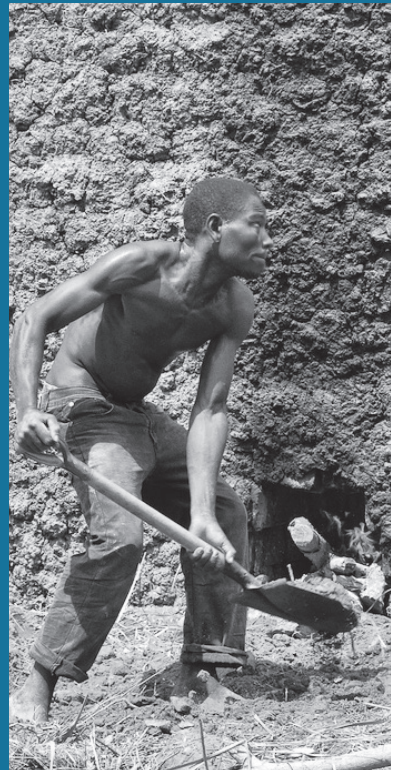




Media and Trafficking in Human Beings Guidelines

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01. Introduction

The human trafficking story is one of the most challenging, complex and ethically testing assignments for journalists and editors. It is a story that involves staggering numbers. People who are victims of trafficking are drawn from some of the most vulnerable human beings on the planet: the 40 million people who live in forms of slavery; or the 150 million children subject to child labour; or migrant workers, who also number around 150 million.

Millions of these people – and no-one knows the true number – are also caught in trafficking and telling their story requires care and sensitivity, not least because the language, portrayal and context in which media and journalists do their reporting can do damage. It can incite hatred. It can perpetuate stereotypes. It can create ignorance and misunderstanding, deflecting attention from root causes and obstructing much-needed public debate on how to resolve the crisis.



Photo courtesy of Flickr CC: Esther Vargas (2012)



These guidelines aim to help editors and reporters to better understand the issues and to shape their stories in ways that avoid the dangers lurking in an aggressive and competitive media landscape.

The rush to publish, the confused and unreliable world of social media, and the rise of propaganda and political influence add to concerns that journalism is becoming trapped in a world of sensational headlines and sound bites.

Human trafficking, which is closely linked to slavery and forced labour, is a complex social problem that requires thoughtful, informed and, above all, compassionate journalism to provide context, give voice to the victims and assist in the search for solutions.

Media and journalism should play a positive role in persuading the world that trafficking can be diminished if not eradicated. Political leaders and the public at large need to read, hear and see the full story. It is an essential first step in generating the political will needed to overcome the fundamental causes of human trafficking.

The advice and suggestions set out in these pages can help journalists to think twice about how they report on trafficking; to consider the legal and human rights issues involved; the treatment of the victims, their privacy and welfare; and how to tell the story with humanity and style while helping audiences to understand better what must be done.

02. Understanding the Basics

Credible journalism requires reporters and editors to know and understand what they are talking about. The words and terminology we use to discuss human trafficking often have clear legal definitions. Journalists should use them carefully and with precision.

Human trafficking exploits people for profit, and violates their human rights. Traffickers target people as individuals. They are usually linked to criminal networks organising forced labour, domestic servitude, sexual exploitation, slavery, removal of organs. People are vulnerable to trafficking if they do not have permission to travel from their country of origin, or are not registered to live and work in their country of destination.

Human Trafficking Checklist:

- It is a crime against the person
- It is non-consensual or without the validated consent of the person involved

- It is part of a longer-term, exploitative relationship
- It involves profits from exploitation
- It may be internal or international



Photo courtesy of Flickr CC: Rob O'Brien (2012)

The main international and legal instruments related to human trafficking are the [United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime](#) (2000) and the Protocols thereto, particularly the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (also known as the Palermo Protocol); [Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings](#) (2005); also [EU Directive 2011/36](#) on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims (2011).

