

FROM RESEARCH TO ACTION (RTA) PROJECT: Using Knowledge to Accelerate Progress in the Elimination of Child Labour and Forced Labour

Keywords in the Human Trafficking Evidence Gap Map

Welcome to the Keyword Guide for the Human Trafficking Evidence Gap Map (EGM)!

The Human Trafficking EGM includes records (peer-reviewed papers or reports) relevant to human trafficking indexed in the Bibliography tool. This human trafficking gap map is based on the Palermo Protocol. Note that the Evidence Gap Map is only accessible on computers and tablets, not smartphones. If you have any further questions, please contact us at rtaproject@ilo.org.

Factors

Category	Sub-category	Description
Demographics	Majority status	The record discusses age (adult and minors) as a factor distinguishing persons in trafficking.
	Gender	The record discusses gender, including all gender classifications, as a factor influencing human trafficking.
	Ethnicity	The record discusses the ethnicity of workers as a factor influencing human trafficking.
	LGBTQI+ identity	The record discusses LGBTQI+ identity as a factor influencing human trafficking.
	Living circumstances	The record discusses the living circumstances (including homelessness and household structure) as factors influencing human trafficking.
Public governance and regulations	Legal framework	The record discusses the role of the legal framework and policy environment in combatting human trafficking.
	Law enforcement and monitoring	The record discusses the role of law enforcement authorities (e.g., police, labour inspectors) and workplace monitoring in combatting human trafficking.
	First responders	The record discusses the role of first responders (including medical professionals and law enforcement) involved in

<i>Public governance and regulations (continued)</i>		identifying and responding to exploitative practices resulting from human trafficking.
	Institutional framework and governance	The record discusses the institutional framework and institutional capacity related to victims and perpetrators of trafficking, and condition for good practice as a factor to eliminate human trafficking.
	Legal documentation and entitlements	The record discusses the retention of identity documents and access to entitlements (e.g., paid parental leave, quality and affordable healthcare) as factors to influence human trafficking.
	Collective bargaining	The record discusses collective bargaining – all negotiations which take place between an employer, a group of employers or one or more employers’ organisations, on the other, for a) determining working conditions and terms of employment; and/or b) regulating relations between employers and workers; and/or c) regulating relations between employers or their organisations and a workers’ organization or workers’ organizations – as a factor to influence human trafficking. Please refer to the Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention (No. 98) for more information.
	Freedom of association	The record discusses freedom of association – the right of workers and employers to form and join organizations of their own choosing – as a factor influencing human trafficking. Please refer to the Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention (No. 87) for more information.
Labour market	Demand of labour	The record discusses local labour demand (e.g., by sector, industry, rural/urban) as a factor influencing the demand/supply of human trafficking.
	Informality	The record discusses the informal economy as a factor to influence human trafficking.
	Labour recruitment	The record discusses labour recruitment practices or conditions (e.g., living in employer-owned residences) as a factor to influence human trafficking.
	Economic structure and supply chains	The record discusses economic structures (including infrastructure, education, technology, transport, services) and supply chains as a factor influencing the demand/supply of human trafficking.
	Due diligence and codes of conduct	The record discusses due diligence practices and codes of conduct as a factor to reduce labour exploitation/human trafficking.
	Firm agglomeration	The record discusses the agglomeration of firms (when firms and people locate close together in cities or industry clusters) as a factor to influence human trafficking.

