



# Survey Result

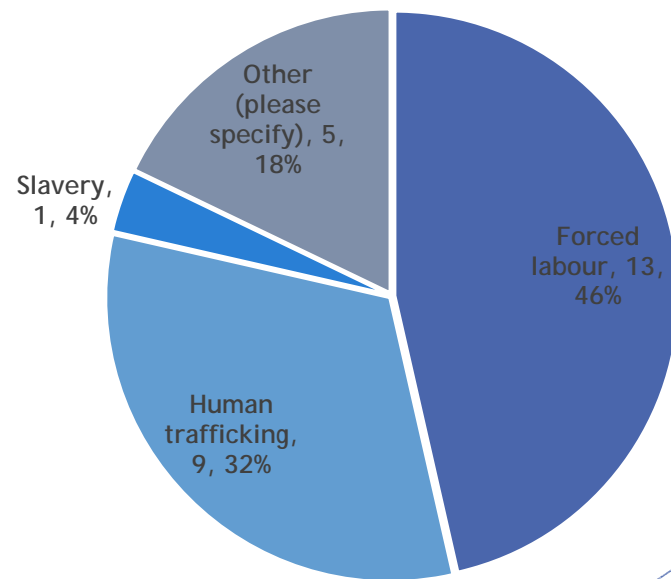
What is forced labour, human trafficking and slavery? Do definitions matter, and why?

# 1. Which one of these terms do you use most often in your daily work?

	Response Count	Response Percent
Forced labour	13	46%
Human trafficking	9	32%
Slavery	1	4%
Other (please specify)	5	18%
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	

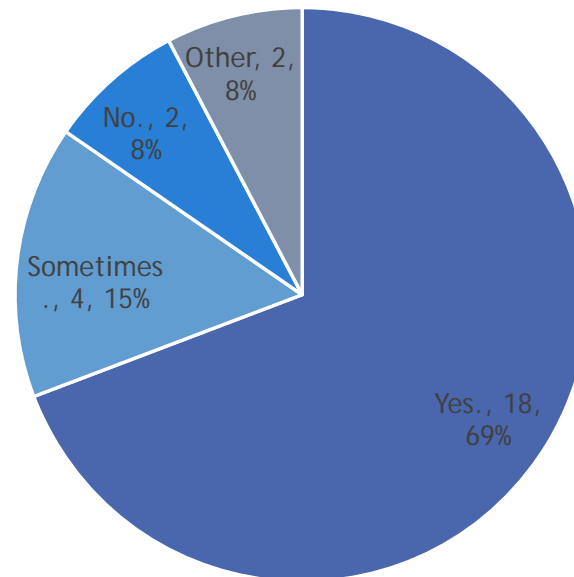
Other answers:

- 1) Framework of labour protection and empowerment
- 2) Trafficking in persons
- 3) Sexual abuse and/or exploitation
- 4) Trafficking/unsafe migration and forced labour
- 5) Labour migration



2. Forced labour, human trafficking and slavery are distinct concepts defined in international law. Do you think distinguishing between these concepts in national or practical action is important?

