



International Organization for Migration

**Return, Recovery and
Reintegration of Trafficked
Persons**



Return, Recovery and Reintegration Fundamentals

Trafficking is **complex** and occurs in a variety of ways

Regardless of circumstances, there are **fundamental aspects** of any return, recovery and reintegration process

Any assistance provided must be assessed in terms of whether it promotes and provides protection for the **human rights** of the victim.



Human Rights Framework within the Trafficking Protocol

- Article 2: “to protect and assist the victims of such trafficking ***with full respect for their human rights.***”
- Article 6: States have an obligation to provide assistance to victims of trafficking (including appropriate housing; counseling and information; medical, psychological and material assistance; and employment, educational and training opportunities)



Return, Recovery, and Reintegration Fundamentals





Empowering the Individual

INFORMED CONSENT—victims must be informed at every step of the process of their human and as well as civil rights (including their right to decline assistance).

Right to Self Determination



Step 1: Victim identification

Objective: To identify migrants who have been exploited as victims of trafficking so that appropriate response measures can be taken—both legal and social

Example: Removal of victims of trafficking from confinement or detention to specialized safe houses or shelters.

A VICTIM CENTERED APPROACH



Step 2: Shelter and recovery

Objective: To provide safe accommodation and comprehensive medical and social support for individuals identified as victims of trafficking

Shelters should provide:

- Food
- Accommodation
- Basic medical care,
- Access to comprehensive medical and psychosocial care or other social services
- If appropriate, access to STD/STI testing and treatment (not forced testing)



Step 2: Shelter and recovery

Referral system for physical or psychological care beyond the shelter's capabilities

Appropriate **security measures** (during stay and transfer)

Information about the case and the victim gathered in a confidential and non-threatening manner



Step 3: Return

Objective: To ensure safe and secure voluntary travel of the trafficking victim from the shelter or safe-house to appropriate place of residence



Step 3: Return

- Facilitated voluntary return – *not forced deportation*
- Documentation / establishing identity
- Security arrangements and escorts
- Transport arrangements
- Transit and reception arrangements
- Travel documentation / visa arrangements
- Safe and dignified



Step 4: Reintegration

Objective: To facilitate the successful social integration of the victim into her/his family (where appropriate) and society

Examples:

- Family tracing and assessment
- Psychosocial assistance
- Social welfare assistance
- Vocational training
- Peer-to-peer support
- Non-formal education
- Legal assistance



Step 4: Reintegration

Reintegration \neq Return

Preventing **re-trafficking**

Reintegration begins **prior** to return

Developing **links** with service providers in the home country / community



Successful Return, Recovery and Reintegration is based on:

- Complete Case Reports
- Plans that are based on individuals themselves—self determination
- Protection of Victims at destination areas
- Family Tracing
- Family Assessment
- Decision making on return – to family or alternative options
- Processing Travel Documents
- Turn-over and reception process
- Reintegration support
- Monitoring and follow-up on reintegration
- A human rights centered approach

