



# **INTEGRATED TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS INFORMATION SYSTEM AND DATABASE**

**FINAL REPORT**

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Submitted by

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## **INTRODUCTION**

This final report on the Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Database Study, supports the work of the National Task Force Against Trafficking in Persons (NATFATIP), which is chaired by the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Justice. The NATFATIP coordinates Jamaica's response to the crime of human trafficking. The UNDP provided funding and technical advice to support this national programme.

*The report analyses the process, outcomes and recommendations to the Ministry of Justice's National Anti Trafficking Task Force and UNDP, for housing, building and maintaining the Database to ensure easy access for policy makers, researchers and other stakeholders.*

### **Problem Analysis**

This project has helped to research the *problem of the Government of Jamaica's lack of an integrated data collection and information system required to enhance its capacity to guide evidence based programme and strategies to prevent human trafficking, prosecute perpetrators and protect victims. The problem has also impacted national capacity to fulfil reporting obligations as a signatory to the UN's Palermo Protocol (2000), to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, and other related international conventions and agreements.*

Lack of timely reliable data also affects the Government of Jamaica's ability to fulfil its commitments to protect the human rights of its citizens, as outlined in the Constitution of Jamaica, the legislative framework, as well as national policies and strategic plans including Vision 2030 Jamaica - the long term national strategic plan.

## **RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY**

### **General Objective**

The main project objective was to improve national capacity of the NATFATIP to collect, analyse and share TIP-related data to meet policy and programme needs. This objective has been achieved.

Jamaica. This, addressed the problem of a lack of an integrated information and data collection system. The collection of data to adequately support national policies, programmes and strategies to prevent human trafficking, prosecute

perpetrators and protect victims and to fulfil reporting requirements to national and international stakeholders has been a major challenge.

## **Methodology**

The main research methods were primary and secondary data.

*Secondary Research:* A Desk review of literature covered the work of several international agencies, research reports studies which were reviewed to determine existing models for data sharing on human trafficking. Also reviewed were academic and technical reports, data sharing protocols, curricula for TIP-related training, and diverse models of Data Management Systems on TIP. Assessments were made to determine their efficacy and suitability of these Models for use by NATFATIP. The International Organisation for Migration (IOM) office in Jamaica shared their time and resources which were very useful. Their data collection tool was then used and adapted to develop NATFATIP's Database. a review of relevant legislation and agreements was also done for possible inclusion in the Data base. The review of the literature also helped to identify Protocols, Brochures and innovative mechanisms for data sharing on TIP that could be adapted for use in Jamaica.

The Desk Review of these documents also facilitated the identification of gaps in data collection systems and modes of data use on human trafficking in Jamaica. International benchmarks reviewed also demonstrated how a data-sharing strategy could be adopted locally to create more robust mechanisms for detecting TIP reporting, strengthening advocacy work and well as supporting victims. The findings of the literature review also highlighted methods of data management that embody good practice by facilitating prevention and supporting victims to reduce the number of cases of TIP in Jamaica.

*Primary Research:* During the approximately eight (8) months of the project, the Consultant and her team conducted interviews and consultations with NATFATIP's Chair, the Secretariat, member agencies and other MDAs as well as UN agencies. Participation in several meetings of NATFATIP , UNDP and other stakeholders doing work on human trafficking also provided valuable insights into data collection needs and resources available.

Interviews and consultations with key stakeholders included:

- Permanent Secretary and Chair of the National Task Force Against Trafficking in Persons, as the chief spokesperson on TIP on behalf of the Secretariat

- Permanent Secretaries in Education and in the Ministry of Labour and Social Security
- Staff of selected Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) within and outside the NATFATIP that shared relevant information. These included:
  - Staff of International Development Partners in Jamaica: UNDP, IOM, UNFPA
  - Officers of the US Embassy; a Representative of the US State Department responsible for the annual TIP report ;
  - A Deputy Commissioner of Police representing the Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF)
  - The Coordinator of the NATFATIP Secretariat
  - The MIT Specialist from the Ministry of Justice to support development of the NATFATIP Database
- Interviews with members of civil society and Faith Based Organisations involved in anti-trafficking initiatives;

## **Data Analysis**

Data from primary and secondary sources were analysed and integrated to support development of the TIP Database, the Data Sharing Protocol and the NATFATIP Brochure.