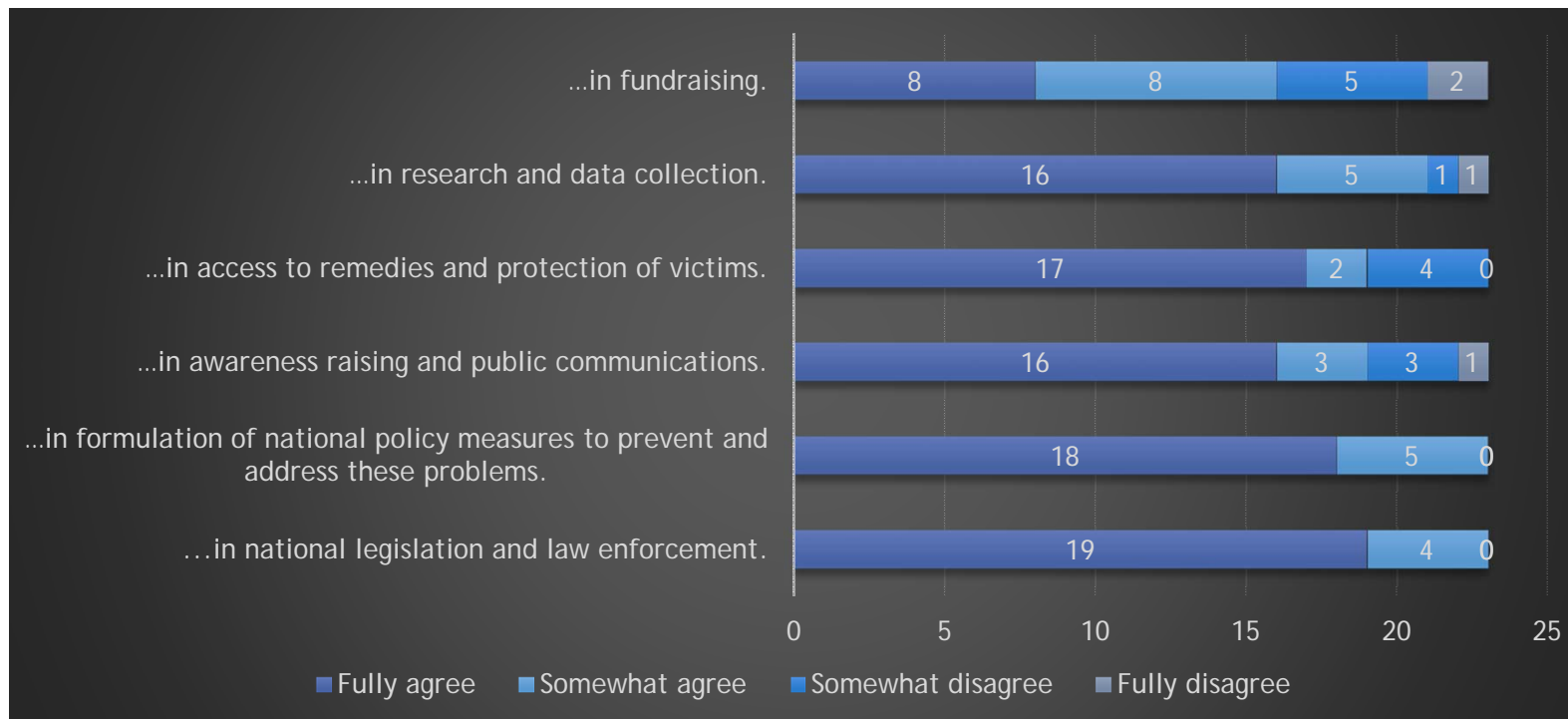
	Response Count	Response Percent
Yes.	18	69%
Sometimes.	4	15%
No.	2	8%
Other	2	8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	



Other answers:

- 1) Very crucial as it will affect the clarity of policy response.
- 2) Forced labor and slavery: yes, not means human trafficking in all cases

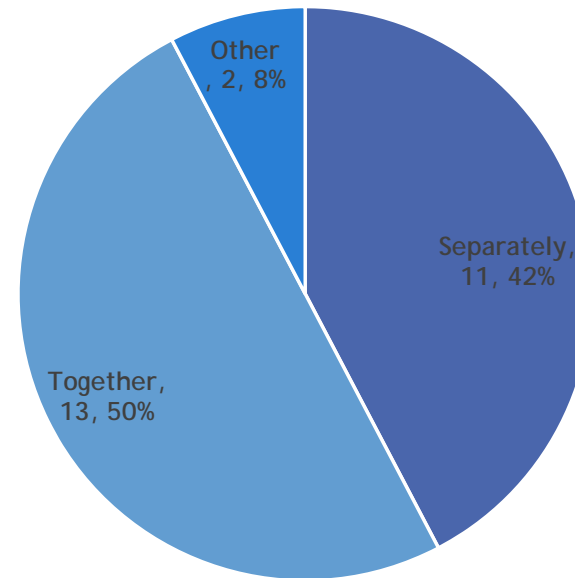
3. Which of the statements below best reflect your personal view? Establishing clear definitions that distinguish between forced labour, human trafficking and slavery is important....



25 responses in total

## 4. Which of the statements below best reflect your personal view? Forced labour, human trafficking and slavery should be addressed...

