

IeR Member Organisations

Garda National Immigration Bureau
13/14 Burgh Quay, Dublin 2
Ph: +353 1 666 9100
www.garda.ie/angarda/gnib.html

Immigrant Council of Ireland
2 St Andrew Street, Dublin 2
Ph: +353 1 674 0202
www.immigrantcouncil.ie

International Organization for Migration
7 Hill Street, Dublin 1
Ph: +353 1 878 7900
www.iomdublin.org

Irish Refugee Council
88 Capel Street, Dublin 1
Ph: +353 1 873 0042
www.irishrefugeecouncil.ie

Liberty Street House Services
HSE - Southern Area, 18 Liberty Street, Cork
Ph: +353 21 492 1728

Mercy Justice Office
www.sistersofmercy.ie

Migrant Rights Centre Ireland
55 Parnell Square West, Dublin 1
Ph: +353 1 889 7570
www.mrci.ie

Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission
Temple Court, 39 North Street, Belfast, N. Ireland,
BT1 1NA
Ph: +44 28 9024 3987
www.nihrc.org

Ruhama
Senior House, All Hallows College, Drumcondra,
Dublin 9
Ph: +353 1 836 0292
www.ruhama.ie

Sexual Violence Centre Cork
5 Camden Place, Cork
Ph: +353 21 450 5577
www.sexualviolence.ie

St. Patrick's Missionary Society
Kiltegan, Co. Wicklow
Ph: +353 59 647 3600
www.spms.org

Team for Separated Children Seeking Asylum
(HSE)
Baggot Street Hospital, Baggot Street, Dublin 2
Ph: +353 669 9538

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Ph: +353 631 4510
www.unhcr.org

Women's Aid
Everton House, 47 Old Cabra Road, Dublin 7
Ph: +353 1 868 4721
www.womensaid.ie

Womens Health Project (HSE)
Baggot St Clinic, Dublin 2
Ph: +353 1 669 9515
www.hse.ie/en/WomensHealthProject

Ireland en Route is a forum comprised of NGOs, academics, intergovernmental and statutory agencies who work separately and jointly to address the problem of trafficking in women and children for sexual exploitation in Ireland.

Spring 2008



Ireland en Route

Guidelines for Journalists on Human Trafficking



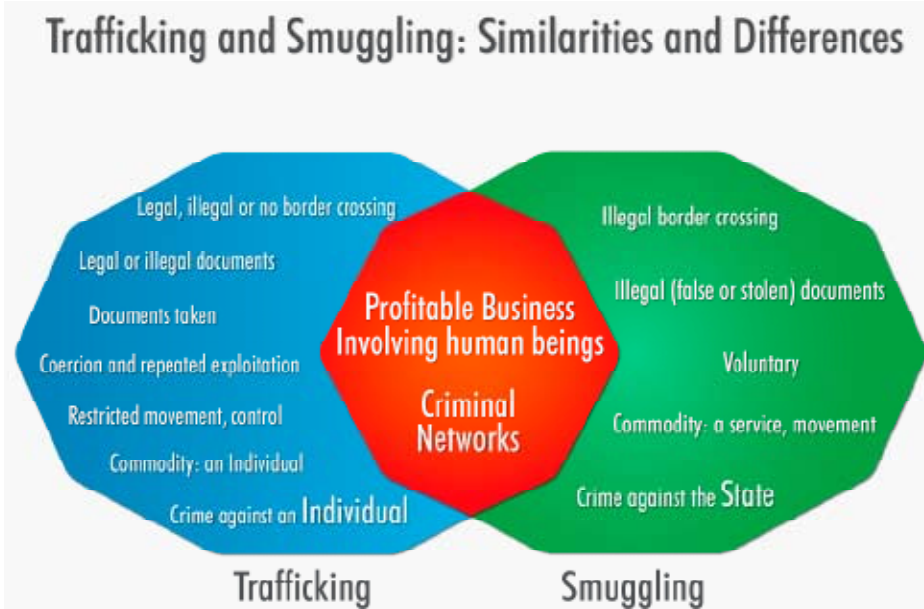
"It's not an immigration issue. These are people who are in a form of slavery or bondage; they are being controlled by others. They don't have power over their circumstances."

Sigma Huda, U.N. Special Rapporteur commenting on trafficking in Ireland.
(Irish Times, *People-trafficking a type of 'slavery'*; January 25th, 2007)

Ireland is increasingly becoming a transit and destination country for many victims of trafficking. It is hard to quantify the exact number of people being trafficked into and through Ireland but it is clear that this number is steadily increasing. It is important to realise that people smuggling is not the same as human trafficking. Whilst both experiences are harrowing, the cause and consequences of these experiences are widely different. Smuggling involves a breach of migration control, a less serious issue when compared to trafficking which involves the gross violation of the human rights of its victims. In most cases trafficking involves coercion and exploitation, and often violence can be perpetrated against women and children but also men, and can be for the purposes of sexual exploitation or forced labour. The purpose of this leaflet is to clearly define trafficking and to show how it differs from human smuggling.

Why is this important for me?

It is important for editors, reporters, sub-editors and photographers to be able to differentiate between the two terms so as to be able to report accurately and highlight the seriousness of the crime of trafficking in persons, as individuals often confuse the terms "trafficking" and "smuggling".



Trafficking in Persons

Trafficking in persons has been identified by the United Nations as a contemporary form of slavery and always involves violence of one sort or another. This may be physical, sexual, and/or emotional.

Trafficking in persons comprises serious violations of fundamental human rights and human dignity and involves ruthless practices such as the abuse and deception of vulnerable persons, as well as the use of violence, threats, debt bondage and coercion.

The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols states that :

TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS is recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by threat, force, coercion, abuse of power, position of vulnerability or the giving or receiving of payments or benefits ... for purpose of exploitation"

Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons,
Especially Women and Children
United Nations, 2000

Smuggling of Migrants

Smuggling does not usually involve the coercion or deception of the individual to be moved. Rather it is the transportation of an individual or group concerned, between one State and another usually for financial gain. This consent is often conditional, that the intending migrant will consent to the facilitation of the smuggler within the scope of the activity.

The smuggling of people is defined as:

"The procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly a financial or other material benefit, of the illegal entry of a person into a state Party of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident."

Article 3 (a) Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air
United Nations, 2000

Note: It is possible that a smuggled person may be vulnerable and could become a victim of trafficking at a subsequent time.