Migrant smuggling is the business of helping people make irregular journeys avoiding official procedures that govern movement from one country to another. This is a crime against national laws, rather than against the person. In many cases smugglers may also violate the human rights of migrants, but their role is principally to provide services that migrants or refugees look for when these are not provided by regular, organised migration.

According to the [United Nations](#) smuggling is: *“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.”*¹

1 See https://www.unodc.org/documents/southeastasiaandpacific/2011/04/som-indonesia/convention_smug_eng.pdf

Migrant Smuggling Checklist:

- It is a crime against the State
- It involves consent of the person involved
- It is usually a one-off, commercial relationship
- It involves payment for facilitating irregular migration
- It involves crossing a border

National Referral Mechanism is a concept of a framework within which state institutions and civil society organisations cooperate to identify victims of human trafficking or slavery and ensure they receive support. Such mechanisms exist in the form of national offices or sometimes also as *de facto* cooperation practices between mandated state institutions and civil society actors. They were established in line with the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings. At the core of every country's referral mechanism is the process of locating and identifying potential victims.

Transnational Referral Mechanism is a co-operative agreement for the **cross-border** comprehensive assistance and/or transfer of identified or potential trafficked persons. It links all stages of the referral process from initial screening, through formal identification and assistance, to voluntary assisted return, social inclusion, and civil and criminal proceedings. It is based on co-operation between govern-



mental institutions, intergovernmental agencies and non-governmental organisations of countries of origin, transit and destination of the assisted trafficked persons in different countries to fulfil their obligations to promote and protect their human rights.

Undocumented or irregular migrants are often misleadingly referred to as “illegals.” This is clearly a prejudicial term, but some migration is illegal when people choose to violate the law by migrating illegally. The use of the terms “irregular” and “undocumented” are preferable but they should not obscure the illegality of smuggling and trafficking. Not all irregular migrants are vulnerable to trafficking, but they are at risk of exploitation and human rights abuse, particularly when they use services of smugglers. Having irregular immigration status inside a destination

country can lead to exploitation of fearful individuals by organisers of forced labour and slavery.

Slavery or Modern Slavery is a general umbrella term covering various forms of coercion and exploitation whereby a person cannot refuse or leave because of threats, violence, deception and/or abuse of power. Slavery is specifically banned in international human rights law. It also covers other issues such as such as forced marriage, forced labour, or trafficking in human beings. In measuring the extent of slavery international organisations focus on the numbers of people working as forced labour or those living in forced marriage.

Sex Trafficking is when an adult engages in a commercial sex act, such as prostitution, as a result of force, fraud, threat, or coercion;

Child sex trafficking differs from adult sex trafficking in that children can never be considered to have consented to the sale of sex acts. The term child prostitution is an often-used but sanitised way of describing the commercial sexual exploitation of children. Child prostitution is generally a form of organised crime run by criminal networks, and often supported by human traffickers.

Forced Marriage arises when a woman or girl, or occasionally a man or boy, has been forced into marriage against his or her will. The girl may be sold by her family, given to repay a family debt, or given to restore the girl's "honour;"

Domestic Servitude is when domestic staff are not permitted to leave the household in which they work; they typically receive little or no pay and are frequently abused.

Remember: *Slavery isn't just a curious and shameful part of human history. In 2016, according to the International Labour Organisation it is estimated that around 40.3 million men, women and children from every part of the globe were victims of modern slavery. Of these, some 25 million were engaged in forced labour and a further 15 million were living with forced marriage.² And it's*

*in the news today.*³

Forced labour is defined by the ILO international convention as when people are coerced to work through the use of violence or intimidation, or by more subtle means such as accumulated debt, retention of identity papers or threats of denunciation to immigration authorities. Most situations of slavery or human trafficking involve forced labour.

Bonded Labour involves a person accepting a loan that they are expected to repay through work, but which, in fact, is a debt that grows in time and can never be repaid;

Contract Slavery is when a worker is deceived into slavery through the use of a false employment contract. People are lured with promises of employment, yet once they arrive at the workplace they are forced to work for no pay and cannot escape.