Social protection and livelihood	Violence	The record discusses violence, gender-based violence, and abuse (including emotional and sexual abuse, or rape) as factors affecting human trafficking.
<i>Social protection and livelihood (continued)</i>	Perpetrators of trafficking	The record discusses traffickers and organised criminal networks as factors affecting human trafficking.
	Substance abuse	The record discusses substance abuse as a factor to influencing human trafficking.
	Access to credit	The record discusses access to credit and the role of credit markets as factors influencing human trafficking
	Access to education	The record discusses access to education as a factor influencing human trafficking.
	Access to basic services	The record discusses access to basic services (e.g., water, electricity) as a factor influencing human trafficking.
	Access to healthcare	The record discusses access to health services or healthcare benefits as a factor influencing human trafficking.
	Climate change	The record discusses climate change and environmental degradation as a factor to influence human trafficking.
	Crises	The record discusses crises in either/both origin and destination countries (e.g., economic, humanitarian) as a factor increasing vulnerability to human trafficking.
	Corruption	The record discusses corruption in either/both origin and destination countries as a factor influencing human trafficking.
	Unrest	The record discusses unrest (e.g., civic, political) in either/both origin and destination countries as a factor increasing vulnerability to human trafficking.
	Guardianship/ Fostering	The record discusses fostering and guardianship of children, including parental work, as a factor to influencing human trafficking resulting in child labour and child sexual exploitation.
	Technology and social networks	The record discusses technology, social networks/digital platforms as facilitators of human trafficking.
	Insurance	The record discusses access to insurance including covers for unemployment, maternity/paternity, disability, work accidents, pension, crop/livestock insurance, (a form of household coping mechanism) as a factor influencing human trafficking.
	Poverty/household wealth	The record discusses poverty or household wealth as a factor to influence human trafficking.
	Other Social Protection	The record discusses other social protection policies, programmes, or projects that are not listed under the category “Social protection and livelihood” as factors influencing human trafficking.

Migration <i>Migration (continued)</i>	Migration pathways/People smuggling	The record discusses access to migration pathways, return and reintegration, asylum seeking, or people smuggling as a factor influencing human trafficking.
	Migration	The record discusses internal and international migration status, border management, labour migration, and displacement linked to human trafficking (pre-or post-recruitment).
	Remittances	The record discusses remittances (i.e., income transfers from abroad) as a factor influencing human trafficking in the country of origin.
Skills development	Literacy and education level	The record discusses the education level of individuals and their literacy as factors influencing vulnerability to human trafficking.
	Remedial education and vocational training	The record discusses the role of remedial education (also known as basic skills education, preparatory education, academic upgrading) and vocational education in a skilled craft or trade in building the resilience to victims of trafficking and promoting the recovery of survivors.
	Family Coaching, Life Skills	The record discusses the role of family coaching, financial literacy, and life skills training in building resilience to human trafficking.
	Access to information and communication technologies (ICT)	The record discusses the role of access to information and communications technologies (ICT) in building resilience to and combatting human trafficking.
	Women's economic capacity	The record discusses the role of investments in women's capacity in increasing women's labour force participation, increasing household wealth, and reducing vulnerability to human trafficking.
	Orientation and information for migrants (before departure/upon arrival)	The record discusses the role of (pre-and post-) orientation sessions and information provision to migrants in building resilience to human trafficking.
	Language	The record discusses the language skills and information available to migrants in native language as a factor to influence human trafficking.
	Health and wellbeing	Disability

<i>Health and wellbeing (continued)</i>	Health Interventions	The record discusses interventions by healthcare professionals and/or medical practitioners as a factor to address human trafficking.
	Psychosocial Interventions	The record discusses the role of psychosocial interventions of individuals, which includes a combination of psychological well-being and social connections (e.g., family and community networks), in building resilience to victims of trafficking and in promoting the recovery of survivors.
Attitudes and awareness raising	Attitudes towards human trafficking	The record discusses changing attitudes and family social norms toward communities/first responders as factors influencing human trafficking.
	Capacity building	The record discusses capacity building programmes and intervention (designed for communities/first responders) to develop skills to prevent and protect against human trafficking.
	Communication and advocacy	The record discusses communication initiatives and advocacy groups from awareness raising activities as factors combatting human trafficking.
	Monitoring and evaluation	The record discusses the role of regular monitoring initiatives, of human trafficking, in combatting human trafficking.
	Prevalence studies	The record assesses the prevalence human trafficking.
	Media (media and social justice/ investigative journalism/ media exposure and awareness)	The record discusses media coverage of exploitative practices as factors to influence human trafficking.