## **PROJECT OUTCOMES**

*The project resulted in three main deliverables to address the problem of a lack of an integrated data collection system to support the work of the NATFATIP. These included the design and development of:*

1. a National Information System and Database on Trafficking in Persons (TIP);
2. a Brochure to support use of the TIP Database;
3. a Data sharing Protocol to encourage an increased number of agencies in Jamaica to share information on activities related to human trafficking.

## **Project Timelines**

Table 1 outlines each deliverable for the TIP Database Study, the status of its completion, expected times of arrival or completion and any other pertinent information for reference.

**Table 1. Schedule for Trafficking in Persons Database Study**

<b>Deliverables</b>	<b>Status (% completion)</b>	<b>ETA</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<p><b>1. TIP Information System and Database</b></p>	<p>100% for duration of project</p>	<p>Initial Template:  <b>April 30, 2015</b></p> <p>Pilot-testing with 'dummy' data as placeholder:  <b>May 31, 2015</b></p> <p>Review and sign off:  <b>June 12, 2015</b>                      this was later extended to ensure review by the NATFATIP Chair &amp; members and the UNDP team</p>	<p>The NATFATIP Database was created, piloted and amended. Fields were refined to ensure user-friendliness.</p> <p>Discussions raised by NATFATIP related to:</p> <p>(i) terms of management of database;</p> <p>(ii) who would give permission for access and (iii) mode of extracting content to populate Database.</p> <p>Database designed by research team by June 12, 2015 deadline. Its completion was contingent on feedback and sign off by the NATFATIP Secretariat. There were subsequent delays in obtaining unanimous approval of NATFATIP Secretariat and members. This necessitated an extension of the timeline for completion but was secured and the amendments were made by the IT Consultant.</p> <p>Other elements were introduced by the team of Consultants to amend the IOM template and adding</p>

			other useful tools for persons to use the Data base. One was the development of a <i>Data Dictionary</i> to understand terms used.
<b>2. TIP Data Sharing Protocol</b>	100%	Initial Draft: <b>April 17, 2015</b>  Collate Feedback from NATTF: <b>May 31, 2015</b>	This document was completed and submitted to the NATFATIP on the revised schedule agreed with UNDP.  The Secretariat later communicated a preference for separating the Data Sharing Protocol and the NATFATIP MOU. The revised documents were submitted to the Chair for review and signoff.
<b>3. Brochure to Promote sharing of TIP Data and Database Utilisation</b>	100%	<b>June 30, 2015</b>	Data Sharing Brochure completed on schedule. Feedback on its content and format was obtained from the Protection Subcommittee of NATFATIP in July and August. The revisions were submitted to the Chair for final review and signoff.  The Data Sharing Brochure operates as a developmental and awareness-raising tool . It is aimed at expanding data-sharing practice among the membership of the NATFATIP, largely through the use of the NATFATIP Database. It also serves as a tool to build future partnerships with other Ministries, Departments, Agencies and stakeholders that will facilitate knowledge exchange on TIP.



<p><b>4. Final Report on TIP Database Study</b></p>	<p>100%</p>	<p><b>June 30, 2015 amended to August 31 2015</b></p>	<p>UNDP renewed the contract to August 31 2015. The present report represents the completion of this deliverable. The delayed submission of said Final Report was agreed based on unavoidable delays in administering required activities to meet deliverables, including obtaining sign-off from the Chair of NATFATIP.</p>
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## PROJECT DELIVERABLES

### 1. THE NATFATIP DATABASE

Research conducted to determine international best practices for data collection on human trafficking confirmed that this is a major problem for most countries given the difficulty in combining data on the three elements of human trafficking: (i) *Activity*, (ii) *Means* and (iii) *Purpose*.

As previously noted the team reviewed various resources of TIP database models, and recommended as a best practice, the model developed by the International Organisation on Migration (IOM).

In June 2014, the IOM office in Jamaica organised the First Cooperation Workshop entitled Strengthening Institutional Mechanisms : Criminal Justice and Assistance to Victims of Trafficking. Some members of NATFATIP participated in this workshop. **The IOM model was adopted as a model to develop the NATFATIP Database.**

Guided by this IOM (2014) document <sup>1</sup>the main objectives for improving data collection on TIP in Jamaica were to:

- improve knowledge on the scale and nature of human trafficking in Jamaica

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<sup>1</sup> see IOM (2014)

