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Trafficking in Persons: Victim Identification and Assistance

TRAINING GUIDE



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List of acronyms

GBV	Gender-based violence
IDP	Internally displaced person
IOM	International Organization for Migration
INL	International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs
NAPTIP	National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NPF	Nigeria Police Force
NSCDC	Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps
TiP	Trafficking in persons
VoT	Victim of trafficking



Section 1: Introduction to the training manual

1.1. Purpose and objectives

The crime of trafficking in persons (TiP) is clandestine and complex. It is a modern-day form of slavery. Human trafficking in persons is a serious crime with negative long-term effects on the victims and the society at large, and it is a crime that feeds and is a possible source of other serious criminal activities.

In the north-east of Nigeria, TiP is being fuelled by several factors – such as displacement, poverty, humanitarian crisis, insurgency led-armed conflict, increase in negative coping strategies, lack of education, lack of livelihood options, lack of economic opportunities and lack of safety – intersecting with the growing criminal demand for forced, cheap or indentured human labour (including child labour) in households, agriculture, businesses, in the construction sector and in the illegal commercial sex exploitation.

The crisis-affected population are extremely vulnerable to trafficking, especially during the flight, displacement and return phase.

In order to combat trafficking and ensure protection and assistance for vulnerable and affected population in North-East Nigeria, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in partnership with the Nigeria Police Force (NPF) and the Nigeria Security and Civilian Defence Corps (NSCDC) are collaboratively working in scaling up the capacity of front-line officers in internally displaced persons (IDP) settlements and conflict-affected areas in counter-trafficking.

1.2. Overall objective of the manual

Equip front-line officers with the necessary knowledge, practical skills and positive attitude to actively identify, protect and assist victims of trafficking (VoTs).

1.3. Targeted audience

- Law enforcement officers in the Nigeria Police Force (NPF) and Nigeria Security and Defence Corps (NSCDC)
- Officers who are working as first responders or investigators in human trafficking crime scene and cases
- Officers working in IDP settlements or dealing with the conflict-affected population
- Selected officers in Headquarters responsible for counter-trafficking

1.4. How to use this manual

Pre-reading requirement and resource reference for the training of trainers.

- Practical go-to source of information on victim identification, protection and assistance for law enforcement.

1.5. Methodology

- This manual is designed for law enforcement officers; the training topics were selected based on capacity assessments and consultation with NPF and NSCDC in Borno and Adamawa States.
- The training curriculum contained in this manual is organized into four modules that can either be used together or can be taken and used separately during training.
- This manual can equip the trainees with necessary information required to conduct this training with their respective personnel.
- The guide should not be viewed as an academic treatise, but a practical guide for law enforcement practitioners. It integrates and contextualizes training materials, resources, research and best practices developed by other agencies and experts to fit NPF and NSCDC needs on the ground.

Section 2: Understanding trafficking in persons

In 2003, Nigeria ratified the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons (2000), also known as the **Palermo Protocol**, by ushering in the legal framework – the **Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Law Enforcement and Administration Act (NAPTIP), 2003 and subsequent revisions in 2005 and 2015.**

2.1. Defining trafficking in persons

According to the act, TiP shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of threats or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.

According to the law, for a case to be classified as TiP, law enforcement officers must establish the **three elements** needed in accordance to the definition of TiP – **act, means and purpose.**

2.2. Acts, means and purpose: Key elements of the trafficking in persons definition

2.2.1. Element 1 – The act (What is done)

The act of trafficking a person refers to the measures employed by traffickers to introduce or maintain a victim in the trafficking scenario (the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons).

Recruitment

Recruitment is normally the starting point of trafficking and takes place in the location where the victim was recruited from. It can either be done through deception or force. Force is usually quite apparent, whereas deception is harder to define and can be full or partial deception;¹ the promise of a better life, economic rewards, educational opportunities, marriage and the like are baits used to recruit potential victims of TiP.

- **Forced recruitment:** Victims are taken by physical force or threats of violence.

¹ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes, *Anti-human Trafficking Manual for Criminal Justice Practitioners* (United Nations, New York, 2009). Available at <https://unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/2009/anti-human-trafficking-manual.html>.

- **Fully deceptive recruitment:** Victims are lured by promises of opportunities that do not exist and upon arrival at the destination, the jobs and educational opportunities do not exist and instead they are exploited by the traffickers against their will.
- **Partially deceptive recruitment:** Victims may be aware of the nature of the opportunity but are deceived about the terrible conditions of the “promised opportunity”; for example, a person is recruited as labourer in construction or the agriculture sector, but upon arrival find little or no pay, working long hours under harsh conditions, beaten, forced, violated and with no freedom to leave.

Transportation

This refers to any form of transportation (land, air or sea) used for the movement of the victim from one place to another; for example, from a village to a city or from one country to another country. Determining evidence of transportation means identifying the mode of transport used and the people responsible, for example taxi driver, agent, middle person or truck driver.

Harbouring a victim

Harbouring occurs when a victim is kept in a location, usually a house, hotel, motel, apartment or a car. Kept under lock and key, their movement is restricted, especially in the case of forced labour and sexual exploitation. Harbouring is linked to withholding travel documents, harsh living conditions, restriction of freedom of movement and being escorted when leaving the house/secured premises.

The above acts in isolation may not be criminal; however, these acts become criminal when coupled with the following two additional elements:

2.2.2. Element 2 – The means (How it is done)

The means used to traffic a person refers to the techniques the trafficker(s) used to attract, coerce, abduct, deceive and maintain the victim in the trafficking scenario. The methods employed by traffickers can include the following:

- Threat or use of force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or vulnerability or giving payments or benefits to a person in control of the victim and can occur with or without the use of any overt (physical) force.
- The use of power or of a position of vulnerability; refers to any situation in which the person involved has no real and acceptable alternative but to submit to the exploitation involved. They are under the influence of someone to whom they are vulnerable, for example, a person holding a position of official authority or a parent or spouse.

The different forms of means employed by traffickers all share one significant characteristic – absence of free and informed consent on the part of the victim. The apparent consent was extracted through the use of one of these means.

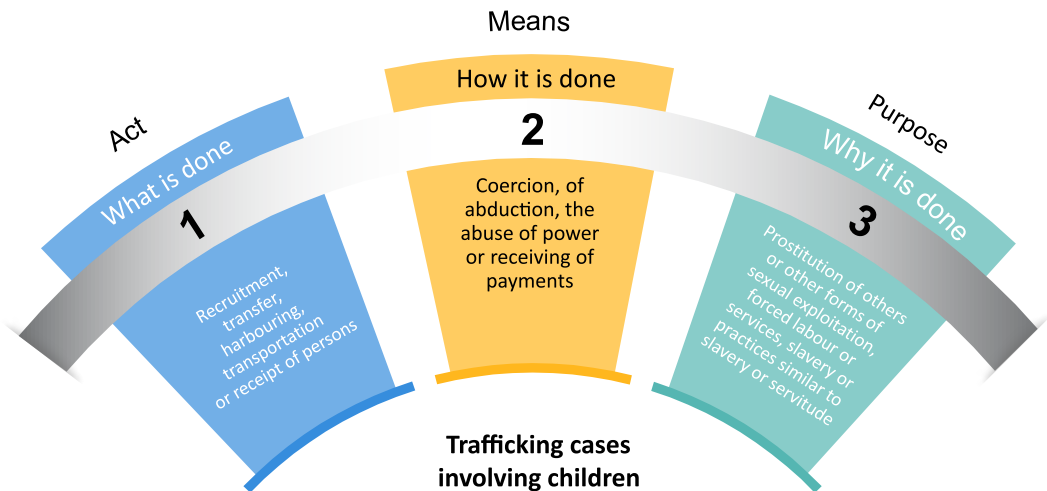
2.2.3. Element 3: The purpose (Why it is done)

The purpose refers to the objective of the trafficking, which is to exploit the trafficked person for the economic gain of the traffickers. The final element, “the purpose” covers all forms of exploitation and human rights violations.

There is no requirement for the purpose to have been achieved, if a person is rescued before exploitation occurs, he/she will be considered as a potential VoT or at risk to trafficking.

Trafficking is thereby a crime of specific or special intent. **All three stages (elements) must be linked to each other** for the crime of trafficking to be established; from each element, law enforcement agencies are required to prove the **act**, the **means** to achieve and the exploitative **purpose** according to the law for a case of trafficking to be established.

Figure 1. Elements in cases of trafficking in persons



2.3. Trafficking cases involving children

According to part III of the Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Enforcement and Administration Act, the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation is sufficient to be considered as trafficking in person,

even if it doesn't involve any of the means set forth in the definition.² Therefore, in all cases involving children, officers are ONLY required to establish two elements: (a) the act (what is done); and (b) the purpose (why it is done).

Officers are not required by the law to establish the “means”, that is, the use of force, fraud, coercion or deception. Thus, consent in cases involving children is not a defence.

2.4. Consent

In cases involving adults, if the consent was obtained through any improper means – for example, through fraud or coercion – consent becomes irrelevant and cannot be used to absolve a person from criminal responsibilities. Therefore, a person can consent to being smuggled to a country, but not to be exploited upon arrival.

2.5. Victim and traffickers' profile

Who is a victim of trafficking?

- A victim can be anyone: adult, child, female or male, educated or illiterate, able bodied or disabled, young or elderly
- An IDP from the host community
- Come from various backgrounds: socioeconomic, cultures, race, ethnicity and religions
- Victims are targeted based on their vulnerabilities and exploitation intended

Who is a trafficker?

Human traffickers, just like their victims, don't fit into one category.

- The traffickers can be male or female; they may act within a criminal group or individually
- Can be from an IDP settlement or in the host community
- Can be a family member, close relative, a loved one or neighbour
- The trafficker can also be a teacher, *bulama*, law enforcement officer, humanitarian actors, doctor or a businessperson
- Operating in the camp or outside

² Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition), Enforcement and Administration Act, 2015 (Act No. 4 of 2015), Part III. Available at https://naptip.gov.ng/?page_id=116.

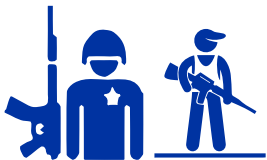



Who are more vulnerable to or at risk of trafficking?





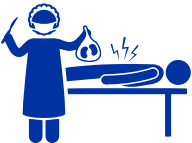




- (a) Crisis-affected population
- (b) IDPs, unaccompanied children, separated children or orphans
- (c) Single-headed households, especially those headed by women or children
- (d) Young to middle-aged able-bodied men actively seeking work
- (e) Female and child survivors of domestic violence or any form of gender-based violence
- (f) Trafficked persons (risk of re-trafficking)
- (g) Refugees, asylum seekers, stateless persons and other non-nationals in the country in crisis
- (h) Ethnic, racial, religious, social and other minority groups

2.6. Types and forms of exploitation in trafficking cases

Figure 2 shows the examples of the most common forms of exploitation for both adults and children in TiP cases. Given the criminal nature of the trafficking in persons, kindly note that the list is not exhaustive.

Figure 2. Types of exploitation in trafficking cases

	<p>Forced participation in armed conflict: Non-State armed groups (NSAGs) and other insurgent groups or militia) and other forms of exploitation while in captivity, such as sexual slavery, forced labour (such as farming, cooking and domestic work) and intelligence gathering.</p>
	<p>Sexual exploitation: Through prostitution occurring in massage saloons, hotels, bars, brothels, restaurants and casinos, with street prostitution and escort agencies and others when a victim has not consented/choose to be a prostitute or take part in a sexual activity.</p>
	<p>Production of pornography: Material or performance, keeping a person for satisfying sexual needs.</p>
	<p>Forced labour or services: Occurring in agriculture, fisheries, construction mining, hospitality sector and others.</p>

	<p>Forced marriage: Families marrying off girls/or adolescent girls as a form of coping strategy from the economic hardship related to conflict and displacement or as a strategy to ensure safety from NSAGs.</p>
	<p>Domestic servitude: Especially for young girls, boys and women in homes whether in the cities to work in relatives' homes or otherwise and in most cases under the guise of "helping poor/conflict affected relatives or families".</p>
	<p>Forced begging and peddling: Young children, elderly, disabled person from poor or IDP communities who are kidnapped, coerced or forced in begging or peddling on the streets, subjected to violence and abuse and their earnings taken from them.</p>
	<p>Forced involvement in criminal gangs: Activities such as petty theft and production or trafficking of drugs or weapons.</p>
	<p>Organ harvesting: Of tissues or removal of body parts.</p>
	<p>Slavery: Trapped in slavery and practice similar to slavery.</p>
	<p>Debt bondage: Also known as debt slavery, is a form of service as a security for repayment of a debt or other obligation.</p>
	<p>Mixed exploitation: Victim is subjected to multiple forms of exploitations.</p>
	<p>Baby harvesting: Baby-making factory or selling children into various forms of exploitations/or organs used in witchcraft services.</p>

2.7. Methods used to control victims of trafficking

Traffickers often use a blend of control measures that vary according to context and individual victim, the type of trafficking, the stage of the trafficking process and nature of the opportunity presented and exploitation. Traffickers use various methods to keep the victim enslaved, and not all their methods are by brute force or aggression; some methods of control are less obvious.

- Violence and threats of violence
- Deception or threats
- Addiction
- Branding/tattoo
- Imprisonment
- Physical and psychological abuse
- Romance/relationship
- Limited movements/freedom
- Threatening loved ones or family members
- False promises
- Sexual abuse
- Debt bondage
- Parental consent
- Religion, culture, witchcraft and other beliefs

It is important to remember that just because a victim has not been assaulted, it does not mean that he/she is not being controlled. Often, the initial resistance from victims is always met with violence, aggression and intimidations from the onset to ensure continuous submission to exploitation and control. As a result, depending on the control method used, the VoTs do not usually escape or seek help easily.