Child labour is defined in international law. It refers to work performed by a child that subjects them to economic exploitation, or that is likely to be hazardous, interferes with the child's education, or is otherwise harmful to their physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development. Remember, not all work performed by children is child labour, but if it puts their well-being at risk, deprives

² See http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@dgreports/@dcomm/documents/publication/wcms_575540.pdf

³ See: <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/11/19/world/africa/libya-migrants-slavery.html>

them of a healthy childhood or denies them their right to go to school it is almost certainly an abuse of their rights.

Worst Forms of Child Labour is an international term to describe situations in which children are held in forced labour, engage in prostitution or pornography, or participate in illicit activities. The main international and legal

instruments related to child labour are the [Conventions of the International Labour Organisation](#) and the United Nations [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#).⁴⁵ In addition, the trafficking of children is specifically covered in the United Nations [Trafficking in Persons Protocol](#) and applies to anyone aged under 18 years.⁶

Global Target: *Elimination of child labour, forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking are all part of the global strategy for development adopted by the United Nations in 2015. The Sustainable Development Goals, and specifically target 8.7, includes a commitment to the elimination of the worst forms of child labour by 2025. It's a very optimistic target.*

4 <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CRC.aspx>

5 See <http://www.ilo.org/global/standards/subjects-covered-by-international-labour-standards/child-labour/lang--en/index.htm>

6 See <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/ProtocolTraffickingInPersons.aspx>

03.

Newsroom Strategies

Media coverage of human trafficking can be structured to ensure that there is context, compassion and professionalism in all aspects of editorial coverage. In particular, newsrooms should ensure that journalists:

Understand public policy on trafficking. A variety of social, economic and political problems make people vulnerable to trafficking and exploitation. These include migration rules, poverty, racial and gender discrimination, state corruption, and inadequate laws and poor enforcement of regulations. Journalists should be aware of these conditions.

Examine public policy related to people's rights under international standards of access to safe and secure travel arrangements under international law as well as the freedom to seek residential rights and access to the labour market in destination countries;

Monitor countries, both destination and countries of origin, to investigate wheth-



er there are systems in place to identify trafficking and to examine whether there are provisions to ensure the protection and rehabilitation of trafficked children and adults at national level;

Establish good working relations with groups working to combat trafficking, forced labour, modern slavery, and abuse of the rights of children.⁷ Often there is a disconnection between journalists and advocacy groups. Some

⁷ See the links and contacts section of these guidelines

groups are reluctant to publicise the shocking facts of under-reported forms of trafficking or forced labour (for example, by giving journalists access to victim interviews). When better connections are made, it also helps to solve the problem caused by a lack of reliable research and data available to journalists, material that is critical to shaping a story.

Building trust: *Media and NGOs can work together without compromising editorial independence or jeopardising the integrity of assistance projects or the dignity of people who are victims of trafficking.*

Build internal capacity. Ensure reporters have adequate editorial time for research and examination of information related to trafficking and invest in investigative journalism. Organise internal newsroom briefings on human

trafficking issues. Establish hotlines and systems to deal with audience information including complaints on trafficking, migration and modern slavery issues;

Contribute to improving data collection and information exchange on human trafficking, forced labour and irregular migration by working closely with public authorities and international agencies, particularly in providing information on numbers of victims of trafficking;

Develop focused campaigns on trafficking and related issues to raise public awareness. Such editorial initiatives can also reinforce public trust in journalism. Some good examples of where the media's engagement with this issue has delivered powerful journalism include the [Freedom Project from CNN](#) and Aljazeera's [Slavery: A 21st Century Evil](#) campaign.



04. Good Practice

Ethical newsrooms are essential for quality journalism. Coverage of human trafficking requires knowledge of and attachment to the core principles of ethical reporting. These are

- 1. Accuracy and fact-based reporting.** Avoid malicious lies, fake news and unverified information.
- 2. Independence.** Act according to your own conscience. Do not peddle anti-migrant propaganda or be a voice-box for political or other vested interests.
- 3. Impartiality.** Remember to tell all sides of the story. In particular, give voice to the victims and survivors of the trauma of trafficking as well as reflecting the legitimate concerns of people living in host countries.
- 4. Humanity.** Journalism should do no harm. Show compassion in your reporting. Point towards solutions to the physical, emotional and crisis

that trafficked person endure.