- assess the extent of human trafficking
- identify and understand new and emerging trends
- recommend actions to overcome gaps
- support the improvement of policies, projects, programmes for *prevention*, *protection* and victim assistance, and *prosecution* to enhance specific law enforcement measures (JCF and Judiciary)
- strengthen relevant training programmes for different stakeholders
- identify and help to reduce risk factors and improve targeted responses
- monitor and assess the national anti-trafficking policy and Plan of Action of the National Anti-Trafficking Task Force and to increase their responsiveness
- establish a common integrated national data system to allow for comparison
- enhance national capacity to produce credible information and reports

The IOM (2014) also recommended that the Database should include minimum data sets on:

- i) the victim;
- ii) the trafficker;
- iii) the trafficking process and;
- iv) the criminal justice response to trafficking (IOM 2014, p. 16).

### ***Description of the NATFATIP Database***

The TIP Database that has been developed, facilitates the collection and sharing of primary qualitative and statistical data, articles, research reports and other relevant documents on Trafficking in Persons in Jamaica. The resource is designed to provide a dichotomy of 'victim-centred' and 'trafficker-centred information' as well as legislative data.

The Database includes three (3) core features:

1. **Data Management Module** - This module stores all available primary data on cases of human trafficking and manages the input of data on the various entities outlined in tables 1-9 in Appendix I, including data on Victim of Trafficking Profile, Trafficking Process, Exploitation, Response/Action Taken, Trafficker's profile, Investigation Phase, Trial Phase, Appeal Process and Post Trial Phase.

2. **Document Management Module** - This module facilitates the uploading and accessing of various documents pertaining to Human Trafficking, including on legislation, international conventions, reports, articles among others. The module accepts documents in both Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel and PDF format and will reflect secondary data in the form of statistical tables from reports.
3. **Reports and Statistics Module** - This module facilitates queries and the generation of statistics and reports from all relevant data represented.

### ***Data Sensitivity and Security***

As the NATFATIP Database consists of highly sensitive data, the necessary tools and procedures have been put in place to militate against its abuse, breach or any attempts at unauthorized access. Its built-in safety features include user identification (or user-login) credentials; a password protection system; screening of authorised personnel given access to the web-link for the database login page; judicious designation of officers to train authorised personnel in the use of database and the creation of audit trail functions to record visits (dates and times of users and logins). These controls have been adopted with the use of Comma-Separated Values (CSV) and Structured Query Language (SQL) on which the core design of the database system has been developed and are consistent with the IOM model adopted.

### ***Data Entry***

The three core institutions targeted as priorities to share data are:

- Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF)
- Office of the Children's Registry (OCR)
- Office of the Director of Public Prosecution (DPP's Office)

Based on current practice in NATFATIP, research showed that the sources for TIP Statistics for the Database are the Jamaica Constabulary (JCF), the Office of the Children's Registry (OCR) and Office of the Director of Public Prosecution (DPP).

Given their core areas of responsibility for TIP, the following institutions are expected to be in a position to supply information and data and stand as a case in point regarding overlap in information:

**Table 2. Data Entities and Institutional Sources**

<b>Category/Entity</b>	<b>Expected Stakeholders and Data Sources</b>
Victim Profile	JCF OCR
Trafficking Process	JCF
Exploitation	OCR, JCF
Response/Action Taken	OCR, JCF
Trafficker Profile	JCF
Investigation Phase	JCF
Trial Phase	DPP's Office
Appeal Process	DPP's Office
Post-trial Phase	DPP's Office

Pre-assigned data enumerators from each department and agency, approved by the NATFATIP, can either work to enter paper-based and electronic information (in the required format) of the Database. Approved persons from agreed MDAs will over time, be able to log in and enter relevant information.

### ***Data Dictionary***

The TIP Database Logical Design provided an early picture of how the NATFATIP Database would appear. This has been refined to operate as a comprehensive Data Dictionary and Training Manual for future use by authorised personnel.

### ***Pilot Testing and Refinement of the NATFATIP Database***

Due to the short timeline and the highly sensitive nature of *actual* data on TIP, 'dummy' statistical data was used on victims, perpetrators and cases. These data facilitated an examination of the reliability and user-friendliness of the NATFATIP Database. This activity was spearheaded by the MIS Specialist (Mr Gordon) under the supervision of the Project Consultant. Database screening exercises with NATFATIP members and UNDP were held during and after the initial pilot tests. UNDP provided feedback on the original and revised proposals for the Database.

Feedback was also received from NATFATIP members during meetings and was used to amend the content and format of the Database.

