

PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENT

Indicator Phrasing

English: # of private sector companies that have invested in counter-trafficking activities

What is its purpose?

This indicator measures the project's success in engaging and influencing private sector companies to invest in counter-trafficking in persons. This indicator is used to identify and measure the investment of the private sectors' time, money and/ or resources in counter-trafficking projects/ activities and to create evidence of the important role the private sector can play.

How to Collect and Analyse the Required Data

Calculation method:

Count the number of private sector companies that have invested in counter-trafficking activities.

Data collection:

Data can be collected and substantiated through copies of, agreements between the company and the organisation, agreed MOUs or contracts, concept notes of cooperation, bank transfers, or receipts of donated goods and services. A case study describing how the private sectors/ companies invest in counter-trafficking work could be part of the qualitative data collection and analysis. This would be useful to consider ways to further engage and build partnerships.

Disaggregate by

- Type of Sector or Company: Recruitment sector, Agriculture, Fishing, Construction, Domestic Work, Garment Industry, Manufacturing, Processing and Packing, Transportation, and Others
- Type and Amount of Investment: Funding, In kind/ Materials, Staff Time

Important Comments

To Consider:

Investment is a straightforward output metric as companies can easily quantify staff time, resources, and policy change. Additional indicators may be more useful to paint an in-depth picture of how companies are investing and to what degree.

Definitions:

Private sector is the part of the economy, sometimes referred to as the citizen sector, which is owned by private individuals or groups, usually as a means of enterprise for profit, rather than being owned by

the state. The sectors that are most vulnerable to trafficking in persons are recruitment sector; sex industry; agriculture; fishing; construction; domestic work; garment industry; manufacturing, processing and packing, transportation (LSI&SOMO, 2015).

Investment can include any activity or group of activities that require a time, in-kind, financial, or organizational commitment.

- Investment in counter trafficking can include:
- Invest (time and/or resources) in conducting a risk assessment to determine the level of exposure to trafficking in persons.
- Invest (time and/ or resources) in developing code of company's code of conduct or ethics to prevent trafficking in persons in their company and its supply chain.
- Invest (time and/ or resources) in developing recruitment guidelines to prevent abuse and exploitation in recruitment.
- Agree to partner with the project to provide or conduct awareness about trafficking in persons risks and prevention with their staff and supply chain.
- Engage in lobby to increase leverage for reform (by sharing the time and resources).
- Actively run or fund campaigns to prevent trafficking in persons.
- Provide funding or other support for the project to conduct campaigns and activities on CTIP.
- Train or partner with projects to train survivors or employee trainees.

Note: These activities and campaigns must be initiated by or in partnership with the project.

Access Additional Guidance

- [Combating Human Trafficking: Engaging the Private Sector](#)

- La Strada International (2015) [Engaging the Private Sector to End Human Trafficking: A Resource Guide for NGOs](#)

- UN.GIFT (2010) [Human Trafficking and Business: Good Practices to Prevent and Combat Human Trafficking](#)