5. Accountability and transparency.

Be responsible for your work. Correct errors and always disclose who you are and be open in your methods.

Journalists should apply these basic values in all aspects of their work. Remember journalists have a specific duty to show respect to people who are the victims of trauma such as trafficking. The Code of Ethics of the National Press Photographers Association in the United States, for example, states:

"Treat all subjects with respect and dignity. Give special consideration to vulnerable subjects and compassion to victims of crime or tragedy. Intrude on private moments of grief only when the public has an overriding and justifiable need to see."⁸

⁸ A full list of codes and standards for journalists is available at <http://accountablejournalism.org>

Starter Questions

These questions will help journalists to identify cases of trafficking. If “yes” is the answer to any of the following, then tread carefully and use the sources in these guidelines to seek advice.

1. Has the person I’m dealing with been forced, whether through violence, psychological bullying or other forms of control, into this situation?
2. Are they victims of violence and intimidation?
3. Were they forced to pay money?
4. Have they been subject to coercion by someone in a stronger situation and with power over them?

In general terms, journalists and editors should avoid the traps of misinformation, false news from social networks and propaganda from vested interest. They can best do this if they:

Stick to the Facts, Be Sceptical about Statistics. Numbers make stories, but they can be deceptive. Because of the secretive and hidden nature of trafficking, modern slavery and forced labour it is not possible to get accurate head counts. There is a constant danger of fabricated data. Journalists should

verify and investigate claims involving numbers; they must fact-check statistics and, when necessary, issue “health warnings” to the public about unverified information.

Remember, most reliable estimates come from the International Labour Organisation and other international bodies mentioned in these guidelines but even these estimates and how they are reached should be subject to journalistic scrutiny.

Counter misconceptions. A common misunderstanding caused by media focus on sex and sensationalism is that human trafficking is mostly about sexual exploitation and primarily happens to women and girls. In fact, most trafficking concerns the trade in forced labour rather than sexual exploitation. Sex trafficking (also of men and boys) is an important problem to combat, but it shouldn’t be at the expense of also focusing on labour trafficking.

Be positive and point to solutions. It’s important to focus on the resilience and recovery of people who are victims. People who are survivors tell compelling stories. Presenting a positive and balanced outlook builds trust of the audience in what you say. In your background work examine policy issues and question how these can improved.

Follow the Money. The trafficking industry and modern slavery provides

forced labour that leads to cheaper goods for everyone. It is a global industry and requires investigation at home and abroad.

Some excellent examples of investigative work have been produced – such as the [BBC's *Humans for Sale*](#) documentary or a similar programme from [ARD in Germany](#), both broadcast in 2017.

Media can also examine how local low-grade services (car-washes, nail bars, construction sites) have business models built upon cheap labour. Are these potentially trafficked persons? Journalists can follow the money and look for slavery-tainted raw materials. They can show their audience how we all might be connected to human trafficking. It will get people's attention.

Build hope. It's easy for the public to think of people who are victims of trafficking or in forced labour as powerless individuals who are permanently damaged. That isn't always true. Journalism that highlights human resilience and tells the story of how people are able to rebuild their lives out of the tragedy of modern slavery and forced labour tells a different story.

Interviewing Guidelines

The tragedy of trafficking and slavery is newsworthy but because it is a hidden crime, it often takes an immense amount of resources to support investigative journalism. Access to survivors is sometimes difficult, and it is their voices that play a huge part in pushing a story into the mainstream.