### ***Handling of Missing Data***

The treatment of incomplete or 'unknown' information was also tested in the NATFATIP Database. The MIS Specialist has also sought to ensure that in due course, as the genuine content is integrated, the database will be coded to reflect missing data, unknown data, legitimate values of zero ('0') and blank fields of information yet to be completed. Opportunities to edit such fields will also be permitted in future.

### ***Database Management and Supervision***

While the MIS Specialist's proposal supports the adoption of a centralised database management model, with the Ministry of Justice MIS Department operating as the leading team with chief responsibility for supervision, it is expected that over time, other Ministries and stakeholders both within and outside of the NATTF – that also possess in-house MIS expertise - will expect to have some degree of autonomy and input in the in how the system is run. It will therefore be important to make an early determination of how the TIP Database will be supervised and its use regulated to avert future misunderstandings, as the various partner agencies come on board.

## **2. NATFATAIP DATA SHARING BROCHURE**

The content of the TIP Brochure has been produced. There have also been offers from both UNDP and the Ministry of Justice's ICT Department to further develop the Brochure by adding graphics to finalise the document for dissemination in print and electronic formats. The Brochure can then be used to increase awareness among NATFATIP members to encourage the sharing of results

## **3. THE NATFATIP DATA-SHARING PROTOCOL**

the NATFATIP Data Sharing Protocol facilitates the integration and accessibility of data and data-collection systems across stakeholder groups to support the 3Ps in TIP. This activity is expected to reduce human trafficking cases in Jamaica over time. It will also strengthen cooperation between law enforcement departments to increase national capacity to secure convictions and punishment of human traffickers, relevant social development agencies and specialist service providers

that provide services and assistance to victims of human trafficking. This will include agencies addressing forced labour and sexual exploitation in particular.

The revised Data Sharing Protocol can be found in Appendix I and has been submitted to the Chair of NATFATIP for final review and sign-off.

## **PROJECT OUTPUTS**

### *1. New Database Developed:*

Key stakeholders have been engaged in a process to develop this electronic TIP Database that will enable NATFATIP members to share and use TIP-related data and to promote knowledge sharing and evidence to guide programmes;

### *2. Strategic Advantages of the Database*

In June 2015, Jamaica secured its first human trafficking conviction. This helped to boost morale of the NATFATIP and underscored the value of knowledge and information sharing to secure other convictions.

NATFATIP members were disappointed at Jamaica's continued ranking on the Tier 2 Watch list in the US State Department's 2015 Trafficking in Person's Annual Report. There was resolve to continue work to address the problem for national development. The Database is an asset that can help in anti trafficking initiatives.

### *3. Increased understanding of Data Needs*

Periodic updates to the NATFATIP meetings enabled the Consultant to share information with NATFATIP members. This demonstrated the advantages of broadening the scope and number of institutions involved in anti trafficking, as well as the need to expand the range of strategies used to address human trafficking.

### *4. New Tools Developed to support TIP Data Sharing*

*Brochure. The draft was circulated and reviewed and subcommittees signed off. Later feedback required further revisions .*

*Data sharing Protocol:* Initially the Consultant developed the Protocol by building on NATFATIP's Memorandum of Understanding for data sharing between NATFATIP and Government agencies. The merged document included an introduction and suggestions were then made in the original MOU using track changes. This document was circulated to the NATFATIP members through the Secretariat and feedback was requested.

However in August, the Prevention Sub-Committee requested a meeting with the Consultant and asked that the two documents be separated. The Chair later provided the guidance requested after which the Protocol was developed as a separate tool with an Appendix that included a list of other institutions that could be included as partners in the national anti-trafficking programme. The revised Protocol was resubmitted with the Appendix to the Chair of NATFATIP. A copy of NATFATIP's amended MOU was also submitted.

#### *5. Increased 'Buy-in' of NATFATIP Stakeholders*

Trust, confidence, creativity and innovations have been enhanced through interactions with stakeholders within and outside NATFATIP. This will enable NATFATIP to build on previous achievements, expand the scope and depth of its programme and provide data to strengthen Jamaica's anti-trafficking policies, programme and legislation when needed.

Though the Project has taken longer than expected it has helped to support a process of building awareness among NATFATIP member. It has expanded the scope of what could and needs to be done to enhance anti trafficking activities, given the diverse forms in which the problem is being manifested. There is also an increased recognition of the need for timely reliable research and data, to support evidence-based policy making, and NATFATIP's programmes and strategies.

