# The SDGs and Human Trafficking in the face of Covid 19

**Revd Dr Pemberton Ford**

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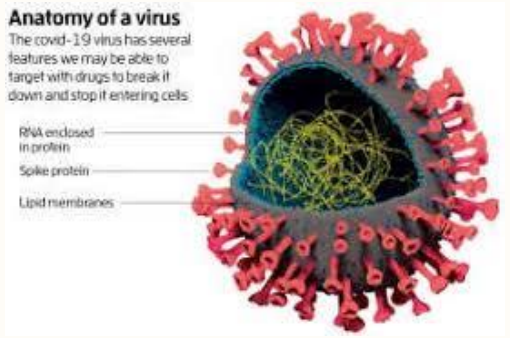

10 million Filipinos abroad in various forms of overseas work –
Hundreds of thousands have been returned
Tamils, Nepalese, Vietnamese, Cambodians, Thai, Malaysians

# Rohingya support and Cox's Bazaar - Overseas disability charity 2019
# Just under 2 million in Bangladesh January 2020

- 17,594 people have received health services
- 7,203 people have received physiotherapy or occupational therapy
- 4,520 people have received an eye assessment
- 2,467 people have received hearing assessment
- 1,849 assistive devices have been distributed
- 2,939 people have received psychosocial support (PSS)
- 160 people from different mainstream organisations have been trained on disability and inclusive humanitarian action
- Xxxx hundreds, thousands recruited into alternative lives, trafficked and exploited

***"… the [corona]virus does not discriminate, but its impacts do — exposing deep weaknesses in the delivery of public services and structural inequalities that impede access to them."*** – UN Secretary-General António Guterres April 2020

Sao Paulo Brazil May 2nd 2020

https://www.nytimes.com/2020/05/12/world/coronavirus-global-live-news.html



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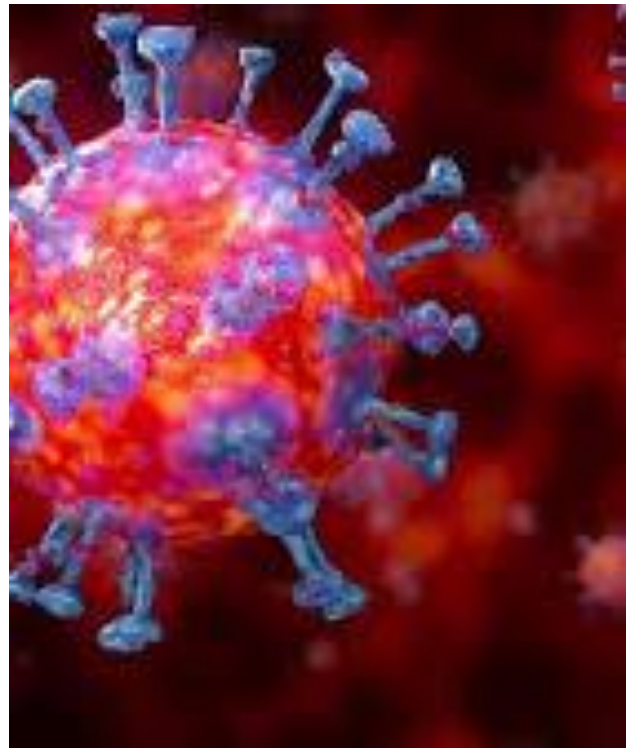
# Indian Migrant labour on the move – fresh registration (goal8)

- **India has no central registry of migrant workers** despite passing legislation 40 years ago **Migrant Workers Act** to establish such a database, the labour ministry told parliament last month.

- The law aimed to formalise employment contracts and protect migrant labourers' rights, but it was rarely enforced. **Labour officials say the fact that workers are constantly on the move makes documenting them difficult.**
- registration of all migrant workers in spinning mills and garment factories, as mandated by the– lifting as people seeking support from the go**40-year-old migrant workers act – action by the Tamil Nadu Textile Common Labour Union** vernment with the closure of places of work during Lock down
- **300,000 migrant workers now newly registered**



**Health protection and Pandemic environments as a VECTOR to explore HUMAN TRAFFICKING vulnerabilities, realities and impacts.**

**Inequalities**
**Vulnerabilities**
**Essential social protection**
**People below the radar**
**Migrant peoples**
**On-line migration of abuse**
**Health and Safety trauma**

Figure 1: An overview of trade-related targets in the SDGs Framework

Source: OECD, 2018b

# The SDGs 17x10

- **Trafficking related targets**
- three **targets** under three **goals**:
- 5.2 (Gender Equality),
- 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth)
- 16 (Peace Justice and Strong Institutions).
- **2030 Deadline for how well internationally we have done**

# Gender Equality 5.2

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Target 5.2 advocates for the elimination of all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.