2.8. Consequences of trafficking in persons

Violent exploitative crimes can have significant impact on its victims, especially on the already distressed, displaced and conflict-affected communities in Northern Nigeria. Every stage of the trafficking process can involve physical, sexual and psychological abuse and violence, deprivation and torture, the forced use of substances, manipulation, economic exploitation and abusive working and living conditions. Unlike other crimes, trafficking usually involves prolonged and repeated traumatic experience as a crime of exploitation. The consequences and impacts on TiPs are presented on Figure 3.

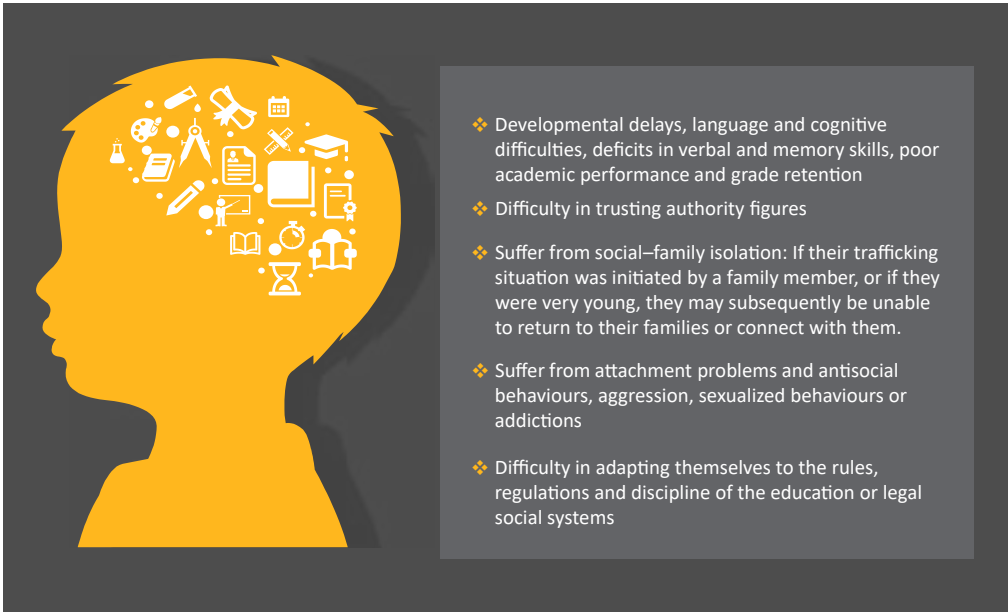
Figure 3. The consequences of trafficking in persons and its overall impact on the victim's mental health



2.9. Trafficked children

Child victims are especially vulnerable to trafficking because of their age, immaturity and lack of experience, which in turn makes them more vulnerable to the harmful consequences of abusive practices. Prolonged physical and sexual abuse, hunger and malnutrition may lead to permanent stunting of growth and physical, emotional and physiological development. Examples of additional consequences are presented on Figure 4.

Figure 4. Additional consequences of trafficking on child victims



The effects of trafficking vary, and to an extent depend on the gender, forms of exploitation exposed to, duration of experience and methods of control used. Below are some of the behavioural indicators as a result of the trafficking experience on victims.

2.10. Behavioural impact

Due to the nature of trafficking and its psychological impact on the victims, some of the behavioural impacts that are critical for officers to understand may include the following:

- Inability to explain or understand their experience/what has happened to them;
- Difficulty in providing coherent and consistent account;
- Partial loss of memory;
- Evident contradiction in their statements;
- State of denial or risk of minimizing the gravity of the situation;

- Changing facts of the story; difficulties or inability to describe their experience or abuse;
- Inability to identify what they need/assistance;
- Feeling of utter helplessness;
- Depersonalize their experience;
- Have altered sense of time;
- Suffer from memory impairment; acute indifference and apathy;
- Fragmentation of perception, feelings and consciousness; being emotionally, physically and cognitively overwhelmed;
- Evasive and avoids answering questions or offering clear response;
- Serious implications for identification and cooperation; and
- Lack of clarity has negative consequence when the victim is being interviewed/ could affect rescue and assistance offered.

Section 3: Victim identification and screening

3.1. Victim identification

Victim identification comprises all the processes undertaken to assess whether a person or a group of persons are VoTs and are not merely irregular migrants, smuggled migrants or persons involved in other cases.³

The identification aspect is very important, as many VoTs have suffered re-victimization due to being treated as criminal offenders or irregular migrants, rather than as victims of a serious crime.

Proper identification is also useful in the expeditious provision of care of a VoT who often faces serious health concerns (physical or psychological impact or sexual/reproductive organs), legal problems and issues of security.⁴

Law enforcement agencies – by virtue of their regular law enforcement roles and responsibilities – come in contact with VoTs. Therefore, it is critical that front-line officers are equipped with the ability and skills to identify, rescue, protect and assist VoTs.

The process of identifying TiP is complex; like all criminal activities, traffickers go to considerable lengths to make sure their activities are difficult to detect and victims are subdued. Equally, VoTs rarely identify themselves due to the nature of the trafficking experience and exploitation.

³ International Organization for Migration (IOM), *Guidelines for Law Enforcement and the Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Handling Trafficking in Persons Cases* (Jakarta, 2009).

⁴ Ibid.

WHO IS A VICTIM OF TRAFFICKING?

A VoT is any person who has been moved from his or her family or community or country to another location and is being exploited.

WHY IS VICTIM IDENTIFICATION IMPORTANT?

Victim identification is critical in the following:

- Ensuring victims are rescued;
- Receiving timely protection and assistance;
- Restoring victims' rights;
- Disrupting the trafficking process and preventing the exploitation of individuals; and
- Prosecuting the perpetrators.

CHALLENGES IN IDENTIFYING A VICTIM OF TRAFFICKING

Unlike other crimes, VoTs seldom identify themselves as VoTs and almost never report the matter to law enforcement agencies. Lack of reporting is due to multiple factors, including the following:

- Fear of the traffickers, either in the use of force or threat of violence on the victim or on family or loved ones;
- In order to survive, victims will adopt negative coping strategies, such as numbing (blanking out experiences from one's mind), taking on adult roles in cases of children, avoiding talking about the experience or emulating the behaviour of the abuser;
- May not see themselves as victims;
- May suffer from Stockholm Syndrome, whereby over time, they have developed a misguided attachment/relationship to the trafficker;
- May suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder and memory loss – a very common complaint within trafficking – whereby the victim has suffered severely in the hands of the traffickers from rape, beatings, abuse and others;
- Language barrier and lack of trust with law enforcement agencies; and
- Lack of documentations, fear of deportation or arrest, imprisonment or deportation.

3.2. Mechanisms for detecting trafficking – Investigation options

3.2.1. Hidden in plain sight

Often, human traffickers operate in plain sight, but victims may look normal and engage with communities such that it is difficult to identify a crime of TiP. Unlike other crimes, VoTs rarely report the crimes that has been committed against them because of multitude of reasons. Lack of trust of law enforcement agencies, fear of the traffickers, the violence and trauma experienced and fear of deportation or imprisonment act as barriers to reporting.

Victims are often found when law enforcement officers respond to other reported crimes or during a raid. Frequently, law enforcement officers fail to identify victims of TiP, and consequently they are arrested, charged with crimes – such as illegal migration and prostitution – and prosecuted, deported or imprisoned. This, in turn, perpetuates the lack of trust between victims and law enforcement.

Therefore, it is critical that NPF and NSCDC effectively utilize the various investigative techniques in identifying, rescuing, protecting, assisting VoTs and prosecuting actual perpetrators. There are three counter-trafficking investigation approaches utilized by law enforcement officers: (a) **reactive**; (b) **proactive**; and (c) **disruptive**.

REACTIVE APPROACH

This refers to situations where the victim directly reports the trafficking case or is identified through other means, for example, through other routine law enforcement activities (patrol). **This approach is reliant on the victim's testimony and cooperation.**

A victim may directly disclose a trafficking case to NPF or NSCDC personnel at the station or outside, or be referred by a third party, an individual, an organization, non-governmental organization (NGO) or UN agencies to the station. A proactive investigation can then commence, and assessment, investigation, evidence collection and collaboration measures will be undertaken to determine, identify, arrest, rescue and prosecute accordingly.

PROACTIVE APPROACH

This is an intelligence-generated or police-led approach. Due to the criminal nature and effects of trafficking on victims, self-disclosure by victims to law enforcement agencies rarely occurs. Therefore, it is vital that law enforcement personnel opt for a proactive approach led by intelligence and investigation in the identification of the victims of this serious crime and the prosecution of the perpetrators. The proactive approach **does not only** depend on the victim's testimony, rather, it relies on a combination of law enforcement tools (intelligence gathering, surveillance, undercover agents and standard investigative techniques) to identify trafficking victims, collect evidence and build a prosecution case against the traffickers.

This approach should be used by law enforcement when there is no immediate risk to the victim if arrest is delayed. It is the most effective counter-trafficking approach.

DISRUPTIVE APPROACH

This is a multi-agency alternative approach that is generally used in the process of stopping trafficking and other criminal activities. The disruptive method usually involves collaboration between law enforcement officers with other government agencies – such as the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP), Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment, Nigeria Immigration Service, municipal licensing authorities, fire departments and health and safety officers – to disrupt and dismantle a trafficking network and rescue victims. Due to the risk of driving the criminal and suspected trafficking activities underground or relocating to other areas, law enforcement officers should use this option only when the assessment and level of risk demands an immediate response.

3.3. Victim identification process

When can a victim of trafficking be spotted?

- At the recruitment stage
- During movement stage
- During exploitative stage
- During resettlement/returning home stage

The overall process of victim identification is based on attempting to link victims' characteristics with the key elements in the human trafficking definition. The process of identifying a VoT is a twofold process:

- Assessing observational human trafficking indicators; and
- Conducting a screening interview.

Traffickers go to great lengths to conceal their crimes; however, law enforcement agencies can detect potential victims or VoTs during the different stages of the trafficking process by observing the **common indicators** associated with trafficking.

The following indicators assist law enforcement agencies to identify a person **who is or could be a VoT**.

- **Age of the victim:** Depending on the purpose and trafficking exploitation, the age of the victim is important. In sexual exploitation due to client demands, traffickers usually prefer young victims. Children are also a target in armed

conflicts as child soldiers and brides, as they can easily be brainwashed and controlled. In labour exploitation cases, the demand is for young and strong victims who are productive and can withstand the challenges of hard labour. For begging and peddling, the elderly, disabled and young children are more able to elicit compassion and are therefore more profitable to the traffickers.

- **Gender of the victim:** Due to entrenched gender inequalities, position within the society and negative norms and attitudes, women and girls are more vulnerable and prone to trafficking. Boys and men are more vulnerable to being forcefully recruited into armed conflict and targeted for particular forms of labour exploitation.
- **Abuse:** Observational signs of physical abuse on a person can be an indicator of trafficking. However, officers should not assume a person has not been trafficked if there are no signs of injuries or physical abuse.
- **Location of origin:** The supply chain of trafficking victims relies on the traffickers tapping into people's vulnerabilities, hopes and dreams for a better life from their current plights (such as poverty, conflict, humanitarian crisis, gender discrimination, lack of opportunities and economic betterment).
- **Documentation:** Often, victim(s) of trafficking use another person's identity or travel document. Lack of travel documentations and fraudulent identity cards or travel documents are strong indicators of trafficking.
- **Last location:** The last location of the victim(s) before coming in contact with law enforcement is important. If victims are originating from the same source or a known endemic trafficking location or transit point, this should act as a trigger for law enforcement to investigate whether the person fits the profile of a VoT and is a potential VoT.
- **Transportation:** How a person is being transported may indicate trafficking; for example, if children are being transported by a non-family member for "schooling" or "returning home", or if young village girls have been recruited and are being transported for "employment in the city/town". This should trigger further questions to eliminate potential human trafficking. Law enforcement officers – by virtue of their role and activities regularly – come in contact with trafficked victims during transportation, and they should be aware of trafficking indicators and use these indicators as part of their daily police activities.

3.4. Common signs or indicators by forms of exploitation

The following are common signs and observations for officers to keep an eye out for:

SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

Victims of sexual exploitation:

- Are of varied age and gender;
- Work as prostitutes or escorts in massage parlours;
- Cannot refuse unprotected or violent sex;
- Have a pimp or madam;
- Dress inappropriately for the venue or weather/clothing is associated with sex work;
- Show signs of physical or substance abuse;
- Are malnourished;
- Have tattoos or other marks of ownership;
- Work long hours/have no days off and sleep where they work;
- Live or travel in groups; and
- Have no access or control over the money they make.

LABOUR EXPLOITATION

Victims of labour exploitation:

- Are hired on false promise or job;
- Are in debt bondage situation with the employer;
- Live with multiple people in a cramped environment;
- Work in sectors commonly associated with trafficking;
- Have no access to basic services, such as food, appropriate clothing, health and hygiene materials;
- Have no access or control over resources;
- Work excessive hours/no days off;
- Have controlled movement and unable to leave freely; and
- Are subjected to verbal or physical abuse, violence and threats from the employer.

DOMESTIC SERVITUDE

Victims of domestic servitude:

- Live with a family, but do not eat with them or are given leftover food to eat;
- Sleep in shared places or inappropriate locations, such as a storeroom, kitchen or children's room;
- Are unable to move freely and have restricted communication with family or loved ones;
- Are subjected to verbal and physical abuse, insults and threats; and
- Are subjected to sexual abuse or violence while in the home.