### **PROJECT PROCESS**

The Consultant was approached by the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Justice in mid December 2014 to undertake this assignment and follow-up meetings were held with the UNDP team. The contract between the UNDP and the UWI was signed on December 12 2014 for implementation by the Dr Leith Dunn, Head of the Institute for Gender and Development Studies Mona Unit for completion by January 31 2015.

*Key milestones: These included* an Inception Report on December 17, an Interim Report on December 30 2014, the TIP Protocol on January 15 2015 and the final report on January 31 2015. There was an understanding from the outset that more time would be needed to complete the project.

*Delays:* The project was not completed within the timeframe. Among the factors contributing to the delay were:

a) An unrealistic timeframe and the timing of the project during the December 2014 and January 2015 period which coincided with national celebrations of

Christmas and New Year's holidays. The timing impacted on the Consultant's ability to mobilise a complete research team, gain access to most key stakeholders to organise interviews and to fully implement the project at the outset. Despite the challenges the Inception Report with a work plan and the Interim Report were completed and submitted on December 17 and December 30 2014 respectively.

b) The project required a participatory process and extensive collaboration and consultations between the various institutional stakeholders. This was important to ensure ownership of the process and that the deliverables ( the TIP Database, Brochure and Protocol) met the requirements and needs of key stakeholders. These included:

i) NATFATIP: The Chair of NATFATIP, and Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Justice and NATFATIP members and sub-committees;

ii) UNDP: The UN Resident Representative, the UNDP Deputy Representative and UNDP staff teams for Monitoring and Evaluation and for Human Rights;

iii) The Research Consultant and her team working on various components of the project as various changes were made in response to requests from both groups of stakeholders. Project reporting mechanisms also had to be reviewed and revised.

A new contract was signed on May 28 2015 to complete the remaining project activities and the final report was submitted on August 31, 2015.

### **LIMITATIONS AND LESSONS**

The project will need to be followed-up with strong advocacy and action to sustain the momentum. Dedicated resources will be required as NATFATIP members are very busy and are unlikely to be able to dedicate adequate time for programme implementation.

NATFATIP members are constrained by institutional resource limitations. Alternative representatives from each member institution may be required to attend NATFATIP meetings on different occasions. Officers from may not always be able to brief each other on programme activities or be able to share information between meetings. This complicates the process of decision-making. NATFATIP may wish to revisit methods of deriving consensus on issues for decision-making processes.

Representatives 'enter' and 'leave' the process and come to NATFATIP meetings with new questions, insights and perspectives that can delay the process of decision



making. Despite the time implications for initiatives such as the Database project there is the positive benefit as a broader range of stakeholders are engaged.

Cultural practices also emerged that can present barriers to data collection from a diverse range of agencies. There are data in institutional 'silos', and special efforts will be needed to continue building trust with stakeholders and enable them to see the benefits of data sharing. Incentives for participation may also need to be explored to promote data sharing.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **1. Housing the TIP Database**

*The project methodology was designed to support sustainability and development. The main recommendation is that the NATFATIP Database be housed in the Ministry of Justice as part of an expanded NATFATIP Secretariat.*

*The rationale is that the Ministry's ICT team has the technical and strategic capacity to guide a NATFATIP Database Manager who would be recruited and would be responsible for continued implementation and maintenance of the TIP Database.*

*As ICT Manager for the Ministry of Justice Mr Gordon would provide oversight and would ensure the security and integrity of the data collected and consistency with the Ministry's ICT and cyber security guidelines.*

### **2. Building and Maintaining the Database**

To ensure easy access for policy makers, researchers and other stakeholders it is recommended that NATFATIP consider the following:

**3. Appointment of a full-time Database Manager** within the NATFATIP Secretariat to support implementation of the Database. The TIP Database Manager would work in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice's ICT Manager and the Coordinator of the NATFATIP Secretariat. The Terms of Reference for this officer could include:

- Maintenance of the TIP Database by continuing the process of data collection and data entry;
- Promoting use of the Database using the Brochure, the Protocol and the NATFATIP Memorandum of Understanding;