- Trafficking in persons disproportionately affects women and girls; **71% of all victims detected worldwide are female.** The 2016 UNODC Global Report on Trafficking estimates that **51% of all detected trafficking victims are women, and 20% of detected victims are girls - GENDER distribution reliant on detection and shifting categories around the offence of Trafficking and Modern Day Slavery**
- **MEASUREMENT** Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence.

# Other targets in Goal 5

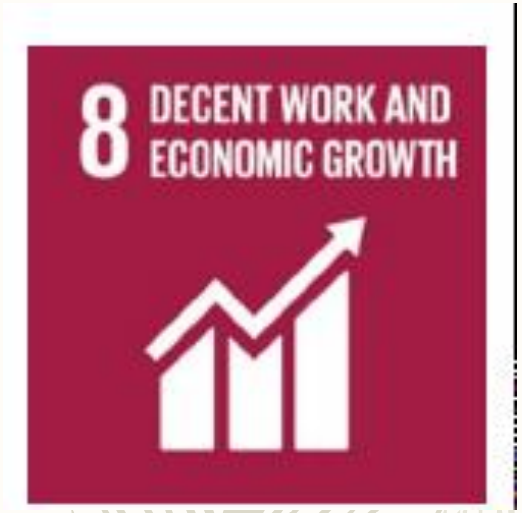
– strong impact through the elimination of violence against

women and girls as well as Target 5.3 specifically;

- The elimination of harmful practices such as child, early and forced marriage
– Strengthening the protection and value of paid domestic work,
– Granting women equal access to economic resources and
– Ensuring full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making
– increase the overall resilience of women and girls against vulnerabilities and situations leading to exploitation, including human trafficking.

# Strong female leadership

- Working against Covid
- Early intervention
- Prioritising Safety
- Investing in Testing, and Face Masks, and Tracing regimes
- It's serious, take it seriously' Angela Merkel
- Tsai Ing-Wen 124 measures to LOCK DOWN at first sign of trouble
- Jacinda Ardern – Self Isolation EARLY banned inward travel. Clarity and decisiveness
- Sanna Marin deployment of Social Media and information
- Truth, Decisiveness Tech Love - Erna Solberg Norway talking to children – Its OK to feel scared.




# Decent Work and Growth 8:7

- **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 to end child labour in all its forms.
- GSI estimates in 2016 ILO and Walk Free Foundation in partnership with IOM, **25 million people were victims of forced labour and 15 million were victims of forced marriage in 2016.**
- One in four victims was a child, and **children represented 18% of those subjected to forced labour exploitation**.
- **The indicator agreed to measure this target is: 8.7.1:** Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age.

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# Other targets in Goal 8

- increasing access to decent work, reducing unemployment, improving labour rights

– promoting safe working environments, as well as economic growth, in particular in the least developed countries.

– many situations of human trafficking begin as a search for work or as a decision to migrate abroad prompted by a lack of opportunities at home

– Creation of regular avenues by which to migrate,

– **Systemic factors that creates vulnerability to trafficking in the first place Lack of access to decent work via regular, protected channels**

# Revealing the inequalities

- In the Gulf, for example, there is serious concern about the risks of infection for migrant workers accommodated in densely packed, often poorly sanitized labour camps.
- Migrant workers may lack access to local healthcare systems, and that access may be even further hampered as spiralling demands on those systems force governments to limit who receives healthcare.
- The surge of nativist and nationalist political rhetoric seems likely to make migrant workers easy targets for exclusion from access to services or, worse, for stigmatization as sources of infection risk.

# Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 16.2

- **Target 16.2 calls** for ending abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of vi
- UNODC Global Report, after women (51%), children remain the second largest category of detected victims of trafficking across the world. Violence against and torture of children.