Remember: *News media have great power. People can be flattered when they are approached by reporters, without understanding fully the risks to themselves and to others when they come into the public eye. This is particularly true of people caught up in the drama and tragedy of human trafficking as much as it applies to people involved in humanitarian disaster, war or other traumatic events.*

Journalists need to be as transparent as possible in their relations with their sources and particularly the victims and survivors of human trafficking. Journalists should:

- Identify if someone is a minor. Under 18 or under the age of consent.
- Assess the vulnerability of sources (particularly young people, or people who have been the victims of trauma and violence);
- Respect privacy. Everyone has the right to privacy and to be treated

- with respect, but especially children;
- Ensure that children are interviewed in the presence of a responsible adult or guardian;
- Explain to them the reporting process and why the story is important;
- Avoid, except in the most extraordinary circumstances, the use of subterfuge or deception when reporting on trafficking issues.

Remember: *If the victim has no parent or guardian, or is illiterate or can't read, and if the responsible organisation representing the survivor is unethical and untrustworthy, a journalist has to rely upon their own conscience and ethical judgement. This is the moment, above all, to show the ethic of humanity.*

Here is an additional checklist of questions that the ethical journalist will ask in interviewing someone who is a survivor of human trafficking:

- Have I clarified with them why I am making this interview and what is the aim of my story? Have I been fully transparent about my intentions?
- Have I taken care to protect them – for instance if a young person or someone in vulnerable circumstances – to ensure that they are aware of the potential consequences of publication of the information they give?
- Am I confident that they fully understand the conditions of our interview, and what I mean by

- off-the-record, background and not-for-attribution, or other labels?
- If a source asks for conditions before agreeing to an interview, what are my limits? Should I pay for a source's expenses related to an interview? What might be legitimate costs that could be paid?
- Would I agree to further support for the sources, such as legal representation, if there are problems arising from my reporting?
- Have I asked permission before taking pictures or making a video recording?
- Have I asked pertinent questions, avoided reliving traumatic experiences, and allowed the interviewee to speak freely?
- Have I focused on the positive aspects of the interviewee's experience and did I clarify whether the interviewee can check my report for factual errors before publication?
- Have all the relevant questions been asked and answered? And have I been careful and sensitive and protected the interests of the interviewee?

Anonymity is a right which should be enjoyed by those who need it but is never granted routinely to anyone. When it comes to human trafficking, the protection of the most vulnerable people requires journalists to ensure that, whether they ask for it or not, anonymity should be considered for victims of abuse and those who may be at further risk if their identities are made known.

Should Journalists Break the Rules in the Name of Humanity?

Sometimes journalists may create relations with their sources that are ambiguous and can undermine the ethical base of their work. In 2014 Swedish broadcast journalist Fredrik Önnévall befriended a 15-year-old Syrian refugee when on assignment covering the migration crisis. He and his team decided to help the boy get to Sweden. The film they produced on the boy's journey was broadcast on Swedish public television to widespread acclaim, but he was then prosecuted and convicted for people smuggling. His action prompted a fierce debate within journalism about the role of journalists in reporting - should they become participants in the story or remain solely observers?



photo courtesy of Flickr CC: Yan Arief (2007)

Guidelines for Photo-Journalism

Every journalist wants interviews, photos and video of people currently in some form of enslavement or forced labour. The drama and tragedy of migrant deaths, often involving people who are caught up in trafficking has been a rich source of powerful images, but many of them controversial.

Remember that bringing a news crew into a situation where there are vulnerable, terrified and exploited people can be traumatic. Journalists should do everything they can to create a safe and reassuring atmosphere when they are filming people who have been the victims of trafficking.

Journalism is strengthened by the use of powerful images in story-telling but it's vital that media are careful to avoid providing superficial impressions that reinforce stereotypes.

Avoid use of pictures or creating video images that pander to sensationalism, intrusion and voyeurism.

Always ask permission to film and to take pictures of individuals, although

this should not be necessary in a public setting. Seek written permission in advance if possible.

Avoid using sexualised images and avoid pictures that reflect a cliché -- a girl in chains or a person with a barcode on them, or a child behind bars or in a seedy brothel. These contribute to stereotypes about trafficking that can be misleading. For instance, many victims of trafficking are people who have survived and are recovering. Many were not brutally forced into exploitation but were manipulated emotionally and became dependent.

