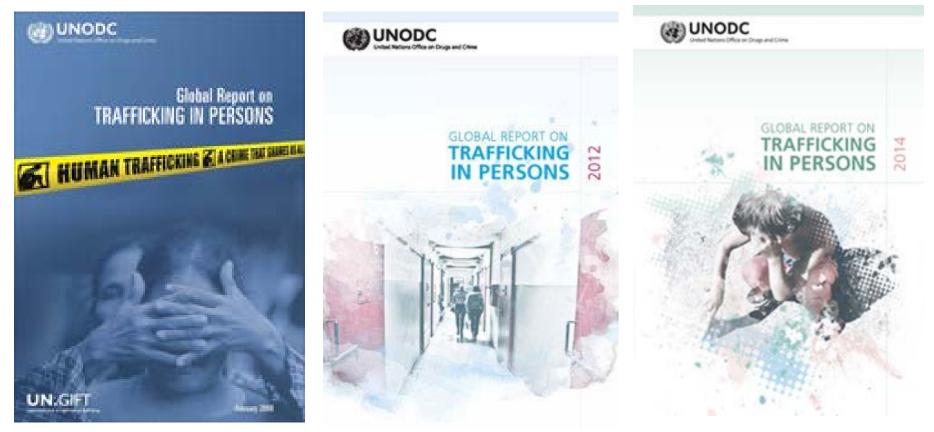






Global Report on Trafficking in Persons

Data from 2003 to 2012, 128-155 countries covered







Data

Sources of information:

- National institutions
- International organizations
- Non-governmental organizations

Data collection:

- Questionnaires
- Official information available in the public domain

UNODC GLOTIP Database

- More than 130,000 detected victims
- More than 40,000 persons convicted, and much more suspected and prosecuted
- Covering from 2003 to 2012



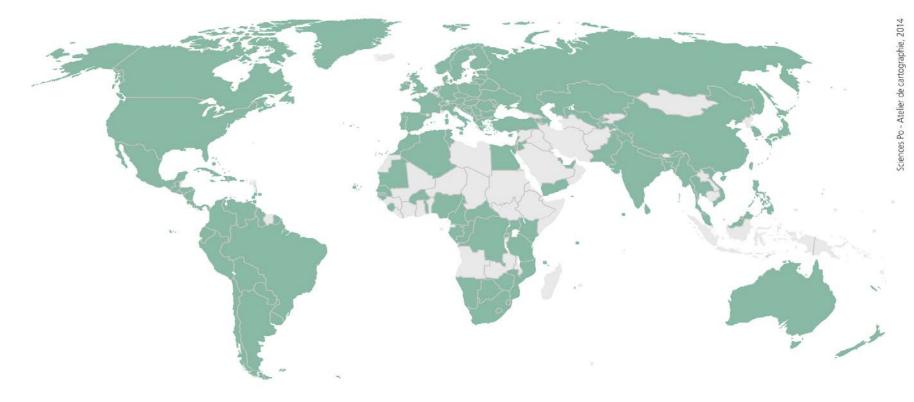
2014

Data Collection

- Questionnaire with core indicators
 - Gender, age and citizenship of victims detected
 - Forms of exploitation recorded
 - Countries from where victims were repatriated
 - Gender of persons suspected/prosecuted/convicted for TIP
 - Citizenship of persons convicted for TIP
 - Qualitative information: convicted cases of trafficking in persons



Global Report 2014: 128 countries covered and 40,177 victims detected



Source: UNODC.

Note: The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Dashed lines represent undetermined boundaries. The dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. The final boundary between the Sudan and South Sudan has not yet been determined.





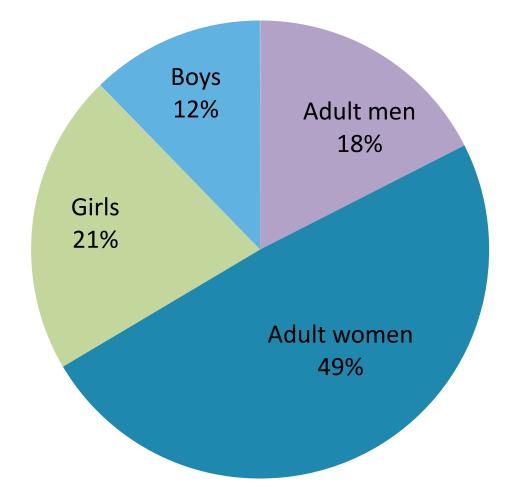
Measuring victims of human trafficking by sex, age group and form of exploitation