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Goal 16's targets to strengthen rule of law, reduce corruption, develop effective and accountable institutions, and ensure a legal identity,

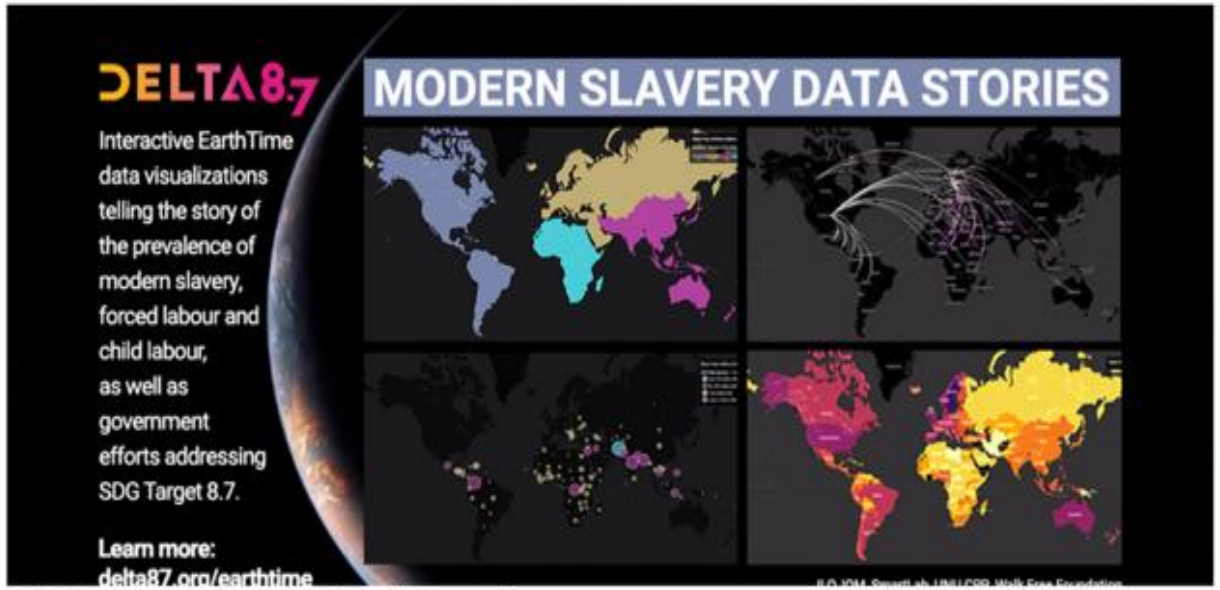
including birth registration for all.

- Lack of birth registration markedly increases an individual's vulnerability to trafficking, as well as excluding them from accessing social and
- community support mechanisms.
- The response to human trafficking across almost all countries is led by law
- enforcement, in coordination with other state and non-state institutions. Strengthening the capacity of these institutions to detect and combat trafficking, as well as to work in partnership with other stakeholders, is integral

