

Indicator name
Number of victims/survivors of human trafficking who access support services for socio-economic integration and psycho-social support, disaggregated at least by sex
Thematic area of engagement
Ensuring freedom from all forms of gender-based violence
Aggregable indicator
Yes
Indicator type (quantitative/qualitative)
Quantitative
Related objective in the Gender Action Plan III
Overall thematic objective: Women, men, girls and boys are free from all forms of gender-based violence in the public and private spheres, in the work place and online. Specific thematic objective 5: Women, men, girls and boys, in all their diversity, trafficked for all forms of exploitation have improved access to adequate and quality services for socio-economic integration and psycho-social support.
Technical Definition
This indicator intends to measure how many women and men, in all their diversity, victims/survivors of human trafficking have access to support services for socio-economic integration and psycho-social support through the EU intervention. The following definitions apply: - <u>Survivor</u> refers to a person who has experienced forms of violence, including trafficking and gender-based violence. The terms “victim” and “survivor” are often used interchangeably. “Victim” is a term commonly used in the legal and medical sectors, while “survivor” is the term generally preferred in the psychological and social support sectors because it implies resilience.¹ - <u>Human trafficking</u> refers to the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of people through force, fraud or deception, to the abuse of power or a position of vulnerability, or to 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.² - <u>Socio-economic integration support</u> refers to measures to ensure the personal safety and mental and physical well-being of victims/survivors of trafficking. It requires steps to promote their economic and social inclusion and enable a reasonable and sustainable standard of living, thus preventing future trafficking episodes. Vocational training and education, job placement, microbusinesses or social enterprises are among the services that can be provided.³ - <u>Psycho-social support</u> focuses on the interconnectedness of social-collective issues, individual-personal internalised states, and the cultural and anthropological constructs of behavioural and social factors, and not merely on the social

¹ [EIGE Glossary and Thesaurus: Victim](#)

² UN (2000): [Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime](#) (article 3 (a) The traffickers often use violence or fraudulent employment agencies and fake promises of education and job opportunities to trick and coerce their victims).

³ Council of Europe (2018): [Assistance to victims of human trafficking](#).

implications of mental care, or on the psychological implications of social needs and related responses.⁴ This means that while providing social care to victims/survivors of trafficking, it is necessary to be aware of the victim's psychological state and past experiences, in order not to cause further harm from an emotional point of view, and to be culturally aware.

Rationale

Trafficked persons may find themselves in a position of great insecurity and vulnerability. In addition to the physical and psychological harm they have suffered, they generally lack means of subsistence, might have irregular migration status in the country of arrival and lack resources to organise their return to the country of origin. Also, they might want to avoid returning to the country of origin for fear of retaliation against themselves and their family. Whether they return or remain in the country of arrival, the victims/ survivors of human trafficking have the right to be assisted in their physical, psychological, and social recovery, taking into account their safety and protection needs and without discrimination on any grounds. The integration of trafficked persons in the country of arrival or their reintegration in the country of origin can be achieved through socio-economic empowerment despite challenges, e.g., insufficient education or professional skills, limited job opportunities, stigmatisation and discrimination⁵. Psycho-social assistance forms part of the package of assistance measures to which victims/survivors of trafficking are entitled. Challenges related to access to psychological and psycho-social support, e.g., shortage of psychotherapists able to deal with trauma or of appropriate services and structures, should be addressed.

Data source and calculation

Reporting covers cooperation and development initiatives, humanitarian (if applicable) and investment frameworks funded by the EC (INTPA, NEAR, FPI, ECHO) and EEAS.

EUMS may provide information related to their interventions through their contributions to GAP III reports or through the EUDs, e.g., in cases of joint dialogue (i.e., as part of joint programming or TEI).

Data sources:

The intervention's monitoring and reporting systems, e.g., inception, interim and final reports from implementing organisations (including governments, international organisations, national and international civil society organisations, etc.), ROM reviews and evaluations.

Surveys/interviews conducted and budgeted by the intervention can also be relevant data sources.

Baseline and endline studies conducted and budgeted within the EU intervention. These studies can be conducted as part of the gender country profile and / or gender sector analysis, or be based on existing official reports and published data. Baseline and endline studies should be conducted using the same methodology.

Calculation:

Each victim/survivor of human trafficking having access to (i) socio-economic integration and (ii) psycho-social support services thanks to the EU supported intervention should be

⁴ IOM (2010): [Training Manual on Psychosocial Assistance for Trafficked Persons](#).