Avoid explicit images of violence. It is very rarely that images of extreme violence need to be shown in the public interest. In general, editors and film-makers need to consider how much use of images of bodily harm is acceptable? Where do we draw the line? Is it justified to show the scars, bruises, broken limbs of victims of slavery and trafficking in order to tell the story?

Good journalism will raise awareness of anti-trafficking through images and messages that empower rather than simplify and further exploit the victims and survivors of trafficking.

Illustrating the story: Money....



Human trafficking earns \$9 billion to \$31.6 billion globally.

Or sex.....



how does a picture of a faceless human with a barcode on them help humanize the situation of survivors of human trafficking?

Sex is what turns media on

Forced labour, trafficking, and modern slavery are core issues, but it's the issue of sex that too often dominates media headlines. A detailed analysis of almost 3000 reports in British media found that human trafficking stories with a sex angle were more likely to get coverage than issues related to forced labour or modern slavery according to a report by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation in 2013. This reporting can be a gateway to wider discussion of the issue, but the research showed a dramatic under-reporting of the far bigger problem of modern slavery.

Migration How Politics Distorts Media Coverage

Negative voices over immigration seems to grab media attention more than reporting on trafficking, even when it is on your own doorstep. The country reports produced by the Ethical Journalism Network and the International Centre for Migration Policy Development in 2015⁹ and in 2016¹⁰ contained clear evidence that undue political influence on media coverage, often based upon false or distorted information, crowded out focus on deeper problems such as forced labour, child labour and trafficking. The challenge to media and journalism is to devote appropriate space to the very real issues of immigration and at the same expose and report on human rights abuse that is perpetrated in the clear light of day.

⁹ See <http://ethicaljournalismnetwork.org/resources/publications/moving-stories>

¹⁰ See <http://ethicaljournalismnetwork.org/resources/publications/media-mediterranean-migration>

05. Links and Contacts:

ACRONYMS

ILO	International Labour Organisation
ICAT	Inter-Agency Co-ordination Group Against Trafficking
MMD	Migration and Mobility Dialogue (Africa)
OSCE	Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe
ICMPD	International Centre for Migration Policy Development
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
IDMC	International Displacement Monitoring Centre
ICRMW	Convention on Protection of Rights of Migrant Workers
GMG	Global Migration Group
GCIM	Global Commission on International Migration
CERD	UN Commission on Elimination of Racial Discrimination
PICUM	Platform International Co-operation on Undocumented Migrants

Some key political initiatives and resources from international agencies which journalists and media should be aware of:

Rabat Process	The Euro African Dialogue on Migration and Development https://www.rabat-process.org/en/
Khartoum Process	The European Union Horn of Africa Migration Route Initiative Africa Continental Dialogue within the Migration and Mobility Dialogue (MMD) https://www.khartoumprocess.net/
Budapest Process	A consultative process among 50 countries for orderly migration https://www.budapestprocess.org/
Prague Process	Targeted migration dialogue among countries of the European Union, Schengen Area, Eastern Partnership, Western Balkans, Central Asia, Russia and Turkey https://www.pragueprocess.eu/en/
Mediterranean Transit Migration Dialogue	A consultative dialogue among officials dealing with migration and related issues https://www.icmpd.org/our-work/migration-dialogues/mtm/
Global Compact for Migration	A United Nations initiative for a holistic approach to migration. http://refugeesmigrants.un.org/migration-compact
Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons	The United Nations strategy for dealing with human trafficking http://www.un.org/pga/72/event-latest/global-plan-of-action-to-combat-trafficking-in-persons/
International Labour Organisation	Key UN organisation on forced labour and child labour http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/forced-labour/lang-en/index.htm