  to making an impact on the ground

# Mapping the realities of Trafficking and MDS

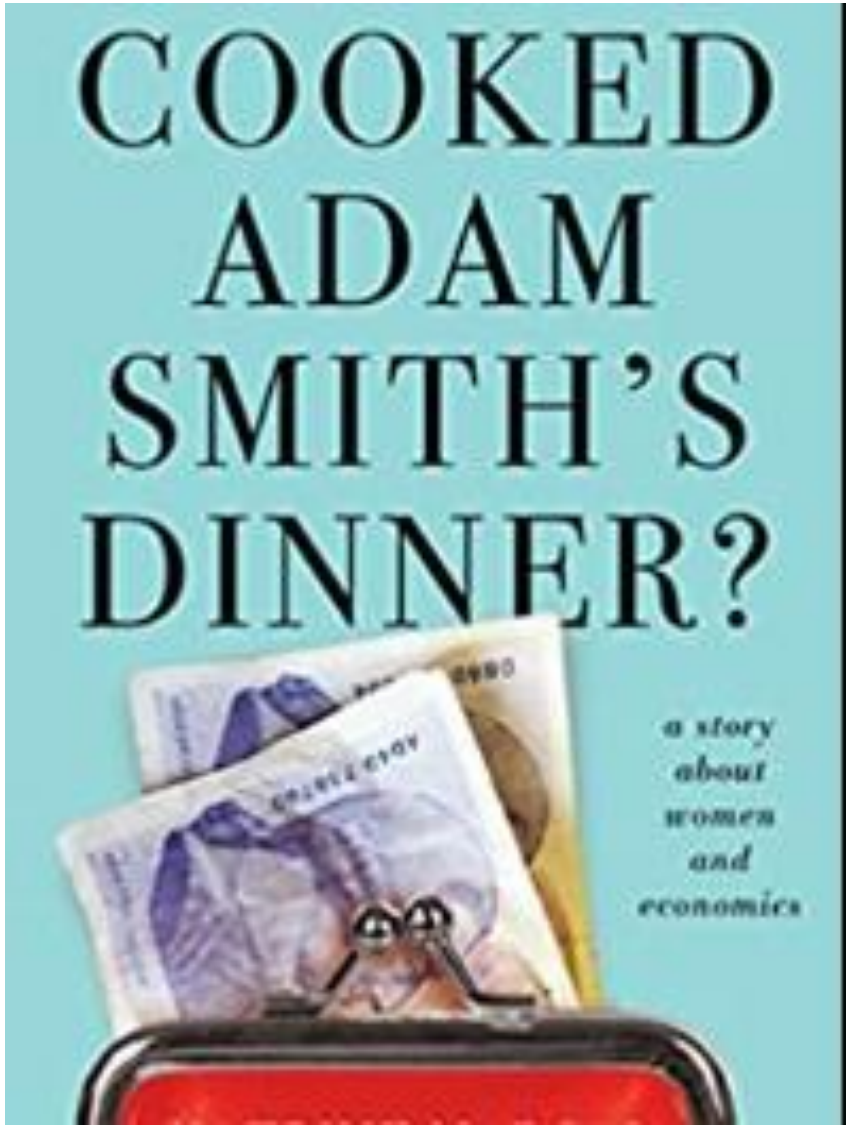
UN-led research shows that half of those enslaved are victims of forced labour in industries such as farming, mining and domestic service, while the rest are victims of sex slavery, forced marriage slavery and child slavery. According to the latest Global Slavery Index, published by the Walk Free Foundation, the three countries with the highest prevalence of modern slavery are North Korea, Eritrea and Burundi.




United Nations University, Centre for Policy Research | Delta 8.7, UN Interactive Data Visualization tool. Infographic of modern day