- Processing requests to use the Database and supporting NATFATIP members to input data;
- Developing and implementing a training programme for NATFATIP members to use the Database.
- Collaborating with the NATFATIP Prevention Subcommittee to expand the TIP awareness building programme to target NATFATIP members not currently contributing data
- Collaborating with the NATFATIP Prosecution Subcommittee to use the Database to support data collection that will increase the number of prosecutions and the number of cases in courses to secure convictions;
- Disseminating the TIP Brochure to NATFATIP member agencies to increase data sharing and inputting information monthly in the Database;
- Disseminating the Data-Sharing Protocol to Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies not currently members of the NATFATIP to build awareness of human trafficking, encouraging collaboration and data sharing.
- Supporting the NATFATIP Secretariat team to prepare reports and provide more timely information to key stakeholders.
- *Follow-up research:* A survey of all MDAs is needed to identify the types of data that agencies and institutions collect, the format and frequency it is collected (including qualitative and quantitative; primary and secondary data forms). Data on contact details for liaisons (point persons) in each agency would also be an important follow-up activity to facilitate and evaluation of all data available and how this can be harvested and adapted for use in the Database.

#### **4. Ensuring Support of Policy Makers**

- Jamaica's response to Human Trafficking requires support at the highest levels of decision making. It is therefore recommended that the Permanent Secretary explore with the Minister of Justice, development of a policy intervention that would mobilise more consistent support for national anti-trafficking policies programmes at the highest level of policy and decision-making. This could include a series of presentations to:
- **Government:** The Prime Minister; members of Parliament, the Cabinet, the Parliamentary Opposition as well as meeting of the Cabinet Secretary and Permanent Secretaries; and Programme Managers in Government Ministries

Departments and Agencies. These presentations would seek to increase awareness of human trafficking, the threat it poses to achieving sustainable development goals **including Vision 2030 Jamaica and IMF Targets**; as well as the need for a more integrated 'whole'/'joined up' government approach to addressing the problem. Information on the Database, Protocol and Brochure could also be shared to encourage data sharing.

- **Private sector, civil society, international development partners and the Media:** These would include special meetings and presentations to leaders and members of private sector organisations; civil society; international development partners and the media. These presentations would also build awareness of TIP, the impact on profitability, national security, livelihoods and the need for a more integrated national approach to human trafficking. Information on the Database, Brochure and Protocol could also be shared.
- **Academic Institutions:** Academic institutions are involved in teaching, policy research and outreach including advocacy to support change and development.
- *Universities:* The NATFATIP may wish to consider a special awareness programme and strengthen partnerships with the UWI and other Universities to improve research and knowledge sharing on TIP. Results of studies from various disciplines would be shared when completed, with the Database. NATFATIP could organise a special forum for Principals and Registrars of Tertiary Education institutions to share information on TIP, risks for young women and men, share information of the Database and explore collaboration through sponsored research and knowledge sharing to fill information gaps. Research Conferences such as the UWI's annual Caribbean Child Research and Development Conference organised by the Sir Arthur Lewis Institute for Social and Economic Research (SALISES) is an opportunity that is being explored. High school students and their teachers as well as academic researchers can be encouraged to conduct research which is presented at these conference. This has the advantage of educating students and teachers, enhancing awareness and prevention as well as detecting risks. These studies can be shared with the Database.
- *Schools:* NATFATIP could also build on previous collaboration with the Jamaica Teachers Association to organise an education forum for Principals of Primary, Secondary and Vocational institutions and encourage staff and students to develop their own programmes to build awareness of the problem, as well as share information with the Secretariat.

- These partnerships can enable the NATFATIP to mobilise more support to sustain programmes aimed at TIP prevention, and prosecution and protection.
- The same principle can be explored with other sectors

### **NEXT STEPS**

The NATFATIP Chair and members are asked to consider these options as part of the new Strategic Plan and work on the TIP Policy and agree on the best way forward.

## **APPENDICES**

- 1) Appendix I: Data Sharing Protocol on TIP
- 2) Appendix II: NATFATIP MOU on Data Sharing
- 3) Appendix III: NATFATIP Data Sharing Brochure
- 4) Appendix IV: NATFATIP Database Logical Design and Data Dictionary
- 5) Appendix V: NATFATIP Database Study Research Team

## PROJECT INFORMATION SHEET

<b>Project Title:</b>	Integrated Trafficking in Persons Information System and Database
<b>Donor</b>	UNDP JAMAICA 1-3 Lady Musgrave Road Kingston 5 JAMAICA
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January 2015 - June 2015
<b>Project Start Date:</b>	December 12, 2014
<b>Revised Project End Date:</b>	August 31, 2015
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