PETTY CRIMES, BEGGING AND PEDDLING

Victims of petty crimes, begging and peddling:

- Are children, elderly persons or disabled or migrants begging in public spaces;
- Are children selling or carrying illegal drugs;
- Have physical impairment that appear to be the result of mutilation;
- Are children or a number of elderly moving in groups;
- Are accompanied by a minder;
- Are punished or abused if they return without certain amount or items; and
- Are consistently present in a particular location and time.

3.5. Routine law enforcement patrol and planned raids

Reactive and proactive trafficking investigations usually result from routine law enforcement activities on suspected criminal activities, premises, locations or border controls. Therefore, law enforcement agencies can identify VoTs or potential victims while conducting routine activities. It is critical that officers recognize trafficking indicators, investigate and gather the necessary evidence for victim identification, protection, assistance and prosecution of trafficking perpetrators.

3.6. Human trafficking crime scene

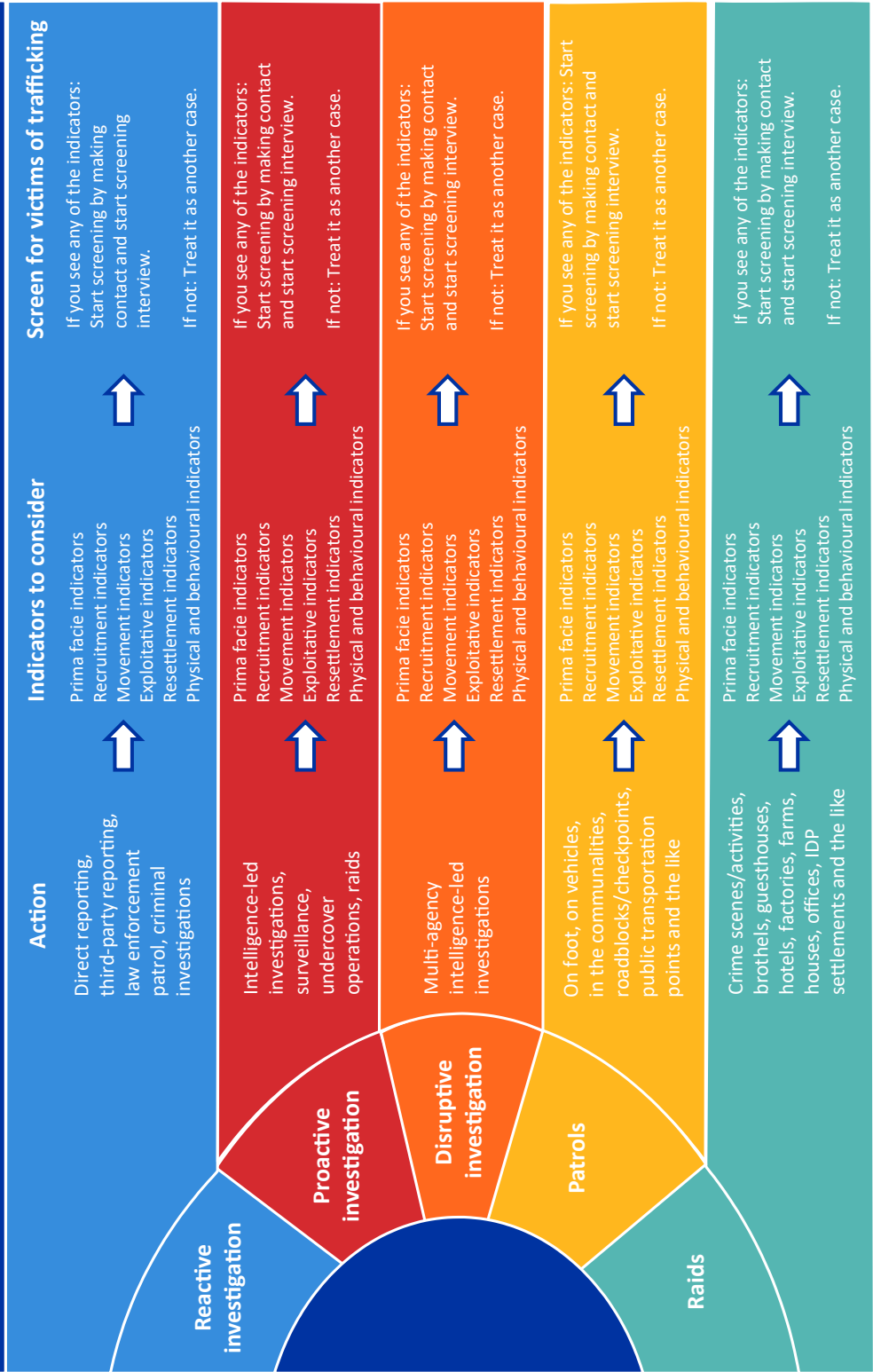
A crime scene is any physical scene where the suspected victim or potential VoT is located and contains physical traces of past activities. Examples are as follows:

- Border point, airport or seaport, bus stand, upon entry or exit;
- A prostitution guesthouse, hotel, bar, nightclub, massage parlour; a factory, farm, house, office and the like;
- Location where victims are being kept or held (harbouring); and
- The transportation means used to transport the victims, such as a private car, bus, train, boat or a plane; Immigration control point.

Upon arrival at a suspected human trafficking scene, officers should prioritize the following actions:

Acknowledge your importance as a first responder; you may be a victim's only chance. Law enforcement officers – in addition to their police investigation procedures – **must also process the scene using the human trafficking indicators**. Upon identification of the indicators, **officers must avoid publicity**; the victim's identity should be protected and safety prioritized. Officers should also be prepared with regards to the potential VoTs' reactions, which may include **fear, hostility, distrust and unwillingness to cooperate**. **Officers should identify and separate potential victims from the suspected trafficker**. In cases where children are spotted, **they must be prioritized, their age should be established and officers should ensure all interactions and actions are guided by the best interest of the child in mind**. Officers should investigate and collaborate the accounts/evidence by **identifying the links between the suspects, victims, location, vehicles and documents for the chain of evidence required for prosecution**.

MECHANISMS FOR DETECTING TRAFFICKING – INVESTIGATION OPTIONS



3.7. Screening for a victim of trafficking

The indicators provide front-line officers with the ability to create a profile of a trafficking victim (VoT) and trafficker(s). However, the indicators alone are not conclusive that trafficking has taken place. Once observed, it should trigger a process of screening with the view of establishing whether this is or could be a trafficking in persons case. The screening process occurs through a five-step technique,⁵ and the objective is to help law enforcement agencies:

- Separate the VoT from victims of other offences, including smuggling, irregular migrants or other victims;
- Respond appropriately and sensitively by rescuing and offering timely protection and assistance to victims; and
- Make appropriate referrals for services.

3.8. Screening tool

Law enforcement officers should use a screening tool to extract critical information from a suspected VoT that will allow officers to determine victimization⁶ in a systematic manner. A victim screening tool must contain the following:

- **Consent declaration:** The suspected trafficking victim has the right to disclose or refuse disclosure and should explicitly consent to participating in the interview (screening tool). If the information is to be shared with other agencies or third parties, he/she must be informed and consent gained for their information to be shared with or used by third parties. The screening form must contain the potential VoT signature.
- **Basic victim background and demographic information:** For example; first name(s), family name(s), sex, place of birth, last place of residence in country of origin, date of birth, age, citizenship, ethnicity, identity document (type, country, number and expiry date).
- **Case and interview data:** Method of referral (self-referral, walk in, family), random police activity, police raid and patrol, via immigration/NGOs or others, name and location of referring organizations, screening date and locations, name of the interviewer, interview language, interpreter used, name of the interpreter; if the potential VoT is a minor, name the address and details of parent/guardian.

⁵ IOM, *Investigating Human Trafficking Cases Using a Victim-centred Approach: A Trainer's Manual on Combating Trafficking in Persons for Capacity-building of Law Enforcement Officers in Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago* (Kingston, 2018). Available at <https://publications.iom.int/books/investigating-human-trafficking-cases-using-victim-centred-approach-trainers-manual-combating>.

⁶ See Annex 1 for example of NAPTIP Screening Tool.

Examples of screening questions are provided on this table.

QUESTIONS TO ESTABLISH THE ENTRY POINTS TO THE TRAFFICKING PROCESS (THE ACT AND MEANS):

- How did the person enter into the trafficking process?
- Did the entry involve recruitment? How was the contact initiated?
- What activity did the individual believe he/she was going to be engaged in at final destination? What was the individual's expectations?
- What was the remuneration promised to the individual upon arrival at the final destination (salary or others)?
- When did the individual enter into the process and from which location? What is the last intended location?
- Did the individual travel alone? Did the individual spend any time in transit?
- Where and what activity did they engage in while at transit?
- What means of control was used on the individual?

QUESTIONS TO ESTABLISH THE MEANS AND PURPOSE OF THE TRAFFICKING:

- What activities has the individual undertaken since arriving at the final destination?
- Did the individual experience exploitation?
- How old was the individual when the activity began?
- What means of control was used on the individual (options can include physical, psychological or sexual abuse, threats to the individual and/or family or action by law enforcement, false promise/deception, substance abuse and denial of basic services)?
- Is sexual exploitation the purpose (denial to refuse client, refusal to perform certain acts, denial of use of condom or any other means of control)?
- Was there or is there any real or substantial threat of exploitation?

COLLABORATIVE MATERIALS/ EVIDENCE:

Medical report, identity documents, personal documents belonging to traffickers, personal written documents, copies of recruitment offer or contract and others.

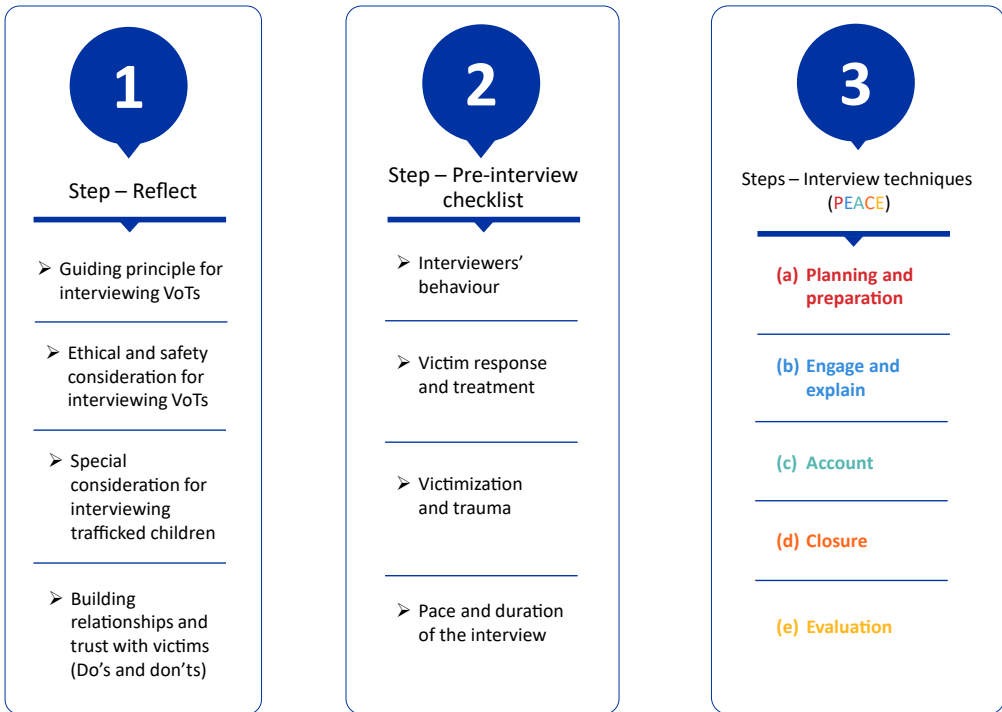
THE DECISION:

Is the individual a VoT? (Yes or no) The decision is made by who. If the individual is a TiP victim, what assistance do they need? If the individual is not a TiP victim, what assistance or procedure should be followed?

Section 4: Interviewing victims of trafficking

Once a potential VoT has been identified, officers should conduct an in-depth interview to determine a trafficking case according to the law. However, before interviewing VoTs, law enforcement officers must ensure all their interactions and processes are adopted and adhere to the ethical and safety considerations for interviewing VoTs.

Figure 5. Steps in VoT Interviewing process



4.1. Guiding principles for interviewing victims of trafficking⁷

- **Do no harm:** Treat each victim and the situation as if there is potential for harm, until there is evidence to the contrary. Do not undertake any interview that will make a victim's situation worse.
- **Know your subject and assess the risks:** Learn the risks associated with trafficking and forms of exploitation before undertaking an interview.
- **Prepare referral information:** Do not make promises that you cannot fulfil. Be prepared to provide information in the victim's native language and the local language (if different) about appropriate legal, health, shelter, psychosocial support and security services available and help with referral, if requested.
- **Adequately select and prepare interpreters and co-workers:** Weigh the risks and benefits associated with employing interpreters, co-workers or others. Consider whether a male or female interpreter is preferable, whenever possible; develop adequate methods of screening and training.
- **Ensure anonymity and confidentiality:** Protect the victim's identity and confidentiality throughout the entire interview process, from the moment the initial contact is made and throughout the process of investigation. Explain the precautions taken and ask whether the victim feels these are adequate; do not discuss details in public places (such as in a taxi) or discuss victims' information with others outside the investigation team.
- **Get informed consent:** Make certain that each victim clearly understands the content and purpose of the interview, the intended use of the information, their right not to answer questions, right to terminate the interview at any time and the right to put restrictions on how the information is used.
- **Listen to and respect each victim's assessment of their situation and risk to their safety:** Recognize that each victim will have different concerns and that the way they view their concerns may be different from how others might assess them. Avoid offering advice or assistance until after discussing with the victim; convey referral and assistance information after discussing with the victim and obtaining their consent; recognize and respect the victim's choice and decision.
- **Do not re-traumatize the victim:** Do not ask questions intended to provoke an emotionally charged response. Be prepared to respond to the victim's distress and highlight their strengths. Ask questions in a sensitive, sensible manner and do not judge. Maintain professionalism while treating the victim with respect and compassion.
- **Be prepared for emergency intervention:** Observe for signs that the interviewee needs to stop during an interview and be prepared, or if a victim says he/she is in imminent danger.
- **Put information collected to good use:** Use information in an ethical way that benefits an individual victim/case or that advances the development of good policies and interventions for trafficked persons generally. Be careful with the information gained during the interview process and avoid misinterpreting or reporting in a way that fuels prejudices or incites public opinion against trafficked persons or migrants.