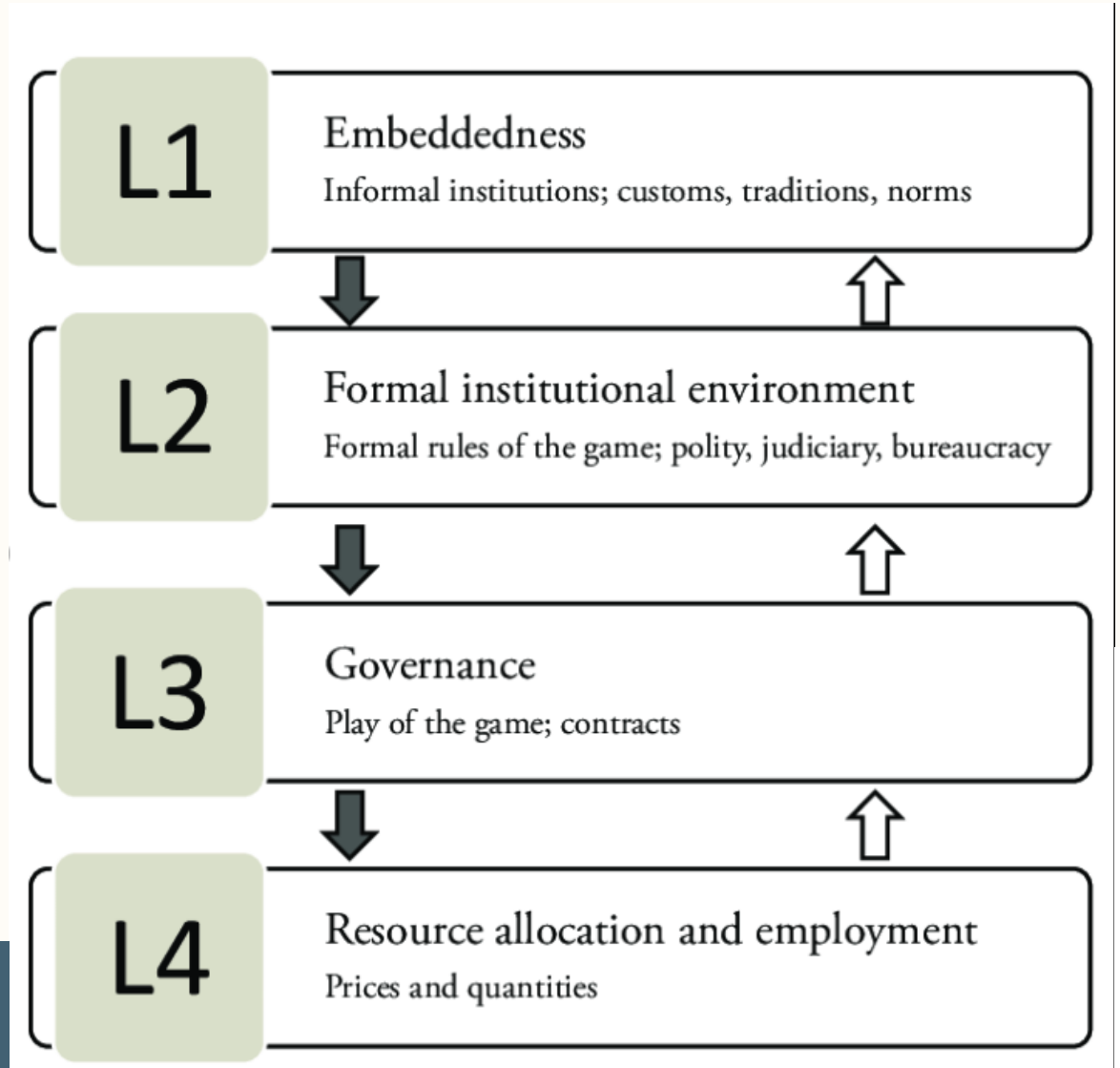
# Tracking the data – worst incidence

- **Eritrea, Burundi, North Korea – highest incidence of MDS – sex slavery, forced marriage, child slavery, and forced labour environments farming, mining, and child slavery**
- **Where are these Maps on the Cobra and weekly briefings of contemporary national planning**
- **Capped at 40.3 million**
- **Non-Geometric growth**
- **Containment policy**
- **Low Prosecution rate**
- **Inadequate testing**
- **No lock down on USERS**




# Wealth of Nations more than 'the market place'.

- The full OIKOS of the Economy
- The Pact with Economic Man
- Economic Man is not a Woman
- Add women and stir
- All MEN and All WOMEN are not equal
- Trafficking/ Enslavement/ Exploitation as a geo-political, class and caste reality
- The reality of an ecology beyond our 'markets' and 'kitchens'
- **Trafficking and Modern Slavery 'infects and debilitates us all**




# Understanding Institutional and social change

"What we do now will not only reshape our economies and societies; it will also reshape humanity's future on this planet." - Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund Kristalina Georgieva

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Level 1 – **FORMAL** Religion traditions/ cultural and gendered norms

Level 2 **Institutional** – Constitutions – International Legal framework –

Level 3 **Governance** Contracts, agreements, businesses – mutual benefit

Level 4 – **Resource allocation**/ tactical / taxation / transactional

# Time Frames and Zones of Transformation

Influence/ control of National Media and education systems
**Level 1 100-1000 years**