Outcomes

Categories	Sub-categories	Description
Prevalence/ incidence		The record discusses the prevalence or incidence of human trafficking, including the use of proxy indicators, as an outcome.
Palermo Protocol Paradigms	Prevention	The record discusses prevention activities that can be implemented at global, regional, country, or community levels. Please refer to the Palermo Protocol for more information.
	Protection	The record discusses protection of human trafficking victims including comprehensive and immediate services for social assistance, medical care, and trauma recovery, as well as support towards a sustainable reintegration . Please refer to the Palermo Protocol for more information.
	Prosecution	The record discusses prosecution efforts including adopting and implementing adequate legislation and policy to hold traffickers

		responsible for criminal acts. Please refer to the Palermo Protocol for more information.
	Partnership	The record discusses (the scope for) partnerships against human trafficking at community, national, regional, and international levels. Please refer to the Palermo Protocol for more information.
Trafficking component	Act	The record discusses the act element of human trafficking including recruitment, harbouring, or transporting an individual for purposes of exploitation. Please refer to the Palermo Protocol article 3(a) for more information.
	Means	The record discusses the means element of human trafficking including the use of force, fraud, or coercion. The coercive scheme can include threats of force, debt manipulation, withholding of pay, confiscation of identity documents, psychological coercion, reputational harm, manipulation of the use of addictive substances, threats to other people, or other forms of coercion. Please refer to the Palermo Protocol article 3(a) for more information.
	Purpose	The record discusses the purpose element of trafficking focusing on exploitative practices including forced labour, bonded labour, child labour, domestic servitude, sexual exploitation, and child sexual exploitation. Please refer to the Palermo Protocol article 3(a) for more information.
Types of Exploitation	Trafficking for Forced Labour/Forced Labour/Forced Labour exploitation	The record discusses trafficking for forced labour as a crime defined under the Palermo Protocol, or forced labour in any forms, or privately-imposed forced labour in sectors other than commercial sexual exploitation as an outcome. Please refer to the Palermo Protocol and the ICLS Guidelines for more information.
	Child trafficking	This record discusses trafficking, meaning the recruitment, transportation, harbouring, or receipt, of a child under eighteen years of age for the purpose of exploitation (including child sexual exploitation). Please refer to the Palermo Protocol article 3 and the ICLS Guidelines for more information.
	Child marriage	The record also discusses child marriage, that is any marriage where at least one of the parties is under 18 years of age. Please refer to the UNICEF documentation .
	Trafficking for Domestic Servitude and/or Forced Marriages	The record discusses trafficking for domestic servitude, which is extremely difficult to detect because the work is performed in private residences, and forced marriages. Please refer to the Global Report on Trafficking in Persons in 2022 and a report from the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) for more detailed description.

	Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation/Forced commercial sexual exploitation	The record discusses trafficking for sexual exploitation or forced commercial sexual exploitation. Please refer to the definitions in the Palermo Protocol and the Global Estimates of Modern Slavery .
Target group	Gender	The record discusses the sex of persons in trafficking as the targeting criteria/outcome.
	Vulnerable groups	The record discusses vulnerable groups including LGBTQI+, indigenous groups, street children, ethnic minorities, disabled persons, refugees, and asylum seekers as an outcome of trafficking.
	Ethnicity	The record discusses the ethnicity of persons in trafficking or household as the targeting criteria/outcome.
	Migrant status	The record discusses the migration background of persons in trafficking as the targeting criteria/outcome.
	Informal workers	The record discusses persons in trafficking in the informal economy as the targeting criteria/outcome.
	Socio-economic status	The record discusses socio-economic status as the targeting criteria/outcome.
Enabling environment	Social norms/Attitudes towards human trafficking	The record discusses creating an enabling environment by changing social norms and attitudes towards human trafficking in communities/among first responders as an outcome.
	Legal frameworks	The record discusses creating an enabling environment by changing legal frameworks on human trafficking as an outcome.
	Policies	The record discusses regional, national, and/or international policies as an outcome.
	Access to preventive services	The record discusses creating an enabling environment by increasing individuals' access to preventive services as an outcome.
	Access to protective measures	The record discusses creating an enabling environment by increasing individuals' access to protective services, including sustainable reintegration support , as an outcome.
	Access to remedies	The record discusses creating an enabling environment by increasing individuals' access to remedies as an outcome.
Health	Physical	The record discusses individuals' physical health as an outcome.
	Psychosocial and Mental Health	The record discusses individuals' psychosocial health (a combination of psychological well-being and social connections) as an outcome.

<i>Heath (continued)</i>	Occupational Health and Safety	The record discusses occupational health, working conditions, and health and safety as an outcome.
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