⁷ Cathy Zimmerman, *WHO Ethical and Safety Recommendations for Interviewing Trafficked Women* (World Health Organization, Geneva, 2003). Available at https://who.int/mip/2003/other_documents/en/Ethical_Safety-GWH.pdf.

4.2. Pre-interview considerations for law enforcement personnel

The effectiveness of interviewing VoTs and establishing trafficking victimization depends on the law enforcement personnel's ability to allay fear, build rapport and ask relevant questions in an appropriate manner. Obtaining accurate account of events is difficult in normal situations and particularly challenging in trafficking cases. Interviews with trafficking victims differ from other cases, and officers should take the following factors into consideration before the formal interview to maximize the chances of extracting a fully reflective account from the victims.

Interviewer behaviours (Self-reflection): Victims equally observe the interviewer for unusual behaviours or signs of discomfort.

- Officers should monitor their behaviours and physical reactions throughout the interview process.
- The first few seconds matter; officers should prepare their welcoming statement and avoid being uncomfortable.
- Officers should use reassuring, sympathetic language and gestures by speaking to victims in a friendly and helpful manner but avoid patronizing or demeaning victims or displaying signs of anxiety or embarrassment.
- Officers should never use sexist, discriminatory language or attitude with the victims or around the victims.
- Officers should always be in tune and sensitive to victim's reaction to the interview and communication needs.
- Always ensure that the victim is able to express in the chosen/preferred language.
- Officers must put the human first rather than their vulnerability or their role as a possible source of witness.
- Officers must always explain and inform the victim about the process of the interview, purpose of the questions and their rights. If the victim is to understand the purpose of the questions, they are more likely to cooperate.
- Due to the experience and nature of the exploitation in the case, some victims may react or act strangely; officers must be aware of their reaction to the victim's actions and control themselves from changing their demeanour.

Victim response and treatment:⁸ Victims are often reluctant in disclosing their experience and mistrust law enforcement. Officers should be aware of the following factors, exercise patience with victims and avoid being judgemental.

- Fear of traffickers: Victims may be afraid of reprisals against themselves or their family.
- Fear of law enforcement: Victims may be fearful of being arrested for breaking the law, such as illegal entry into the country, working without a permit or engaging in unlawful activities related to their trafficking.
- Loyalty to traffickers: Victims may have personal relationships with those who trafficked them. The presence of such ties should not be presumed to be indicative that the person is not a victim or was acting voluntarily.
- Lack of trust: During the course of being trafficked, victims have often had their trust in people severely violated.
- Self-preservation: Such behaviour may make VoTs very distrustful of others and suspicious of service providers' motives.

Victimization and traumatic experience: Due to the nature of the exploitation, VoTs may have been abused for a long period, and various control methods have been used on them. The effects are often deep, long lasting and to survive the ordeal would have developed coping strategies in order to survive. Example are as follows:

- Numbing (blanking out experience from the mind);
- Taking on adult roles;
- Avoiding talking about the experience; and
- Emulating the behaviour of the abuser.

Therefore, it is not uncommon for interviewing officers to witness some or all of the following symptoms and behaviours when dealing VoTs:

- Difficulty in providing coherent and consistent account;
- Lack of cooperation;
- Due to the distressful experience or other causes (drug or alcohol use, for example), victims may not be able to remember all the details of what happened to them (memory loss) and may try to make up details to fill in the blanks;
- Changes in the details of victims' stories may be a result of memory loss;

⁸ IOM, *The IOM Handbook on Direct Assistance for Victims of Trafficking* (Geneva, 2007). <https://publications.iom.int/books/iom-handbook-direct-assistance-victims-trafficking-0>.

- Evident contradiction in the victims' statements;
- State of denial or risk of minimizing the gravity of the situation;
- Changing facts of the story; and
- Victims disassociating themselves from the experience, which can mean the victim will:
 - De-personalize the experience;
 - Have altered sense of time;
 - Suffer from memory impairment;
 - Acute indifference and apathy; and
 - Fragmentation of perception, feelings and consciousness.

The victim's behaviours during the course of the investigation shouldn't shock or disorient the officers, but they should understand that the victim's reaction is a by-product of the trauma experienced. Therefore, officers should not interpret victims' responses and behaviours as victims being "intentionally uncooperative".

The following are some practical recommendations in managing victims' reactions:

- From the beginning, officers should aim to create a positive and welcoming environment for the victims.
- Background assessment on the victim and circumstances of their identification or evidence to date must be conducted.
- If the victim has developed a positive relationship with the first responder or another service provider, build on that relationship before conducting a formal interview.
- Upon first encounter, keep the conversation neutral and light; always ask the victim if he/she wants to drink or eat and then explain the process.
- The interview should be conducted in the victim's language.
- Officers conducting the interview must be trained and ready to handle negative reactions or stress-related reactions during the interview; examples include hostility, aggression and being scared, defensive, silent or lying, uncooperative and suspicious.

Pace and duration of the interview: The psychological impact of the trafficking experience and the complexity of the case could all affect victims' cognitive process; as a result, interviews could be short or prolonged.

Practical recommendations include the following:

- The pace of the interview should be set according to the victim.
- Officers should always monitor their speech rate, especially in cases where language is a barrier in the interview.
- Officers may plan for extra time for the victim to thoroughly understand throughout the interview and response.
- Officers should gauge the victim and set the pace according to the victim.
- Officers should be patient with the victim's slow response.
- Avoid rushing the victim; between questions, leave a space for silence.
- Avoid interrupting the victim, especially in cases involving children.
- Use short sentences; avoid jargons and use concise questions.
- Allow time for questions to be repeated for understanding.
- Plan for breaks (toilet, food, water or air) within the interview period.
- Officers should avoid long interviews that are usually stressful to the victims; thus, strike a balance between victims' needs and obtain accurate account.

4.3. Practical recommendations in building relations and trust

Building a relationship with the victims of crime is the foundation for successful police interviewing. It should be initiated by a trained law enforcement officer, and building rapport will allow the interviewer time to become more familiar with the victim and the victim more comfortable in answering questions.

4.3.1. Practical do's in building victim rapport at the interview stage

- Introduce yourself in a friendly non-intimidating manner; state your name, rank, position and experience in handling such cases. If applicable, indicate to the victim that you have met and interviewed other victims in similar situations before.
- Allow the victim to choose where to sit (Victims prefer to sit where they can see the door).
- Adopt an open, non-threatening body posture by remaining at eye level with the victim. Respect the victim's personal space, refrain from touching victims and beware of your body language. Display positive body language and good listening skills; use a calm tone of voice, warm and neutral facial expressions and active listening skills.

- If other personnel are part of the interview, introduce them and state their roles. Ensure only relevant persons are in the room with the victim.
- Using simple language, explain the process and purpose of the interview. Ask the victim if he/she is comfortable with the interview process and objective.
- Meet the victim's immediate physical needs, if any. Familiarize the victim with the bathroom and inform him/her that he/she can request for breaks any time. Periodically pause to ask victims if they need anything.
- Treat the victim with respect. Do not interrupt when the victim is giving an explanation and telling a story.
- Interview children in the presence of an adult, preferably the parent or legal guardian.
- Be ready to step aside if the victim requests a same-sex interviewer. Female victims who have been exploited by a male trafficker should be offered the possibility to be interviewed by female police only when possible.
- Avoid sensitive questions and do not force the victim to give a response. Don't hurry the victim to finish the question.
- Do not make any promises you cannot keep.
- Be ready to adapt to the victims; mirror their language and pace, and do not rush or use judgemental language/or generalize about their experiences or circumstances.
- Stick to the purpose of the interview. Do not criticize or condemn the exploiter as that might trigger defence of the trafficker; obtain necessary information in advancing the case.
- Use respectful and empathetic language; for example: "This appears to be a bit uncomfortable for you. Please let me know if there is anything you need or if you need to take a break. I will do whatever I can to make this process as comfortable and as brief as possible for you." Choose your words carefully and avoid conveying judgement.
- Be prepared to respond to negative reactions or potential trauma.
- Be respectful of the victim's cultural background, including social etiquette and religious observances. Be aware that cultural differences may make some topics, such as sex and mental health, uncomfortable to discuss.
- Some messages to convey include the following: "We are here to help you" and "You can trust me."

- Some victims might link their cooperation as blameworthiness; reassure the victim but avoid making promises or predictions on the outcome of the interview.
- Being asked to provide detailed examples in sexual exploitation cases could be difficult for victims. The interviewer should inform the victims that the questions are relevant and provide a detailed account of a crime and not asked out of curiosity.
- Officers should familiarize themselves with explicit words for sexual activity and their slang equivalent. The rapport phase shouldn't be used to clarify sexual words and their meaning. When in doubt what the words mean, the personnel should write down and carefully ask the victim to explain what these mean.
- The right to remain silent is an option that victims have when interacting with law enforcement officers. As such, victims should not be forced, coerced or threatened to respond to questions. Even though this could restrict investigations, it is important to develop a rapport with victims.
- If an officer is unable to establish a rapport with the victim, there is little point in continuing and should consider terminating the interview. In situations where the victim's health (physical or mental) is at risk or the victim is unable or reluctant to provide you with any useful information, it is then advised to terminate the interview, and officers should evaluate what happened and review how the case should proceed further with another interviewer or supervisor.

4.4. Interview – Special considerations

The majority of the identified VoTs are either women or children,⁹ and due to their vulnerabilities, law enforcement officers must adopt approaches that are grounded in gender and children's rights across their interactions with the victims. Law enforcement officers must be trained and adopt a gender-sensitive approach in handling TiP cases. Officers handling child VoTs should be trained to respond to children-specific needs. The best interests of the child should remain the paramount consideration at all times in all the interactions with the child.

⁹ See www.ctdatacollaborative.org/story/human-trafficking-and-gender-differences-similarities-and-trends.

4.4.1. Interviewing trafficked children¹⁰

General recommendations or guidelines for law enforcement personnel in interviewing children who have been trafficked include the following:¹¹

- Officers should conduct the interview as soon as allegations or suspicion of trafficking emerge.
- Officers should gather basic information about the child prior to the interview to establish rapport.
- Adapt the questions in consideration to the age/mental capacity of the child.
- The interviewing space should be child friendly, safe and comfortable.
- Officers should begin the interview with basic introductory topics to ease the child's fears.
- The interview should not be rushed, and adequate time should be allocated.
- The interview atmosphere should be informal.
- Ensure the interview is conducted in the child's language (native or mother tongue).
- Begin with open-ended questions, allowing the child to give his/her own account. Avoid leading questions, such as: "Did the person abuse you?", and use more open-ended questions, such as "What did the person do?"
- Do not pursue and press for details when there are signs that the child has told you all he or she knows.
- However, also bear in mind that children may leave information out if the right question is not asked, and will give the answer they believe the interviewer wants to hear.
- The child should feel safe/supported during the interview.
- Only staff trained in the special needs and rights of children should question child victims.
- Wherever possible, child victims should be questioned by staff of the same sex.
- Interviews should take place in the presence of a parent or guardian; in cases where this is not possible, then in the presence of a trained psychologist or social worker.
- Close the interview in a way that reassures the child that he or she has done well, and that you will be available whenever he or she needs to talk again.
- If possible, interviews should not be too long to avoid tiring the child.
- The children should be given an opportunity to tell their story in their own way, before being asked explicit questions.
- The questions should begin with open questions, and direct or leading questions should be reserved for the latter part of the interview.
- Props and cues may be used, but only with caution.
- Consideration should also be given to the age range of the child when deciding on the interview approach. An example is that teenagers may require that they are spoken to in a more adult-like manner.

¹⁰ IOM, 2007: Chapter 2.

¹¹ UNICEF's *Guidelines on the Protection of Child Victims of Trafficking* (New York, 2006) offers general guidelines applicable to all interviews with children who may have been trafficked.

4.5. The “PEACE model” for interviewing victims of trafficking¹²

Interviewing victims, witnesses and suspects is an integral role and responsibility of law enforcement officers and directly impacts the next course of action taken, the success of an investigation and ultimately the prosecution of the perpetrators. In order to establish if someone is a VoT, officers should screen the potential VoT through an interview process and take into account the potential victim’s response in totality. No single affirmative answer determines whether trafficking has taken place. The interview must consist of sets of questions focusing on establishing the TiP elements (act, means and purpose).