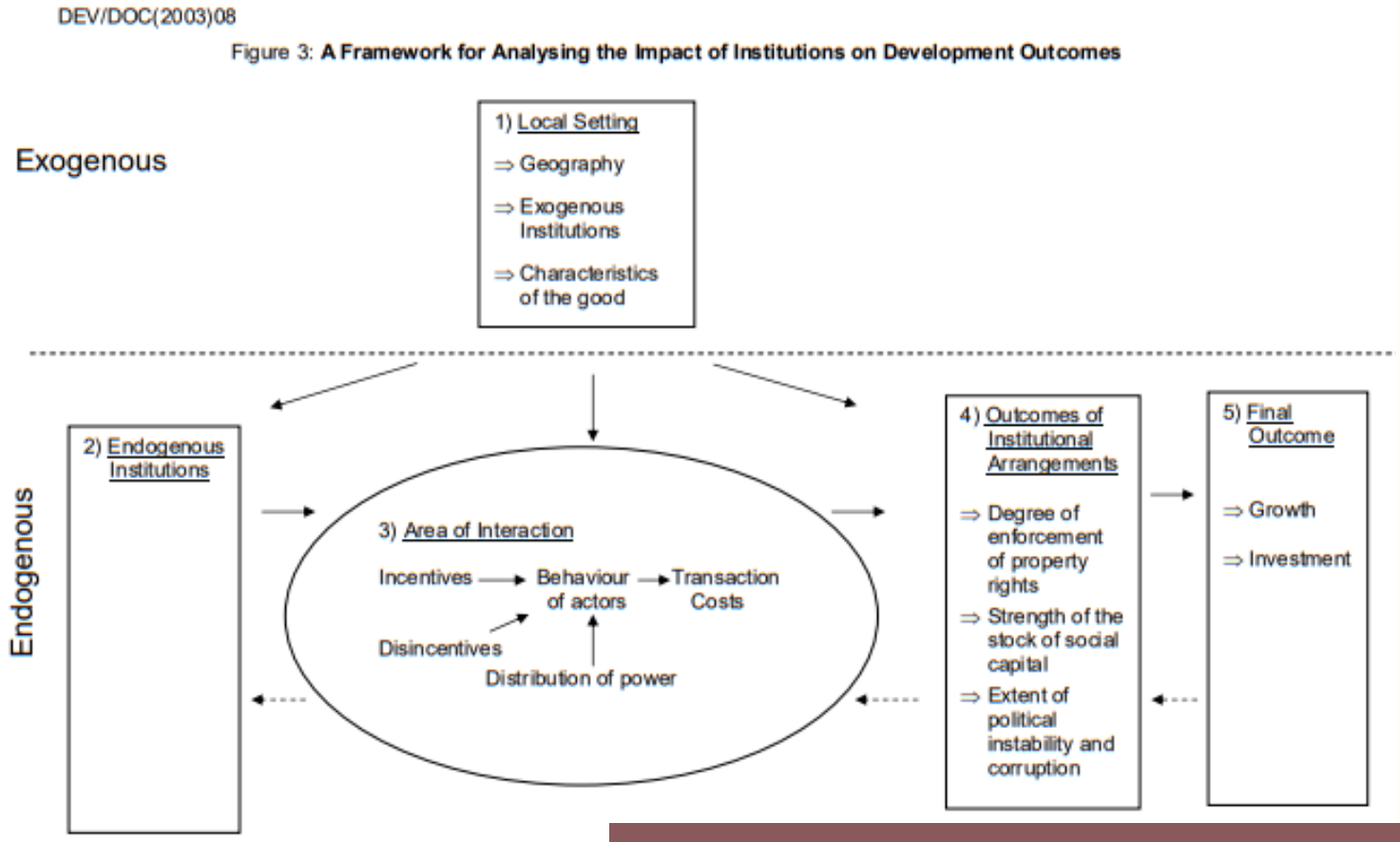
National Political lobbying, Formation of global monopolies – creation of new international systems – **health system synchronisation**
**Level 2 10 – 100 years**

**Playing the system**
local political lobbying.
Formation of national and regional cartels and monopolies
**Level 3 1-10 years**

**'Playing the Game'**
**Reactive, tactical action by individua entrepreneurs responding to customer, consumer and state reactive demand**

Williamson

Complex systems requiring rebooting with new paradigms around interdependence, trust, mutual reliance, co-operation, for a joint improved outcome and resilience.




# Exogenous and Endogenous factors

- **Trust / honesty / accountability**
- **Capital**
- **Institutional environment**
- **Belief systems**
- **Resource injection**
- **Globalisation – inherent inequalities of Neo-liberalism, outsourcing and just in time supply chains.**

**Beyond Tactical responses**
**Whole system reboot**

Population outcomes:
Ability for production
Disruption of the Economic cycle
Human Rights based analysis / Social Protection as constituent of what makes our Economies



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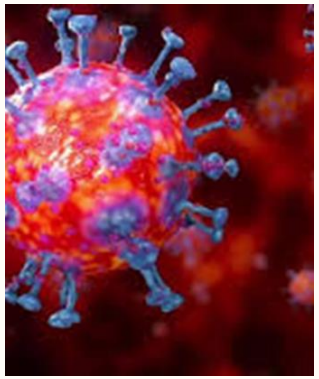
# Impact of Covid 19

## 42 million currently in Trafficked and forced labour situations



49 million

Estimated number of people who could be pushed into extreme poverty in 2020 (World Bank)

265 million

Estimated number of people that could be pushed to the brink of starvation. (WFP)

305 million

Number of jobs expected to be lost worldwide in the second quarter of 2020. (ILO)