⁵ Council of Europe (2019): [Assistance to victims of human trafficking](#)

counted separately and only once if they benefit from more than one intervention of the same type (e.g., different phases of the same programme).⁶

In particular, to avoid double counting, where support is provided continuously, i.e., individuals are supported across years, a peak year result should be taken, i.e., by reporting the highest number of people who benefited from the EU intervention on a yearly basis. Results on a multi-year basis will be calculated by adding the number of new individuals reached in years 2, 3, etc. to the total reached in year 1.

In case of interest and if possible, the number of beneficiaries can also be calculated by typology of services, e.g., access to socio-economic measure, access to psycho-social support, etc.

Worked examples

The EU is providing services for socio-economic integration to victims /survivors of human trafficking,

Per final report, annual figures for specific services look as follows:

Category	Year 1	Year 2 Number of new beneficiaries	Total
Support for socio-economic integration			
Women victims/survivors	32	45	77
Men victims/survivors	12	21	33
Psycho-social support			
Women victims/survivors	38	56	96
Men victims/survivors	10	19	29

Values considered are marked in grey. Total value is 77+33+96+29=235

Baseline

Data from official counterparts (i.e., national women's machinery, gender observatories, line ministries, service providers, statistics institutes, etc.). Data from CSOs and international organisations working on human trafficking and independent non-state actors.

If baseline data are lacking, a mapping can be done at the start of the intervention using surveys/ interviews.

The baseline can be 0 when the indicator is achieved with the EU funded intervention.

Disaggregation

Data need to be disaggregated by sex⁷ and age⁸ as a minimum, and by gender⁹ and

⁶ Avoiding double counting is especially relevant when aggregating values of different indicators. As a general rule, it is acceptable to record the same individuals under different indicators and between different interventions if the EU funds different services (i.e., a child under one receives nutrition in the framework of one intervention and is also immunised in the framework of another intervention). Where an individual receives the same service in the framework of the same EU supported intervention (e.g., different phases of a nutrition programme), this cannot be matched to different indicators and between different interventions.

disability status, whenever possible.

As a person's gender identity does not necessarily equal nor can it be deduced from their sex, for international and national reporting it is recommended, whenever possible, to collect data disaggregated by gender. Taking into due account the "do no harm" principle, it is also recommended to collect data on other intersecting grounds of potential discrimination (e.g., geographical location, population group - ethnic minority, linguistic or religious group member- socio-economic situation, migration status, etc.) based on relevance to the intervention and availability of data. Data should be also disaggregated by typology of services (e.g., access to socio-economic measure, access to psycho-social support, etc.), whenever possible.

Data disaggregation to capture the intersecting dimensions of victims/survivors is necessary to increase the quality and effectiveness of programmes, projects, and dialogue, and make visible the experience of different individuals.

The collection, analysis and use of disaggregated data is a priority, regardless of previous practice. Due consideration should be paid to national data collection capacity. Furthermore, those in charge of data collection need to assess carefully if and how to collect sensitive data, for example, concerning sexual identity and the legal situation in the national context to avoid harm to individuals or groups by revealing characteristics they carry.

Availability and Timeliness

Information should become available annually, depending on the duration of the action.

Related DAC Code/CRS

151 - Government & Civil Society-general / 15160 – Human Rights / 15180 - Ending violence against women and girls / 15190 - Facilitation of orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility.

Associated SDGs

SDG 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

Target 5.2: Indicators 5.2.1 (see [Metadata](#)) and 5.2.2 (see [Metadata](#))

SDG 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

Target 16.2: Indicator 16.2.2 (see [Metadata](#)) and indicator 16.2.3 (see [Metadata](#))

Other issues

The gender country profile and / or gender sector analysis can be relevant sources of information for establishing baselines.

If there is no gender analysis available at the EUD, it is recommended to look at the analysis undertaken by EU Member States or other trusted partners (UN, World Bank, human rights national and regional mechanisms, etc.) as well as the [national-level reviews](#) carried out in 2019 by UN Women and the partner countries to assess progress made and challenges encountered in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for

⁷ Sex refers to a person's biological characteristics at birth. Sex disaggregation categories should be: Male/Female/Intersex/Prefer not to say

⁸ Age groups: 0-15; 16-24; 25-54; 55+

⁹ Gender encompasses a person's identities, expressions, and societal roles (man, woman, non-binary, other options).

Action.

Special attention should be paid to following up on partner country institutions reached with EU support.