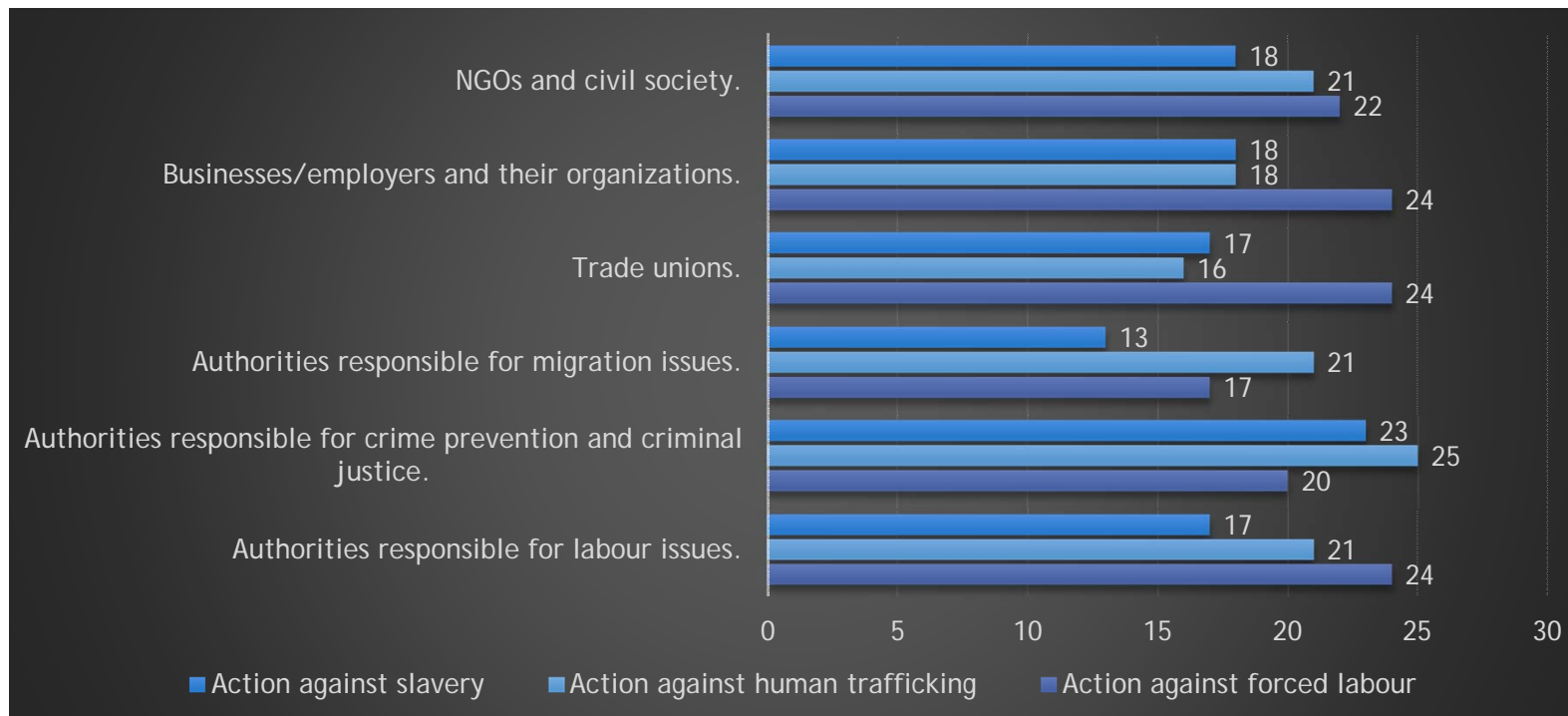
	Response Count	Response Percent
...separately, through different policy measures and practical initiatives.	11	42%
...together, through integrated policy measures and practical initiatives.	13	50%
Other	2	8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	



### Other answers:

- 1) Ideally through integrated policy measures. However, it may be difficult in practice, as most agents who address human trafficking and slavery issues address migration and labour from security framework and they aim to control people's mobility, rather than making migration safe, while groups working on forced labour issues address issues from labour protection and are not necessarily against people's mobility.
- 2) But also together under human rights agenda