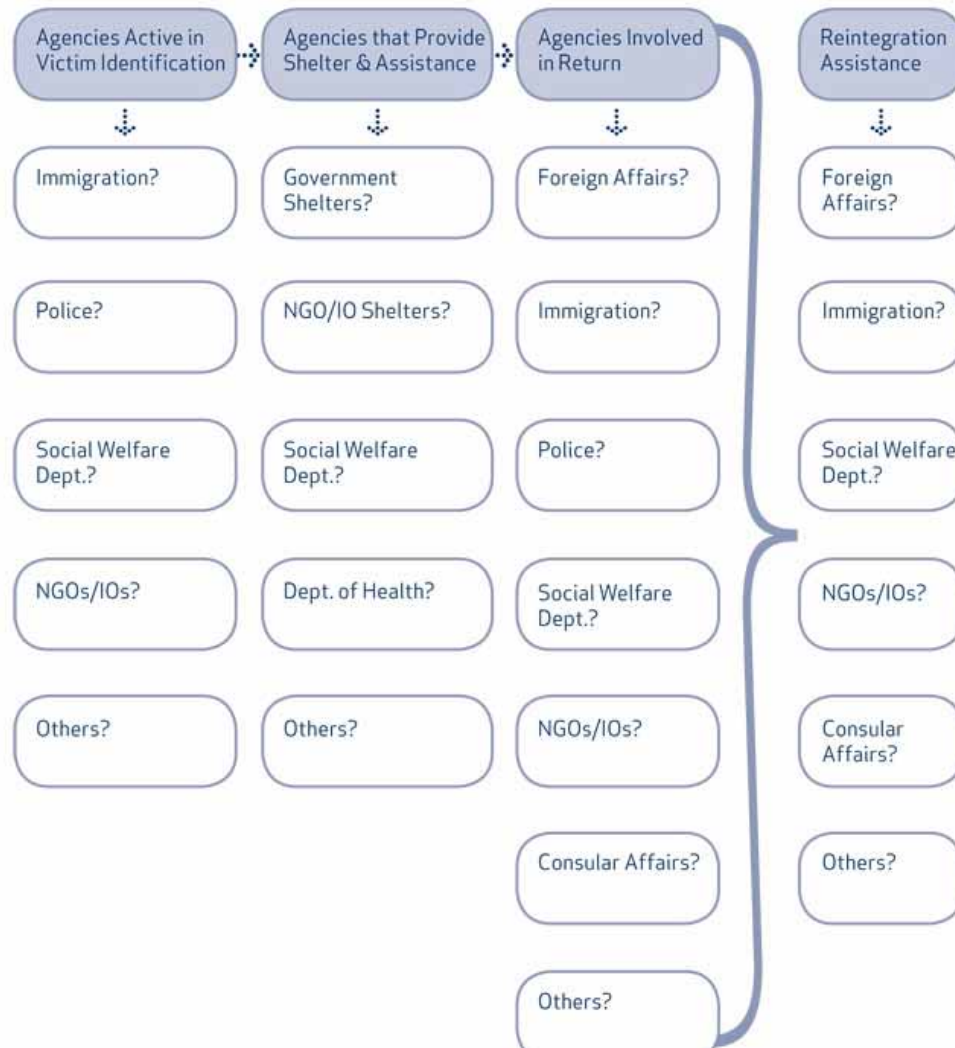


Challenges with Reintegration

- Initial factors still present → re-victimization
- Few opportunities for self-sustainable living
- Few options for support after reintegration
- Very few agencies provide interventions to both the children and families
- No activities to increase income-generating capacity of families
- Systematic challenges with reintegration interventions:
 - Lack of follow up support after reintegration
 - No market is available for the skills after training
 - Profit made too small to live on due to lack of market networks
 - Lack of easy access to health services although health issue is critical



An effective response requires multidisciplinary cooperation





Return, Recovery and Reintegration systems

Guiding Principles – Safety, Security, and a Human Rights based approach

- Informed consent
- Right to Privacy
- Self-determination
- “Voluntariness”



Indonesia (March 05-Nov 05)

| Sex of Victim | Frequency | Percent |
|---------------|-----------|---------|
| Male | 79 | 17 |
| Female | 399 | 83 |
| Total | 478 | 100 |



Indonesia (March 05-Nov 05)

| Age of VOT | Frequency | Percentage |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Adult | 370 | 77 |
| Children | 105 | 22 |
| Infant | 3 | 1 |
| Total | 478 | 100 |



Indonesia (March 05-Nov 05)

| Kind of Job | Frequency | Percentage |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Maid | 355 | 74 |
| Sex worker | 50 | 11 |
| Plantation worker | 39 | 8 |
| Construction | 3 | .6 |
| Beggar | 2 | .4 |
| Restaurant | 1 | .2 |
| Fishing platform | 3 | .6 |
| Other | 25 | 5 |
| Total | 478 | 100 |



Number of Trafficking Victims Assisted Under Mekong Regional Return & Reintegration Project (as of November 2005)

| | Phase I (Sept 2000-Feb 2004) | Phase II (Feb 2004-Nov 17, 2005; Ph II ends in Aug 2007) |
|--|---------------------------------|--|
| Cambodia | 488 | 157 |
| Laos | 212 | 206 |
| Myanmar | 150 | 69 |
| Vietnam | 31 | 4 |
| China (Yunnan Province) | 4 | 7 |
| Total | 885 | 443 |
| Grand Total | 1,328 | |