Inter-Agency Coordination Group Against Trafficking in Persons	The UN agencies working together to combat trafficking http://icat.network/
Alliance Against Trafficking in Persons	Broad international forum set up by the Organisations for Security and Co-operation in Europe http://www.osce.org/secretariat/107221
Alliance 8.7	International alliance to combat child labour http://www.alliance87.org/
Migration Newsdesk	Established for journalists by International Organisation for Migration https://www.iom.int/press-room/newsdesk
Migration Stories	Briefings from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees http://www.unhcr.org/uk/news-and-stories.html
Anti-trafficking projects	Summary of actions from the International Centre for Migration Policy Development which conducts robust and policy-orientated research in this area, particularly on human trafficking. https://www.icmpd.org/our-work/capacity-building/trafficking-in-human-beings

Media Links:

<https://www.freetheslaves.net/about-slavery/faqs-glossary/>

One of many international NGOs doing excellent work with advice for journalists.

<https://gijn.org/human-trafficking-resources-best-practices-in-reporting/>

Excellent resource with examples of good practice and advice for journalists and media organisations from the Global Investigative Journalists Network.

More Examples of Good Coverage:

<http://programm.ard.de/TV/Themenschwerpunkte/Politik/Aktuelle-Reportagen/Startseite/?sendung=28487337027833>: An ARD documentary about modern slavery in Germany, covering forced labour, domestic servitude and sexual exploitation. Reporters talk to survivors, social workers, NGOs and police to find ways to stop modern slavery in Germany.

<http://www.zeit.de/wirtschaft/2016-05/sklaverei-ausbeutung-global-slavery-index-komplexitaet/komplettansicht>: A detailed article about modern slavery from May 31 2016, deals with how the refugee crisis creates new challenges, focuses on the issue of how forced labour has become part of a global business strategy to keep costs of consumer goods low.

<http://youtu.be/APN4Q62uatk> : A powerful documentary about modern slavery in France by an independent filmmaker, paid for by France television, aired on France 5 in 2016.

<https://www.theguardian.com/membership/audio/2016/may/23/patrick-kingsley-on-europes-refugee-crisis-guardian-live-event> Patrick Kingsley, of The Guardian and one of Britain's leading journalists, reflects on the challenges of reporting the refugee crisis.

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/apr/24/libyas-people-smugglers-how-will-they-catch-us-theyll-soon-move-on> A Guardian investigation reveals how Libya's fishing economy was overwhelmed by people smugglers who have snapped up boats to carry migrants and refugees across the Mediterranean.

A Selection of Existing Guidelines:

http://www.who.int/mip/2003/other_documents/en/Ethical_Safety-GWH.pdf World Health Organization's (WHO) Ethical and Safety Recommendations for Interviewing Trafficked Women, 2003. Besides background material as a justification for these recommendations, the WHO's document contains "Ten Guiding Principles to the Ethical and Safe Conduct of Interviews with Women Who Have Been Trafficked"

https://www.unicef.org/media/media_tools_guidelines.html UNICEF Principles and Guidelines on Ethical Reporting on Children. The purpose

of this document is to “help media to cover children in an age-appropriate and sensitive manner. The guidelines are meant to support the best intentions of ethical reporters: serving the public interest without compromising the rights of children”

<https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/2008/BP012TheRoleofthe-Media.pdf>

The United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Trafficking (UN.GIFT) produced a study aiming to educate journalists and improve the quality of reporting - The Role of the Media in Building Images (2008)

<http://www.astra.org.rs/en/pdf/novinari08ENG.pdf>

A Human Trafficking Manual for Journalists (2008). A manual for journalists developed by Serbian NGO (Astra), to help the Media to address human trafficking; also useful for other countries meeting similar challenges.

http://mirpal.org/files/files/Torgovlya_lyudmi.pdf

In 2013, the Union of Russian Journalists (NGO) and the Faculty of Journalism, Moscow State University, supported by the OSCE, published a Russian language handbook for students and post-graduates of Media faculties “СМИ против ТЛ”, 2013

<http://www.ethicaljournalismnetwork.org>

Published Migration Reporting Guidelines for journalists and two international reports in 2016 and 2017 on how media report on migration covering 30 countries across the wider Mediterranean region.



International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD)
2017