4.5.1. Practical step-by-step procedures: The PEACE Model

The PEACE model for interviewing victims

Step 1 – Planning and preparation (P)

For TiP cases, it is critical that sufficient planning take place prior to the victim’s interview. During this phase, officers must adhere to the 10 guiding principles for interviewing adult and child VoTs. Officers must consider the following factors and prepare accordingly:

- Analyse the information gathered to date and profile the victims, including the victim’s physical and psychological state.
- Prepare points of proof of analysis and questions based on the analysis.
- Select appropriate investigators for the interview with special gender and child considerations.
- Interviewers should be trained on TiP and have extensive knowledge of TiP (where possible), as well as be aware of the level of sensitivity and experience required when interacting with victims.
- Hold the interview in a non-threatening and comfortable location: the setting in which the interview takes place is as important as the questions. The NPF and NSCDC must strive to establish a safe space to help the victim feel comfortable and protected. Include a place where victims can gain composure if the interview becomes too distressful, with a view of helping allay the victim’s fear from the onset of an interview.
- Do a background research. Ensure that the interview team is aware of any cultural–religious practices and/or nuances to ensure that the victim is comfortable.

¹² The PEACE model is a standard investigative interviewing technique developed in the early nineties in the United Kingdom as part of a collaborative effort between law enforcement and psychologists.

- Ensure sensitivity to the victim’s traumatic experience by setting aside enough time for the interview. Interviews of this nature may also require regular breaks, especially when dealing with child VoTs.
- Officers should formulate an inter-agency and inter-sector partnership or collaboration to ensure they are able to address immediate basic needs of victims before interviews, such as food, clothing, sanitary or hygiene materials, medical care and temporary shelter. It might be difficult for victims to engage in an interview, unless these immediate physical and safety needs are addressed.
- Factor in time for bathrooms and other breaks within the interview schedule.
- Never interview the victim within sight of the trafficker. If the victim arrives with a person exhibiting controlling behaviour, talk to the victim in private. This person may be the trafficker or someone working for the trafficker.
- Maintain a professional but friendly attitude and appearance. Make sure no weapons are in view when interviewing VoTs.
- In cases where an interview team is established, roles and responsibilities should be clearly divided as lead and secondary interviewers. For example, the lead interviewer is responsible for building rapport and interviewing the victim, while the secondary interviewer is responsible for taking notes and acting as the “eyes and ears” for the lead interviewer by monitoring the victims’ reactions and detecting any signs of increasing stress to safeguard their well-being and safety.
- Ensure that partnership with agencies offering psychological support is available, especially in cases where the victim is in a state of emotional or mental vulnerability.
- Officers should always minimize numbers of officers in an interview room, and each individual role must be clearly defined and communicated to the victim with a view of observing the well-being of the victim and success of the investigative process.
- Third-party actor including interpreters or external partner’s presence in the interview DOES NOT absolve the responsibilities of the interviewing officers who are in charge of the victim–witness’ evidential interviewing process. They should sign a non-disclosure or confidentiality agreement, as well as sign up to the terms of engagement with the victim.

Step 2 – Engage and explain (E)

This step forms the beginning of the interviewing technique and questioning. It is a critical stage that involves the following:

- Engaging the victim by developing a rapport.

- Explaining the role, rights and responsibilities of being a victim, as well as how the information obtained will be used and their rights in regards to their testimony.
- Obtaining consent for cooperation from the VoT.
- Explaining the duration and process of the interview and overall investigation.
- Engagement is an integral part of the interview and should not be rushed.
- Officers must inform the VoTs that their participation in the **interview is not required in accessing assistance or support**. Officers should then follow up by giving the potential victim a brief explanation of the role of the organization and the purpose of the police interview.
- Explaining to the potential victim that the interview may include questions concerning the history of what has happened to him/her and that some of the topics may be upsetting, painful to recall and may bring back difficult memories.
- Telling the potential victim that they can take time in answering the questions and take a break.
- Explaining that the more information the victim can provide, the better the organization may be able to help.
- Explaining that if the organization is not able to provide direct assistance because the individual does not qualify, the organization will try to help and identify a qualified group or individual that can provide assistance.
- Informing the individual that all answers will be kept strictly confidential.
- Explaining to the potential victim that he/she can ask questions at any time or seek clarification or repetition of what has been explained or stated at any time.
- Ascertaining that the potential victim has clearly understood all of what has been explained.
- Asking the potential victim if he/she has any questions at this stage.
- Asking the potential victim if he/she agrees to participate in the interview.

Step 3 – Account (A)

This phase consists of two elements:

- Obtaining victims' uninterrupted account or free recall; and
- Questioning for any inconsistency or point for clarification.

During the account or free recall phase of the interview:

- Victims recount their stories in their own words in an uninterrupted manner.
- If and when needed, the interview team is advised to selectively use very short prompts or words of encouragement, such as “go on” and “you are doing well”, to avoid the pauses/silence.

Victims may pause between account/free recall phase maybe due to memory loss and/or painful memories. Officers should always adhere to the “do no harm” principles.

Questioning the victim: Officers can use carefully selected and timed questions to expound on evidential points recounted by the victim during the “free recall and to ensure the account provided is accurate as possible and not suggestive”.¹³ As such, the interviewer should utilize the following four types of questions in this sequence:

- **Open-ended questions**

- Can you tell me more about...?
- Can you explain that to me some more?
- Can you recall anything else about the (situation)?

- **Specific questions**

- Focus on specific events and secure additional information or clarify any ambiguities. Specific questions start with the words “Where”, “When”, “What” and “Who”.
- Officers should avoid using “Why” and only use it where appropriate, as it can imply some degree of blame or accusation of the victim.
- A negative example is as follows: “Why didn’t you escape when you had the opportunity?”
- Positive alternatives: “What prevented you from escaping?” or “Was there anything that prevented you from leaving?”

- **Closed questions**

- Where open-ended or specific questions have failed to adduce any evidential detail or clarify a specific point, NPF and NSCDC officers can use closed questions, which in turn fix range of questions with “yes” or “no” responses. Officers must be careful, as closed questions may risk the victim to guess the answer or situation, and officers can be accused of coaching the victim.

¹³ Suggestibility occurs when the victim–witness provides answers that reflect the answers he/she thinks the interviewer wishes to hear. The risk of suggestibility should always be avoided.

- **Leading questions**

- Officers must avoid using such questions and resort to all other types of questioning.
- Leading question is one in which the answers are implied or assumed.
- Example: “He took all your money, didn’t he?”

Step 4 – Closure (C)

Officers should end the interview not abruptly but in a structured and a timely manner.

- Summarize the interview and give the victim the opportunity to add anything or confirm with the witness if information is correct or invite the victim to correct mistakes that may have been made.
- Allow time during the closure for the victim to ask questions he/she may have of the interview team and for the interview team to explain in detail the plans for the next steps.
- Ask the victim if the interview process is acceptable, whether he/she fully understood it and whether he/she experienced any problems that he/she wishes to discuss.
- The victim should also be thanked and given contact of the investigating or relevant officer’s details. Ensure the victim does not feel isolated and that he/she will be kept informed.
- At this stage, reopening the interview or asking evidential questions should avoided.

Step 5 – Evaluation (E)

It is the final part of the PEACE interview technique and occurs when the interview with the victim is concluded. Officers at this stage should evaluate the interview against the objective (that is, to obtain new information or collaborative information). Officers should evaluate both the process and technique used in the interview and discuss points for improvement, if any. Evaluation should be done after each interview and not until the entire interview process or investigation is complete. This will allow for an immediate investigative action to be taken, as well as provide evidential guidance on the next interview.

Section 5: Victim protection and assistance

Prior to, during and after the assessment and interview, officers are responsible for ensuring the victim's safety and protection by identifying, assessing and managing risks to VoTs. Once evidence of trafficking has been found and the individual status as a VoT is assigned, law enforcement officers are required to identify assistance and support needed by the victim.

5.1. Legal framework for victim protection and assistance: Victims' rights

Human trafficking is a human rights violation and a serious crime. Thus, law enforcement officers as duty-bearers are responsible for upholding and protecting trafficked victim's rights as per the legal framework.

According to part VII (Search, Arrest and Seizure) and part IX (Treatment of Trafficked Persons) of the Nigeria TIP Act,¹⁴ the Government of Nigeria is responsible for and committed in ensuring victims' access and provision of the following services to VoTs:

- Right not to be punished but treated as a victim of serious crimes;
- Right not to be detained, charged or prosecuted for the illegality of the entry or the involvement in unlawful activities when such involvement is a direct consequence of the trafficking situation or process; and
- Right not to be discriminated on account of race, colour, gender, age, language, political or other opinion, cultural belief, religious belief, nationality, ethnic or social origin, birth or other status including his or her status as a VoT or having worked in a sex industry.

In addition, the UN Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, also sets out the following recommendations applicable to all victims of crime:

- Right to be treated with compassion and respect;
- Entitlement to access to justice and prompt redress;
- Right to information, including information about the progress of their cases and about the available assistance;
- Right to be heard and to have their views represented and considered at appropriate stage;
- Right to be provided with proper assistance throughout the legal process;

¹⁴ Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Enforcement and Administration Act, 2015.

- Right to protection of their privacy and have measures to ensure their safety; and
- Right to remedy including compensation.

Based on these rights and according to the Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Law Enforcement and Administration Act 2015, the Government of Nigeria is legally committed to provide the following services to VoTs:

- Access to temporary/or transit shelter;
- Access to health and social services during shelter stay;
- Access to embassy/consulate and temporary residence visa;
- Provision of safe return home if/when the victim is ready and wishes to;
- Protection from traffickers and associates;
- Legal representation, counselling and information;
- Compensation through legal process; and
- Protection of privacy and identity.

5.2. Role and responsibilities of law enforcement agencies in providing victim protection and assistance

Depending on the stage of the counter-trafficking, law enforcement officers should be guided by the basic principle that a trafficked person is a victim of a serious crime and not a criminal offender. Therefore, law enforcement officers have legal responsibilities such as the following:

- Rescue victims or potential victims from traffickers;
- Provide victim protection;
- Conduct criminal investigation;
- Make timely and necessary referral to services;
- Refer victims to other needed services, if any;
- Check validity of documents including immigration status or work permits;
- Inspect places of employment such as prostitution houses;
- Conduct raids and patrol in suspected premises of criminal activities;
- Assist victims throughout the legal process; and
- Provide victim with information and case update.

All actions by the officers in victim protection and assistance should be victim-centred, that is, based on the best interest of the victim and should originate from the victim and not from the officers/agency.

5.2.1. Guiding principles in providing victim-centred protection and assistance¹⁵

- **Respect for and protection of human rights and dignity:** All assistance and protection efforts should seek to restore the victim's rights and prevent further violations without discrimination.
- **Do no harm:** Officers should not do anything that would make the victim's situation worse in the short or long term or re-victimization.
- **Non-discrimination:** All victims should enjoy access to the best possible care regardless of their race, age, gender, religion, nationality, disability or any other such characteristic; no one should use their knowledge of the victim's history of being trafficked to discriminate against this person or harm his/her prospects in any way.
- **Best interest of the child:** In all actions concerning children, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration. Assessing the best interests of a child means to evaluate and balance all the elements necessary to make a decision in a specific situation for a specific individual child or group of children.
- **Individual approach:** Each victim's experience and the resulting needs are unique; therefore, there can be no "one size fits all" approach in working with victims.
- **Safety and security:** The safety and security of the victim and the officer are paramount and must be considered before any steps are taken regarding a trafficking case.
- **Confidentiality and right to privacy:** All information and communication regarding the victim must be treated with due regard for the victim's right to confidentiality and privacy. Sharing of information should only be on a "need to know" basis, with the victim's informed consent.
- **Informed consent:** Each victim needs to be provided with the fullest possible information on his/her options and full disclosure of any conditions, limitations or risks associated with receiving assistance in a language that he/she can understand, and provide his/her consent before each step of the referral/assistance process is undertaken.
- **Self-determination and participation:** Victims have a right to informed choices and decisions in accessing service.
- **Gender sensitivity:** Recognize and respect the different experiences and needs that men and women have as a result of trafficking; assistance should be adjusted accordingly.
- **Comprehensive approach to direct assistance:** The service providers should be multisectoral and address victims' multiple needs.

¹⁵ Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Recommended principles and guidelines on human rights and human trafficking. Available at <https://ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/Traffickingen.pdf>.

5.3. Risk assessment and safety planning

Law enforcement officers are responsible for identifying, assessing and managing actual or perceived threats or risks that the VoTs and their families could experience from the traffickers' retaliations. Therefore, risk assessment and safety planning are both part of the protection measures offered by law enforcements as part of their essential service package to VoTs.

5.3.1. The principles underpinning risks assessment process

Law enforcement officers have a legal duty of care to the VoT crimes¹⁶ and a critical part of fulfilling that duty is to conduct risk assessment in relation to the identified victims and other existing potential victims in the TiP case. Risk assessments should be conducted as soon as possible after a trafficking victim has come to notice. Risks can only be assessed based on what officers know at the time and what could be reasonably found out during the interview/investigation process. Different risks and threats exist across the trafficking and investigation process; thus, risk assessment should always be a continuous process. For trafficking in persons cases, risks refer to the following:

- Existence of a threat to safety and security of the victim or potential victim;
- Integrity of the investigations, that is, anything that affects the admissibility of evidence;
- Ethical application of the criminal law and criminal code of procedures;
- Physical and psychological health impact associated with the exploitation, direct assault or control measure;
- Lack of victim cooperation due to assaults or intimidation on victims/families by traffickers;
- Lack of support and stigmatization of victims by their communities, putting them back into the same vulnerabilities that led to being trafficked;
- Assault and intimidation of victim's family and loved ones in order to control the victim; and
- Officers involved in the investigation of TiP cases are at risk during patrol or raids, vulnerable to intimidation, threats and assaults, as well as at risk of being bribed by traffickers and others.