Most detected victims are women (2011)

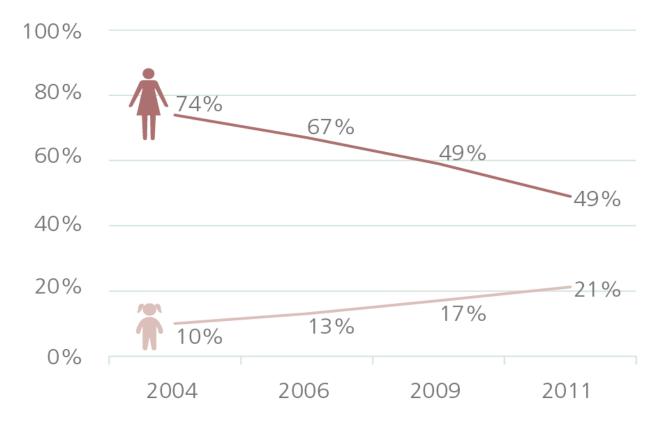




Decreasing detection of adult women and

increasing detection of girls as victims globally

(2004-2011)







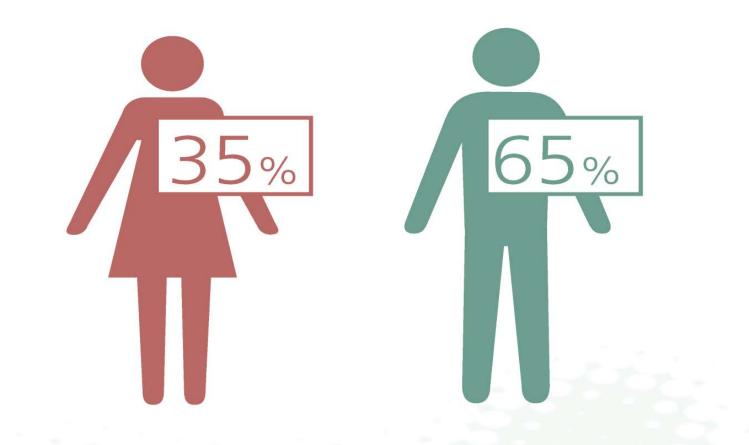
The detection of women and men varies in different regions (2010-2012)

Males Females

East Asia and Pacific	17%	83%
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	17%	83%
South Asia		
South Asia	20%	80%
Western and Central Europe	22%	78%
South America	26%	74%
North and Central America and Caribb	37%	63%
Middle East and North Africa	39%	61%
Sub-Saharan Africa	41%	59%



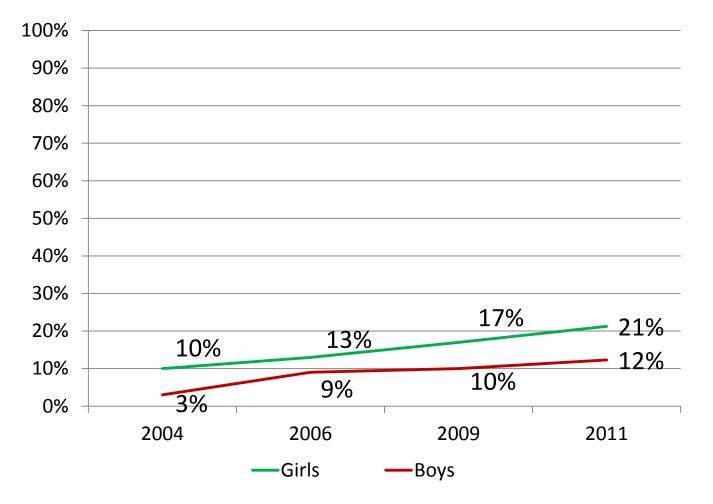
Most detected victims of trafficking for forced labour are men (2010-2012)







Increasing detection of child victims (2004-2011)