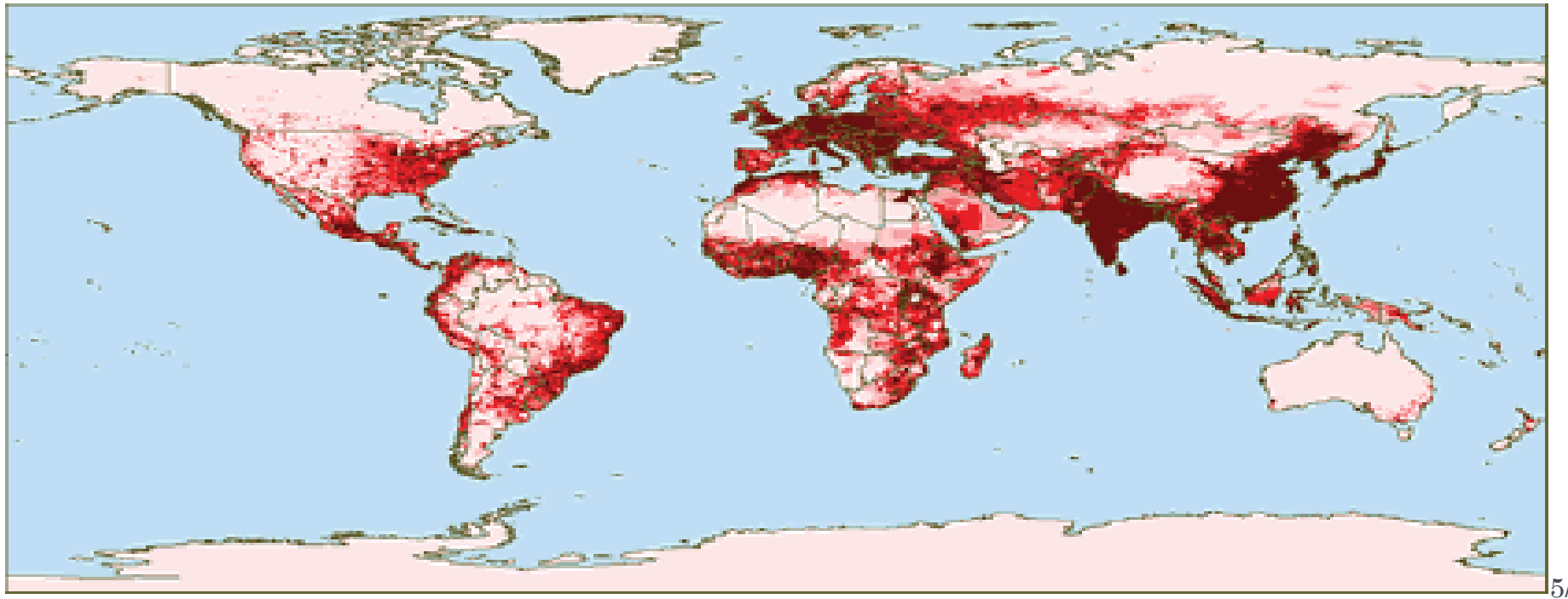
1 billion

Approximate number of people living in densely-populated slums and informal settlements in cities, at high risk of infection. (UN-Habitat)

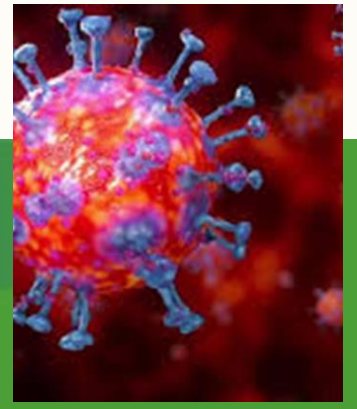
# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 13

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*

Figure 2. World Population Distribution



## Lessons from Corona Virus for HUMAN TRAFFICKING resilience building



Investment
Co-operation
Long term plans for building international resilence
Everybody impacted negative for all the population
International co-operation
PANDEMIC destruction of ways of life
Prevention
Detection and Tracing

Human Trafficking focus
Government co-operation
Damage of this unseen killer
Eradicating the viral manifestation
Understanding its life cycle and ability to morph

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# Thank you for your attention
# See you in 6 weeks time!


Dr Carrie Pemberton Ford

Carrie@ccarht.org


www.ccarht.org/symposium

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