¹⁶ The Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Law Enforcement and Administration Act, 2015.

5.3.2. Categories of victims at risk

Risk assessment process must be comprehensive in nature and must consider the following categories of victims:

- Victims that have been identified, removed from the trafficking situation and are the subject of the risk assessment being carried out;
- Presumed victims that are still under the control of the trafficker;
- Individuals that might be in the process of being trafficked by the trafficker; and
- The families and loved ones of VoTs whose safety may also be compromised or in danger of being compromised.

Risk assessment should seek to answer the following questions:

- Determine the level of risk the victim is exposed or at risk of.
- What is the level of risk to the victim's family and/or loved ones?
- What considerations should be made for the victims that are still being exploited?
- Are there other potential victims who are about to be trafficked? If so, what stage are they in the trafficking process?
- Is the level of risk posed to any of these identified at-risk persons high enough to require immediate intervention?

Failure to identify and manage risks could result in the following:

- Intimidation, threats, assault or death of victims, their families or friends (through the traffickers and people linked to them before, during and after identification of case/victim);
- Illness, both physical and mental;
- Exploitation or continued exploitation;
- Wrongful conviction of the innocent, escape of the guilty from prosecution;
- Reduction of law enforcement capability to deal with TiP; and
- Disappearance of relevant exhibits and evidence.

Security of confidential personal and trafficking data

- Victims case file should be handled with utmost care and confidentiality.
- Officers should inform victims of the purpose of the data collection, its use and the victims' right accessing their data.

- Victims' data should never be released without the victims' informed consent.
- Officers should only disclose victim's information on a need-to-know basis.
- All relevant files and documents should be kept in a secure place and under a lock and key when not in use. When in use, they should never be left unattended or left lying on the desks, tables or in areas accessible to others.
- Data should never be disclosed over the phone to any individual whose identity and credentials are not known.
- Avoid publicizing the trafficking case in the media.

5.3.3. General recommendations for safety planning

Actively engage the VoTs during and after leaving the trafficking situation in developing safety options/asures.

- Victims usually know best how dangerous, well-connected and resourceful the traffickers are; officers should actively listen to the victim and never underestimate the traffickers' ability in finding victims or family.
- Officers should develop concrete safety options for avoiding or reducing threats and harm identified.
- The victims' psychological well-being should be protected; ensure VoTs are provided with psychological support to aid their recovery.
- It is critical that officers support victims to prevent re-victimization by keeping them informed.
- Never make promises you can't keep.
- Never use non-prosecution for offences as an inducement to a victim to cooperate.
- Investigators must inform the victim of the availability of support services, coordinate with service providers and develop a multisectorial response support or assistance in a non-stigmatization manner.
- In cases where no safe shelter exists, officers should discuss other possible safe shelter options with the victim.

5.4. Direct assistance

5.4.1. Multisectoral service provisions

The act of trafficking can have serious consequences to the victim's physical and mental health, depending on the nature and duration of the exploitation. VoTs may suffer from various physical and psychological issues including the following:

- Physical injuries/bruises and broken limbs;
- Infectious diseases including sexually transmitted diseases (HIV/AIDS and other sexual transmitted diseases);
- Low self-esteem;
- Depression;
- Trauma;
- Malnutrition;
- Lack of adequate clothing;
- Fear, insecurity and anxiety;
- Mistrust of self and others;
- Lack of shelter or appropriate accommodation; and
- Substance abuse.

Assistance needed by each victim will depend on the individual victim's requirements. Assistance provided should include the following:

- **Basic emergency care** (Food, non-food items, hygiene materials including pads, clothing and others);
- **Medical or health care** (Medical examination, testing, surgery, medication and others);
- **Psychosocial support** (therapy, counselling and others);
- **Shelter** (temporary or permanent accommodation);
- **Education** (vocational and life skills training);
- **Livelihood assistance**;
- **Legal assistance** (immigration services, criminal investigation, prosecution, civil claims for damages and others); and
- **Reintegration support**.

Trafficked victims have multisectoral needs and a single agency such as law enforcement agencies do not have the capacity to meet all the VoTs' needs. Therefore, different sectors and organizations (such as the NAPTIP, UN agencies, international non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations) will need to be involved in providing care and support services to VoTs in accordance with the appropriate national policies and guidelines. This multisectoral approach will lead to improved access to services for VoTs by ensuring that different needs of the victims are met.

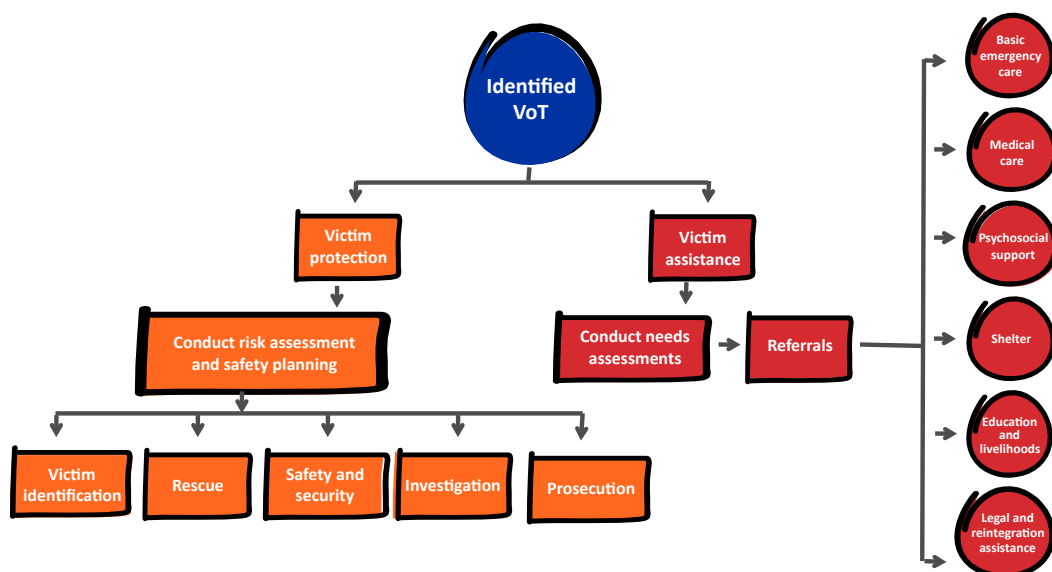
5.4.2. Referral

The agency that identifies a VoT and is not in a position to provide comprehensive multisectoral services to the victim must immediately refer the VoT to the nearest relevant service provider for adequate protection and assistance. Therefore, it is critical that law enforcement agencies build multisectoral partnership with State and non-State service providers within their localities to ensure timely access of services for VoTs.

Throughout the process of victim identification, rescue and investigations, NPF and NSCDC officers should be conducting risk and needs assessments on/with the victim, based on the findings from the assessment:

- Ensure the victim's assistance needs are met throughout the process.
- If the victim's needs are identified at the point of rescue or interview, officers should stop the screening process and address the victims' needs before proceeding with the investigation.
- In situations of planned raids and police-led investigation rescue missions, officers should preempt victims' risks and needs and ensure contingency plans are in place to ensure that the victims' basic needs are addressed.
- Upon positively identifying VoTs either during or after the interview, officers should prioritize the victims' protection services and assistance by making referrals to appropriate service providers in the vicinity.
- In cases where physical and sexual exploitation and abuse is evident, refer the case immediately to medical facilities.
- As part of ensuring victims' protection, officers should ensure that victims are never sent to unsafe/insecure shelter.

Figure 6. Flow chart on provision of protection and assistance to victims of trafficking



In order to facilitate the above flow of protection and assistance, NPF and NSCDC must prioritize the following actions:

- Build multisectoral partnership, coordination and collaboration with other service providers.
- Develop a service directory with the following details:
 - **Who:** Name, telephone number of the organization/service provider;
 - **What:** What source of assistance or services can the survivor expect to receive?
 - Are the services free or at a cost; if so, is he/she expected to pay or someone else will pay and how much?
 - **Where:** Where exactly is the facility or the service point; what is the address.
- Develop a standard operating procedure around service delivery collectively with partners.
- Advocate for the development of a joint referral form among the service providers (see Annex 2).
- Develop a victim consent form (see Annex 3).



Annexes

Annex 1: NAPTIP Screening Tool



NATIONAL AGENCY FOR THE PROHIBITION OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS (NAPTIP)

VICTIM'S DATA FORM



ID NUMBER: (*file number*):.....

A. PERSONAL DATA

- Agency control number:
- 1. Surname:.....
- 2. Other names:.....
- 3. Alias (a.k.a.):.....
- 4. Date of birth:
- 5. Age:
- 6. Sex:.....
- 7. Religion: Muslim Christian
- 8. Place of birth:
- 9. Town/Village:.....
- 10. Local government area:.....
- 11. State:.....
- 12. Country:
- 13. Place of residence:
- 14. Current address:
- 15. Permanent address:
- 16. Email:
- 17. Telephone number:
- 18. Tribe:
- 19. Nationality:.....
- 20. Number of language(s) spoken:
- 21. Special peculiarities:

22. Height:.....
23. Complexion:
24. Weight:
25. Highest educational qualification:.....
- First School Leaving Certificate Secondary School Certificate
- Ordinary National Diploma/National College of Education
- Tertiary institution Post graduate
- Others:
26. Last school attended:.....
27. Vocational skills:
28. Marital status: Single Married Divorce Widowed
29. Have you ever been arrested before by any law enforcement agents?
- Yes No
30. If yes, Who? Police Immigration DSS EFCC
- ICPC NCDSC NAPTIP
- Others:
31. Why?
32. When?
33. Where?
34. Were you convicted? Yes No
35. Have you ever been stopped from travelling? Yes No
36. If yes, who? Police Immigration
37. Why?
38. When?
39. Where?
40. Have you ever been refused entry? Yes No
41. If yes, who? Police Immigration Customs

- Others:
42. Why?
43. When?
44. Where?
45. Have you ever been deported before?
 If yes, who? Police Immigration
 Others:
46. Why?
47. When?
48. Where?
49. Have you ever been returned from a foreign country before? Yes No
50. If yes, do you have a valid document? Yes No
51. If no, how? Voluntary Forced
52. Have you been trafficked before? Yes No
53. If yes, by whom?
54. When?
55. Where?
56. National ID number:
57. Driver's license number:
58. Passport number (Local or international):
- Next of kin(s):
59. Name:.....
60. Relationship:
61. Address:.....
62. Phone no.:
63. Email:
64. Age:.....

65. Sex:.....
66. Name:.....
67. Relationship:
68. Address:.....
69. Phone No.:
70. Email:
71. Age:.....
72. Sex:.....

B. FAMILY BACKGROUND

73. Name of father:.....
74. Age:.....
75. Is your father living or dead? Yes No
76. Religion: Muslim Christian Pagan Others specify
77. Current address:.....
78. Permanent address:
79. Email:
80. Telephone number:
81. Educational qualification:.....
82. Occupation:.....
83. Number of wives? 1 2 3 4
84. Name of mother:.....
85. Age:.....
86. Is your mother living or dead? Yes No
87. Religion: Muslim Christian Pagan Others specify
88. Current address:.....
89. Permanent address:

90. Email:
91. Telephone number:
92. Educational qualification:.....
93. Occupation:.....
94. Are you living with your parent? Yes No
95. If no, give details of guardian:.....
96. Name of guardian:.....
97. Address of guardian:.....
98. Current address:.....
99. Permanent address:
100. Email:
101. Telephone number:
102. Educational qualification:.....
103. Occupation:.....
104. Number of children in the family:
105. Position of the victim in the family:
106. Are your parents living together? Yes No
107. Do you have a good relationship with your parents?
108. If no, state why?
109. Date of last contact with family:
110. By what means: Letter Phone Others:
111. Do you have any body living abroad? Yes No
112. If yes, which country?
113. Relationship:

C. RECRUITMENT STAGE

114. How did you get the idea of travelling?

Club members Friends Family Adverts

Others (specify):.....

115. What attracted you to travel?

116. Who assisted you to travel?

1. Name:

Age:.....

Religion: Muslim Christian Pagan Others specify

Address:

Current address:

Permanent home address:

Telephone number:

2. Name:

Age:.....

Religion: Muslim Christian Pagan Others specify

Address:

Current address:

Permanent home address:

Telephone number:

3. Name:

Age:.....

Religion: Muslim Christian Pagan Others specify

Address:

Current address:

Permanent home address:

Telephone number:

4. Name:

Age:.....

Religion: Muslim Christian Pagan Others specify

Address:

Current address:

Permanent home address:

Telephone number:

117. How were you recruited?

Deception Treat or use of force

Payment to someone in position of authority

Abuse of power or position Willingly Coercion

Abduction

118. Do you have travel document? Yes No

119. If yes, who arranged for your travel document: (if any)

Self Family Friends Recruiter Others:

120. How were you prepared for the journey?.....

.....

121. When did you leave home?

122. Any personal financial involvement? Yes No

123. Was there any special training? Yes No

124. If yes, please state:

125. Were you promised anything? Yes No

126. If yes, what were you promised?.....

127. Were your parents/guardian promised anything? Yes No

128. If yes, what were they promised?

129. What were you offered that made you to travel?

130. Were you promised any other thing(s)?
131. If yes, please specify:.....
132. Were your parent and friends promised anything? Yes No
133. If yes, please specify:.....
134. Was there any agreement? Yes No
135. If yes, what are the terms of agreement, please specify:

D. TRANSPORTATION AND ROUTES

List all modes of transportation used from your home to your final destination.