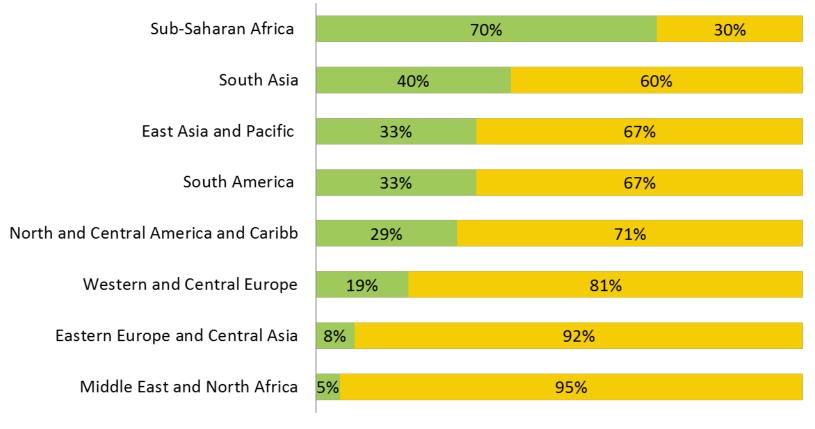




2014 PERSONS Significant regional differences in detected child trafficking (2010-2012)

GLOBAL REPORT ON

RAFFICKING

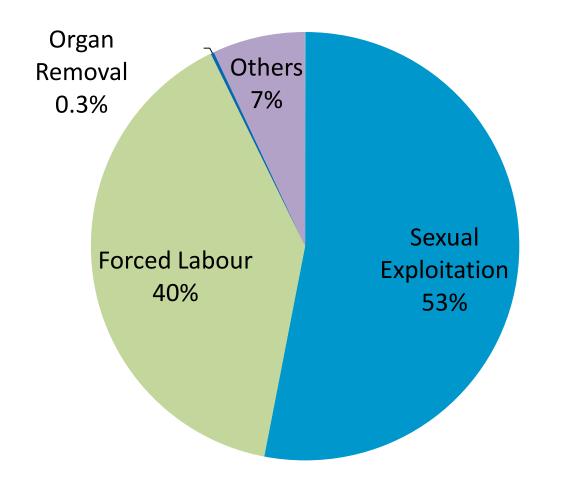


Children Adults



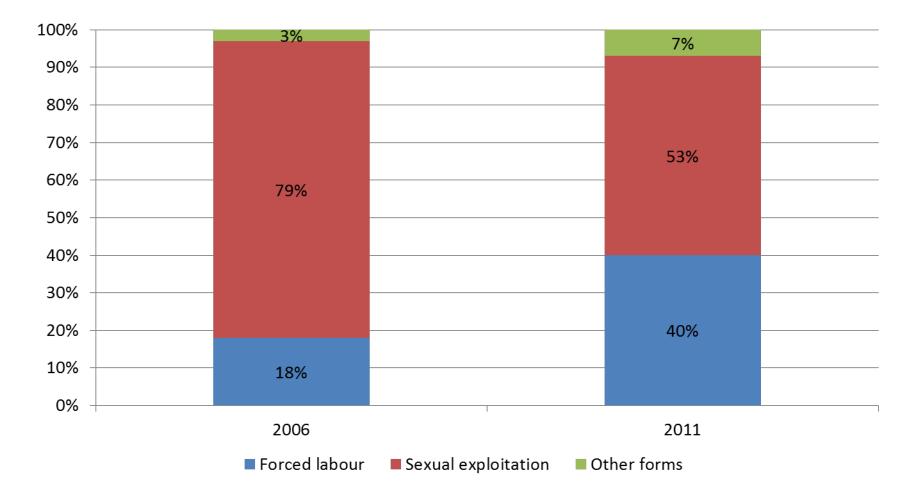


Detected forms of exploitation globally (2011)





Increasing detection of forced labour (2006,2011)







Measuring non-detected cases of human trafficking







Estimating number of non-detected victims

- Statistics on detected victims cannot be used to measure the prevalence of trafficking in persons
- Measuring hidden populations:
 - Expert Working Group on Innovative Research Approaches to Trafficking in Persons, December 2013
 - Expert Group Meeting on Estimating the Size of Hidden Populations and the Prevalence of Rare Crimes, December 2014
- Possible methodologies to be tested:
 - Methodologies that have been tested in other fields to estimate hidden populations
 - Surveys among population groups at risk
 - Household surveys
 - Statistical techniques
 - Field studies





Thank you!

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