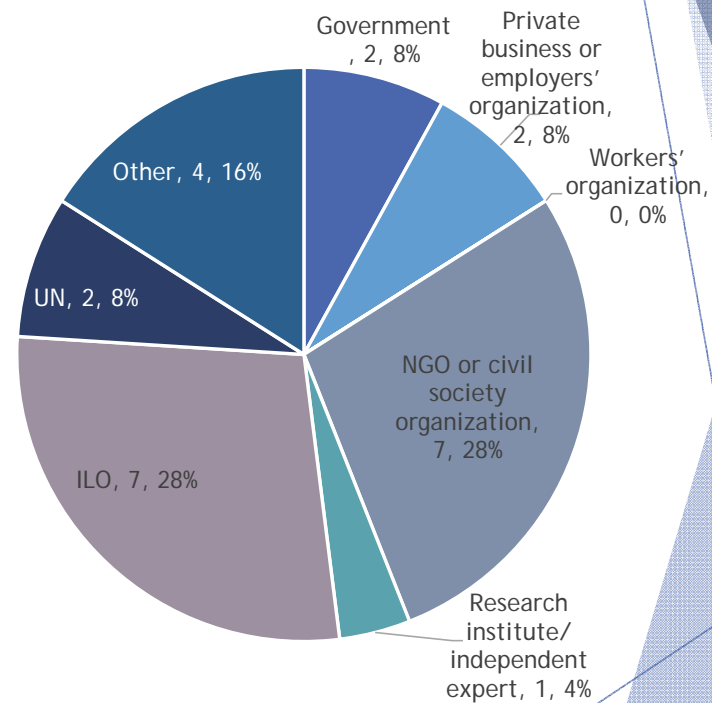
5. In your view, who should be part of a response to prevent and address forced labour, human trafficking and slavery at national and local level? Please tick all that apply.



27 responses in total

## 6. Which type of organization do you represent?

	Response Count	Response Percent
Government	2	8%
Private business or employers' organization	2	8%
Workers' organization	0	0%
NGO or civil society organization	7	28%
Research institute/ independent expert	1	4%
ILO	7	28%
UN	2	8%
Other (please specify)	4	16%



Other answers:

- 1) Independent consultant
- 2) Regional network of NGOs promoting rights of migrant workers
- 3) UN and research institute

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23 responses in total

## 7. If you have any comments or additional inputs, please do not hesitate to provide them.

- ▶ The officials working on investigations and prosecutions are not clear about the definitions of these terms and therefore do not know how to refer or act when presented with such cases, therefore definitions are important. The terms used should be the same as those mentioned in the penal code and other legislative documents for ease of prosecution.
- ▶ I disagree with suggestions by some of the participants of this online forum that definition can be blurred for the purpose of campaigns among general public and fund raising. Surely the "general public" will appreciate clarity in the use of terms. Blurring concepts in the public debate in my view risk blurring the concepts at the law enforcement level also, as action by authorities often get influenced by general public sentiment. I think the suggested continuum of labour exploitation is good. We found the following question raised by the ILO quite relevant to our work: "Freedom from forced labour is a fundamental right at work promoted by workers' and labour rights organizations, business CSR initiatives and consumer groups, whereas human trafficking is mostly tackled through a criminal justice response seeking to prosecute criminals. Do these initiatives have a common ground and shared objectives? Could establishing a common understanding of concepts of forced labour, human trafficking and slavery help bring these initiatives together? Is an integrated multi-stakeholder approach possible?" I think it is not by chance that there are two very different approaches to forced labour and trafficking by CSOs and by governments. The context we need to acknowledge is that there is little to no political will to improve labour standards and protection of workers' fundamental rights (including freedom from forced labour). That is why governments response tend to focus on prosecution of traffickers, taking workers who are classified as victims of trafficking out of their work, restricting mobility of poor people to "reduce risk of trafficking" or sending the workers back to their home countries when identified as trafficked persons etc and NOT on making the work places safer, nor on punishing employers who confiscate workers' documents, nor on empowering workers for them to exercise their right collective bargaining (which will surely more effectively reduce the instance of trafficking also.) So, ideally, it will be effective if we could bring two approaches into an integrated multi stakeholder approach but this could be done only if agents adopting two approaches can both agree that the genuine acknowledgement and respect to workers' labour rights and commitment to tackle labour exploitation is the starting point for all the approaches in tackling forced labour, trafficking and slavery issues.
- ▶ For me, modern forms of slavery is the appropriate term because it is the most accurate and well understood unlike trafficking - but there is a problem with calling the victims 'slaves'
- ▶ Lack of conceptual clarity leads to bad data and bad policy. Justifying sloppy thinking as "awareness raising" will backfire, diminish resources an hue victims.
- ▶ The questionnaire is flawed. The stringing together of forced labour, human trafficking and slavery unfortunately will not provide an unadulterated response. Human trafficking and slavery as legal concepts and real situations are different and distinct from forced labour. This questionnaire does not permit the differences to be aired.
- ▶ Those impacted must be involved in defining terms and strategy design
- ▶ Clear definition to distinguish the three terminologies is important as how we define and understand thing influence how we interact with the issue or prescribe response.