136. BY LAND:

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| Motorcycle (Okada, Achaba) | <input type="checkbox"/> | Bicycle | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Car | <input type="checkbox"/> | Bus | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Train | <input type="checkbox"/> | Trekking | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Animal | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

137. BY AIR: Plane

138. BY SEA:

- | | |
|-------|--------------------------|
| Boat | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Canoe | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Ship | <input type="checkbox"/> |

139. Name of Carrier:.....
140. Did you suffer any injury or illness during the journey? Yes No
141. If yes, how?
142. Where?
143. When?
144. What were the town and villages you passed?.....
145. Who sponsored the trip (principle)?

146. Who paid for the trip (agents)?
147. Address:
148. Phone number:
149. What is the your relationship with the sponsor/agents?.....
150. How did you come in contact with the sponsor/agents?.....
.....
151. How long was the trip?.....
152. Were you engaged in any form of employment? Yes No
153. Was there any form of harassment on the way/during the trip? Yes No
154. If yes, please specify:.....
155. List the places you rested/slept
1.
 2.
 3.
156. How did you cross the border? (if applicable).....
With the help of law enforcement agent
Community leader Others specify:.....
157. Which people did you come in contact with?.....
.....
158. Did the trafficker come in contact with other persons during the journey?
Yes No

E. DESTINATION

159. Where was your intended destination?
160. Where is your actual destination?
161. How many of you arrived safely as a team?.....
162. What happened to the rest who did not arrive?.....

163. What is your physical/health state when you arrived?
164. Where were you kept on arrival?.....
165. Where did you stay?.....
166. Who owns the place?.....
167. Did you later start paying rents? Yes No
168. Do you receive regular meal? Yes No
169. If no, how often were you feed? Please specify:.....

F. JOBS

170. What job did you do at destination?.....
171. Did you like the job? Yes No
172. Was it the job you were promised at home? Yes No
173. How many hours in a day did you work?.....
174. How were you paid? Daily Weekly Monthly
Annually Others specify:.....
175. How much were you paid?.....
176. Who collects the money? Self Oga/Madam
Others specify:
177. If self, how much do you given to oga/madam and others?
178. Was your contract agreement during recruitment kept? Yes No
179. If no, what are the changes?

G. CONTROL MECHANISM

180. Did you have a travel document? Yes No
181. If yes, what happened to your travel document on arrival?.....
182. Did you take any oath? Yes No
183. If yes, where?

- 184. How?
- 185. By whom?
- 186. Name of the persons:
- 187. Address:
- 188. Location:

189. Was there freedom of movement? Yes No

190. How are you controlled?

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Food denial | <input type="checkbox"/> | Treat to life | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Seizure of travel document | <input type="checkbox"/> | Treat to families and friends | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Monitoring | <input type="checkbox"/> | Restriction of movement | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Treat by juju (to kill or make you mad) | <input type="checkbox"/> | Physically assaulted | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Emotionally assaulted | <input type="checkbox"/> | Sexual assault | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Others specify:.....

191. Did you try to escape? Yes No

192. If yes, Why?

193. When?

194. How?

195. What happened?

196. Was there any attempt to stop you from escaping? Yes No

197. If yes, how?.....

H. FREEDOM/PROSECUTION

198. How did you get out of the situation?.....
.....

199. Were you assisted? Yes No

200. If yes, by whom?

201. Name:

202. Organization:

203. Contact address:.....
204. How were you assisted?
205. Was your oga/madam arrested? Yes No
206. Are you ready to testify against your Oga/Madam? Yes No
207. If no, why?.....
208. How do you feel coming out of the situation?.....
.....
209. Date of escape/rescue:.....
210. Place of rescue:.....
211. Name of the agency/organization:.....
212. Where have you been staying?

I. REHABILITATION/PREVENTION

213. Where have you been staying and sleeping since your freedom?.....
214. Date received in shelter:.....
215. Date left the shelter:.....
216. Would you like to go back home? Yes No
217. If no, why?
218. What help do you need?
- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Return to school | <input type="checkbox"/> | Vocational training | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Relocation assistance | <input type="checkbox"/> | Financial assistance | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Medical care | <input type="checkbox"/> | Counselling services | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Integration | <input type="checkbox"/> | Others: | |

J. ASSESSMENT

219. Type of case: Domestic International
220. If international, Nigeria a: Source Transit Destination

221. Types of exploitation

- | | | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| Forced labour | <input type="checkbox"/> | Hawking | <input type="checkbox"/> | Begging | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| House Help | <input type="checkbox"/> | Quarrying | <input type="checkbox"/> | Manufacturing | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> | Sexual exploitation | <input type="checkbox"/> | Sales of baby | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Organ harvesting | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | |

Others please specify:

K. INTERVENTION

222. Type of intervention

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Return to school | <input type="checkbox"/> | Empower with trade equipment | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Vocational training | <input type="checkbox"/> | Temporary Financial assistance | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Medical care | <input type="checkbox"/> | Counselling | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Integration | <input type="checkbox"/> | Referral | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Shelter | <input type="checkbox"/> | Family tracing | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Family reunion | <input type="checkbox"/> | Family monitoring | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Family empowerment | <input type="checkbox"/> | Skill acquisition | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Business | <input type="checkbox"/> | Professional psychotherapy | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Microcredit facility | <input type="checkbox"/> | Life skill training | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Others please specify:

223. Responsible agency, organization/partner:

224. Have you ever heard of an HIV test? Yes No
225. If no, will you like to have the test? Yes No
226. Has your health assessment been done? Yes No
227. If no, will you like to have an assessment? Yes No

Annex 2: Victim of trafficking screening form



VICTIM OF TRAFFICKING SCREENING FORM

Section A: Interview data

Date: DD / MM / YEAR

Notes for Section A:

Location: _____

Name of interviewer: _____

Name of organization interviewer works for: _____

Interpreter used? Yes No

If yes, name of interpreter: _____

Section B: Children (to be completed if individual is less than 18 years of age)

Is the legal guardian or appropriate authority present? Yes No

If yes: Name of guardian or authority: _____

Relationship to child/role: _____

Signature: _____

Proceed to Section C.

If no, go to the next question.

If no legal guardian or appropriate authority is present, has a legal guardian or appropriate authority given permission for the interview to take place? Yes No

If yes: Name of guardian or authority: _____

Relationship to child/role: _____

Signature: _____

Proceed to Section C.

If no, go to the next question.

Is another responsible person present? Yes No

If yes: Name of responsible person: _____

Relationship to child: _____

Signature: _____

Waiver number: _____

Proceed to Section C.

If no, go to the next question.

No legal guardian, appropriate authority, or other responsible person is present because:

It is inappropriate to interview the child in the presence of the legal guardian. Permission to conduct the interview has been obtained from the legal guardian or appropriate authority in person or verbally.

The child has requested to undertake the interview without the presence of the legal guardian or appropriate authority. Permission to conduct the interview has been obtained from the legal guardian or appropriate authority in person or verbally.

Permission granted by: _____

Relationship to child/role: _____

Signature: _____

OR: Signature of IOM staff: _____

IOM staff signature indicates that the IOM staff member received verbal authorization from the legal guardian or appropriate authority.

A waiver has been granted to interview the child in the absence or presence or permission from the legal guardian or appropriate authority.

Waiver number: _____

Signature of IOM staff: _____

IOM staff signature indicates that a waiver applicable to this case has been obtained.

Notes for Section B:

Proceed to Section C.

Section C: Consent

Has the individual been informed of the purpose of the interview? Yes No
*If yes, go to the next question.
If no, inform the individual of the purpose.*

Has the individual been informed on actual and potential use of the data that will be gathered in the interview? Yes No
*If yes, go to the next question.
If no, inform the individual of the use.*

Has the individual been informed on IOM's use of non-identifying data for research purposes? Yes No
*If yes, go to the next question.
If no, inform the individual of use for research purposes.*

Does the individual consent to the interview? Yes No
*If yes, complete signature section below.
If no, terminate the interview.*

Signature/fingerprint/ mark of person being interviewed: _____
OR: IOM staff signature: _____
IOM staff signature indicates that verbal consent has been obtained.

Notes for Section C:

Proceed to Section D.

Section D: Migrant data

<p>What is your family name: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Refused</p> <p>What is your given name(s): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Refused</p> <p>In what country were you born? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Refused</p> <p>In what country or countries do you have citizenship/nationality? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Stateless <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Refused</p> <p>Do you have children under the age of 18? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Refused</p> <p>How can we contact you? Type : _____ Number: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Email: _____ Expiry date: _____ Issuing entity: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Social media: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Location: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Refused</p> <p>Notes for Section D:</p> <p>Proceed to Section E.</p>	<p>What is your sex or gender: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Refused</p> <p>What is your date of birth: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Estimate <input type="checkbox"/> Exact <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Refused</p> <p>In what country do you normally live? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Refused</p> <p>What is your marital status? <input type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Co-habiting/living together/common law <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Refused</p> <p>Do you have any travel or identity documents with you or do you have access to them? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Refused</p>
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Section E: Victim of trafficking screening

I. Can you explain, in your own words, your current situation?

Don't know
 Refused

2. Can you explain, in your own words, what happened that resulted in this situation?		<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Refused
3. How old were you when this process started? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Refused		
3.1. Child at start of process? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Activities		
Recruitment	4. Did you start this process on your own or did someone recruit you, convince you or force you? <input type="checkbox"/> On own <input type="checkbox"/> Recruited/convincing <input type="checkbox"/> Forced <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Refused	If recruited/convincing: 4.1. What did they offer or promise you? <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Employment <input type="checkbox"/> Relationship/marriage <input type="checkbox"/> Better life <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Refused
Transportation	5. Did you travel during this process? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: 5.1. Did you arrange your own travel or did someone else arrange it for you? <input type="checkbox"/> Arranged myself <input type="checkbox"/> Someone else arranged <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Refused	If forced: 4.2. How did they force you? <input type="checkbox"/> Threats against self or others <input type="checkbox"/> Violence against self or others <input type="checkbox"/> Debts, for self or others <input type="checkbox"/> Physical force, drugging, and/or abduction <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Refused
Harbouring	6. During this process, did you arrange your own accommodations or did someone else arrange them for you? <input type="checkbox"/> Arranged myself <input type="checkbox"/> Someone else arranged <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Refused	
Transfer	6.1. Were you free and able to leave at all times? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No 7. If someone was arranging this process, did they ever hand you over or sell you to another person? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Refused If yes: 7.1. Were you free and able to say no? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Receipt	8. Did anyone ever buy you from or take over from another person arranging this process? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Refused If yes: 8.1. Were you free and able to say no to this? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

Sexual exploitation	<p>23. Were you involved in prostitution, sexual dancing, sexual massages, pornography or other forms of sex-related work?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes If yes: If yes: If yes:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No 23.1. Were you aware that this was the kind of work you would be doing? 23.2. Did you have control over your choices? For example, could you choose clients, choose to take days off, choose to use condoms, etc.? 23.3. Were you free and able to leave if you wanted to?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Refused <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Refused <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Refused</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Refused <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Refused</p> <p>If no: 23.4. Did you experience sexual violence or abuse at any stage in this process?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Refused</p>
Forced labour or services	<p>24. Were you forced to do work, for example as a domestic worker, farm worker, store clerk, fisherperson or any other type of work?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes If yes: If yes: If yes:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No 24.1. Were you aware that this was the kind of work you would be doing? 24.2. Were your working conditions appropriate? For example, was your pay fair? Did you get the pay and conditions you were promised? Were your working conditions safe? Did you get time off?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Refused</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Refused <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Refused <input type="checkbox"/> Refused</p> <p>If yes: 24.3. Were deductions made from your salary, for example for food, clothing, repayment of fees, rent etc.? 24.4. Were you free and able to leave if you wanted to?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Refused</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Refused <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Refused</p>
Slavery or practices similar to slavery	<p>25. Did you do any work for anybody during this process?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes If yes: If yes: If yes: If yes:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No 25.1. Were you paid for your work? 25.2. Were you given enough time off? 25.3. Were you free to stop working or to quit? 25.4. Were you free and able to leave?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Refused <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Refused <input type="checkbox"/> Refused <input type="checkbox"/> Refused <input type="checkbox"/> Refused</p> <p>26. Were you forced into a marriage against your will?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Refused</p> <p>27. Were you forced to work to pay off a debt, either your own or someone else's?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Refused</p>
Organ removal	<p>28. Did you have any part of your body removed during part of this process?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes If yes: If yes:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No 28.1. Did you agree to this?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Refused</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Refused</p>
Other	<p>29. Did you experience any other form of exploitation?</p> <p>29.1. If yes, can you explain?</p>
Notes on Section E:	

<p style="color: red; font-weight: bold;">Proceed to Section E.</p>

Section F: Assessment

Child (at present or at time of start of process): <input type="checkbox"/> Activity is present <input type="checkbox"/> Purpose is present	Adult: <input type="checkbox"/> Activity is present <input type="checkbox"/> Means is present <input type="checkbox"/> Purpose is present
Is the individual a victim of trafficking? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Justify your decision: <div style="height: 150px;"></div>	
Action: <input type="checkbox"/> IOM intake <input type="checkbox"/> IOM internal referral <input type="checkbox"/> External referral name of organization referred to: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Assistance declined	

Annex 3: Victim consent form

IOM Mission in _____

Individual ID: _____



Victim of Trafficking: Screening Interview Form

IOM Mission in _____

Confidential

INFORMED CONSENT

Has the individual been informed that IOM and/or (name of partnering organization) reserves the right to share her/his individual case data for assistance purposes and only with IOM missions and partnering organizations involved in direct assistance? (Yes/No)

Has the individual further been informed that IOM reserves the right to make a limited disclosure of non-personal data based on the information collected at the interview to law enforcement for the purpose of rescuing other victims that remain under the control of traffickers or preventing other potential victims from being trafficked? (Yes/No)

Has the individual further been informed that IOM reserves the right to use (only anonymous, aggregate) data for research purposes? (Yes/No)

Has the individual's full and informed consent been obtained to conduct the screening interview based on information given regarding the role of the organization, the voluntary nature of the interview and the use of the information provided by the individual as outlined above?

Note: Informed consent is necessary for all services, such as medical examination and procedure, health assessments, assisted voluntary returns and reintegration assistance. (Yes/No)

If the individual is a minor, has the consent of the parent(s)/guardian(s) been obtained? (Yes/No)

Signature of interviewer: _____

Date: _____

Registration Data

IOM Individual ID: _____

First name(s): _____

Family name(s): _____

Sex: (M/F) _____

Date of birth: _____

Is date of birth an estimate? (Yes/No) _____

Age (In number of years): _____

Citizenship: _____

Ethnicity: _____

Country of birth: _____

Place of birth: _____

Last place of residence in country of origin: _____

Identity document (Type, country, number and expiry date): _____

IOM Mission in

Individual ID:

Case and Interview Data

Type of referring organization/individual: (NGO/ International organization/ Law enforcement/ Immigration/ Government/ Embassy/
IOM Mission/ Hotline/ Self-referral-walk-in/ Family/ Friend/ Client/ Other/ NA/ NK)

Specify - Name:

- Location:

Screening date: (dd-mm-yyyy)

Screening location:

First name and family name of interviewer:

Name of organization/institution:

Contact details of interviewer:

Address and telephone number of referring organization:

Interviewee's language:

Interpreter? (Yes/ No)

First name and surname of interpreter:

If minor, first name and family name(s) address(es) and telephone number of parent(s) or guardian(s):

PROCESS: ENTRY INTO TRAFFICKING

1.0. How did the individual enter the process (Indicate multiple options if necessary)?

(Kidnapping/ Sold by member of family/ Sold by non-family member/ Adoption/ Educational opportunity/ Family visit/ Friend visit/ Labour migration/
Marriage/ Tourism/ Other/ NA/ NK)

1.1. If OTHER, please specify:

2.0. Did entry in to the process involve recruitment? (Yes/ No)

2.1 If YES, how was contact initiated between the individual and her/his recruiter?

(Personal contact/ Employment agency/ Travel agency/ Internet advertisement/ Newspaper advertisement/ Radio advertisement/ Television
advertisement/ Other/ NA/ NK)

2.1.1. If OTHER, please specify:

3.0. If labour migration, what activity did the individual believe s/he was going to be engaged in following arrival at the final destination (indicate multiple options if necessary)?

(Agricultural work/ Begging/ Child care/ Construction/ Domestic work/ Factory work/ Fishing/ Low-level criminal activities/ Military service/
Mining/ Prostitution/ Restaurants and hotel work/ Study/ Small street commerce/ Trade/ Transport sector/ Other/ NA/ NK)

3.1. If OTHER, please specify:

3.2. If FACTORY WORK, please specify manufacturing sector:

4.0. What was the individual told would be their benefits following arrival at final destination?

4.1. Salary (Equivalent in USD per month)

4.2. Other benefits:

5.0. In which month/year did the individual enter into the process?

6.0. Minor at time of entry into the process: (Yes/ No)

7.0. From which place/country did the individual enter into the process?

8.0. What place/country is the last (or intended) destination?

9.0. Did the individual travel alone? (Yes/ No)

9.1. If NO, who did the individual travel with (indicate multiple options if necessary)?

(Husband/ Wife/ Partner/ Relative/ Friend/ Recruiter/ Transporter/ Unknown persons/ Other/ NA/ NK)

9.1.1. If OTHER, please specify:

10.0. Did the individual spend any time in transit place(s)/ country(ies)? (Yes/ No)

10.1. If YES, please specify in chronological order:

10.2. Did s/he engage in any activity in this place(s) country(ies)? (Yes/ No)

10.3. If YES, which activity in first/only transit place/ country:

(Agricultural work/ Begging/ Child care/ Construction/ Domestic work/ Factory work/ Fishing/ Low-level criminal activities/ Marriage/ Military service/ Mining/ Prostitution/ Restaurants and hotel work/ Study/ Small street commerce/ Trade/ Transport sector/ Unemployed/ Other/ NA/ NK)

10.3.1. If OTHER, please specify:

10.3.2. If FACTORY WORK, please specify manufacturing sector:

10.4. If MORE PLACES/COUNTRIES in which individual engaged in activity, please add respective places/country(ies)/activity(ies) below:

11.0 Were any of the following means used to control the individual?

Physical abuse	(Yes/ No/ NA/ NK)	If YES, who by? (Recruiter/ Transporter/ Harbourer/ Receiver/ Other-specify)
Psychological abuse	(Yes/ No/ NA/ NK)	If YES, who by? (Recruiter/ Transporter/ Harbourer/ Receiver/ Other-specify)
Sexual abuse	(Yes/ No/ NA/ NK)	If YES, who by? (Recruiter/ Transporter/ Harbourer/ Receiver/ Other-specify)
Threats to individual	(Yes/ No/ NA/ NK)	If YES, who by? (Recruiter/ Transporter/ Harbourer/ Receiver/ Other-specify)
Threat of action by law enforcement	(Yes/ No/ NA/ NK)	If YES, who by? (Recruiter/ Transporter/ Harbourer/ Receiver/ Other-specify)
Threats to family	(Yes/ No/ NA/ NK)	If YES, who by? (Recruiter/ Transporter/ Harbourer/ Receiver/ Other-specify)
False promises/deception	(Yes/ No/ NA/ NK)	If YES, who by? (Recruiter/ Transporter/ Harbourer/ Receiver/ Other-specify)
Denied freedom of movement	(Yes/Partial/No/NA/NK)	If YES, who by? (Recruiter/ Transporter/ Harbourer/ Receiver/ Other-specify)
Giving of drugs	(Yes/ No/ NA/ NK)	If YES, who by? (Recruiter/ Transporter/ Harbourer/ Receiver/ Other-specify)
Giving of alcohol	(Yes/ No/ NA/ NK)	If YES, who by? (Recruiter/ Transporter/ Harbourer/ Receiver/ Other-specify)
Denied medical treatment	(Yes/ No/ NA/ NK)	If YES, who by? (Recruiter/ Transporter/ Harbourer/ Receiver/ Other-specify)
Denied food/drink	(Yes/ No/ NA/ NK)	If YES, who by? (Recruiter/ Transporter/ Harbourer/ Receiver/ Other-specify)
Withholding of wages	(Yes/Partial/No/NA/NK)	If YES, who by? (Recruiter/ Transporter/ Harbourer/ Receiver/ Other-specify)
Withholding of identity documents	(Yes/ No/ NA/ NK)	If YES, who by? (Recruiter/ Transporter/ Harbourer/ Receiver/ Other-specify)
Withholding of travel documents	(Yes/ No/ NA/ NK)	If YES, who by? (Recruiter/ Transporter/ Harbourer/ Receiver/ Other-specify)
Debt bondage	(Yes/ No/ NA/ NK)	If YES, who by? (Recruiter/ Transporter/ Harbourer/ Receiver/ Other-specify)
Excessive working hours	(Yes/ No/ NA/ NK)	If YES, who by? (Recruiter/ Transporter/ Harbourer/ Receiver/ Other-specify)
If OTHER means of control, specify:		

THE EXPLOITATION PHASE

12.0. What activity has the individual undertaken since her/his arrival in the last destination (Indicate multiple answers if necessary)?

(Agricultural work/ Begging/ Child care/ Construction/ Domestic work/ Factory work/ Fishing/ Low-level criminal activities/ Marriage/ Military service/ Mining/ Prostitution/ Restaurants and hotel work/ Study/ Small street commerce/ Trade/ Transport sector/ Unemployed/ Other/ NA/ NK)

12.1. If OTHER, please specify:

12.2. If FACTORY WORK, please specify manufacturing sector:

13.0. How old was the individual when the activity began? (Age)

13.1 How long did the only/most significant activity occur? (Years/ Months/ Weeks/ Days and/or hours)

14.0. Were any of the following means used to control the individual during the activity?

Physical abuse	(Yes/ No/ NA/ NK)	If YES, who by? (Receiver/ Exploiter/ Clients/ Other- specify)
Psychological abuse	(Yes/ No/ NA/ NK)	If YES, who by? (Receiver/ Exploiter/ Clients/ Other- specify)
Sexual abuse	(Yes/ No/ NA/ NK)	If YES, who by? (Receiver/ Exploiter/ Clients/ Other- specify)
Threats to individual	(Yes/ No/ NA/ NK)	If YES, who by? (Receiver/ Exploiter/ Clients/ Other- specify)
Threat of action by law enforcement	(Yes/ No/ NA/ NK)	If YES, who by? (Receiver/ Exploiter/ Clients/ Other- specify)
Threats to family	(Yes/ No/ NA/ NK)	If YES, who by? (Receiver/ Exploiter/ Clients/ Other- specify)
False promises/deception	(Yes/ No/ NA/ NK)	If YES, who by? (Receiver/ Exploiter/ Clients/ Other- specify)
Denied freedom of movement	(Yes/ Partial/ No/ NA/ NK)	If YES, who by? (Receiver/ Exploiter/ Clients/ Other- specify)
Giving of drugs	(Yes/ No/ NA/ NK)	If YES, who by? (Receiver/ Exploiter/ Clients/ Other- specify)
Giving of alcohol	(Yes/ No/ NA/ NK)	If YES, who by? (Receiver/ Exploiter/ Clients/ Other- specify)
Denied medical treatment	(Yes/ Regular/ Occasional/ Only in emergency cases/ No/ NA/NK)	If YES, who by? (Receiver/ Exploiter/ Clients/ Other- specify)
Denied food/drink	(Yes/ No/ NA/ NK)	If YES, who by? (Receiver/ Exploiter/ Clients/ Other- specify)
Withholding of wages	(Yes/ Partial /No/ NA/ NK)	If YES, who by? (Receiver/ Exploiter/ Clients/ Other- specify)
Withholding of identity documents	(Yes/ No/ NA/ NK)	If YES, who by? (Receiver/ Exploiter/ Clients/ Other- specify)
Withholding of travel documents	(Yes/ No/ NA/ NK)	If YES, who by? (Receiver/ Exploiter/ Clients/ Other- specify)
Debt bondage	(Yes/ No/ NA/ NK)	If YES, who by? (Receiver/ Exploiter/ Clients/ Other- specify)
Excessive working hours	(Yes/ No/ NA/ NK)	If YES, who by? (Receiver/ Exploiter/ Clients/ Other- specify)
If exploited for prostitution (sexual exploitation):		
Denial of freedom to refuse client	(Yes/ No/ NA/ NK)	If YES, who by? (Receiver/ Exploiter/ Clients/ Other- specify)
Denial of freedom to refuse certain acts	(Yes/ No/ NA/ NK)	If YES, who by? (Receiver/ Exploiter/ Clients/ Other- specify)
Denial of freedom to use a condom	(Yes/ Partial/ No/ NA/ NK)	If YES, who by? (Receiver/ Exploiter/ Clients/ Other- specify)
If OTHER means of control, specify:		

15.0. Did the individual experience exploitation? (If NO, proceed to 16.0) (Yes/ No/ NA/ NK)

16.0. If NO exploitation took place, was there any indication of a real and substantial threat of exploitation? (Yes/ No/ NA/ NK)

16.1. If YES, what were the reasons that exploitation never took place? (Rescue/ Escape/ Other/ NA/ NK)

16.1.1. If OTHER, please specify:

CORROBORATIVE MATERIALS

17.0. Additional corroborative materials

Police or other official reports	(Yes/ No/ NA/ NK)
Identity documents	(Yes/ No/ NA/ NK)
Travel documents	(Yes/ No/ NA/ NK)
Medical reports	(Yes/ No/ NA/ NK)
Copies of employment contract or recruitment offer	(Yes/ No/ NA/ NK)
Personal writings by the individual	(Yes/ No/ NA/ NK)
Hotline reports	(Yes/ No/ NA/ NK)
Other	(Yes/ No/ NA/ NK)
If OTHER, please specify:	

IOM Mission in

Individual ID:

DECISION

18.0. Is the individual a VICTIM of TRAFFICKING? (Yes/ No)

18.1. Please justify the decision made in 18.0:

19.0. Decision made by whom (Specify name(s)):

20.0. If the individual is a victim of trafficking, was the type of trafficking in-country or transnational? (In-country/ Transnational/ Both)

21.0. If the individual is a victim of trafficking, is s/he eligible for the IOM VoT assistance Programme? (Yes/ No)

21.1. If NO, why? (Does not meet project criteria/ Has deportation order/ Suspected infiltrator/ Other)

21.1.1. If OTHER, please specify:

22.0. If the individual is eligible for the IOM VoT assistance programme, is s/he willing and able to accept assistance? (Yes/ No)

22.1. If NO, what are the reasons? (Please specify all that apply)

(Does not trust IOM or partnering organization/ Is afraid/ Is self-sufficient/ Wants to apply for asylum/ Wants to stay in the country/ Other)

22.1.1. If OTHER, please specify:

23.0. If the individual is NOT a victim of trafficking, is s/he in need of assistance? (Yes/ No)

23.1. If YES, what is the individual's situation? (Please specify all that apply)

(In need of emergency medical assistance/ Irregular status/ Victim of sexual or gender-based violence/ Other)

23.1.1. If OTHER, please specify:

If YES, please refer the individual to the appropriate service agency.

24.0. Additional remarks:



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