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Introduction

The previous 5 newsletters have discussed and explained the phenomenon of Trafficking in Human Beings (THB) in its various forms, the phenomenon of online child abuse, and various related issues. This Newsletter, the last in the series, concerns how THB can be prevented. It is intended to provide examples of best practice and successful projects in related fields. The case studies and projects featured were chosen because of their applicability; many could be adapted to vulnerable populations and country situations in Europe.

Efforts to prevent trafficking often focus on the root-causes of THB, such as poverty, gender and social inequality, and lack of education. Such efforts are incredibly important, especially since long-term solutions require long-term prevention mechanisms. States need to address the 'push factors' that make a person vulnerable to becoming a victim of trafficking (VoT); the 'pull factors' of demand in the destination state; and the universal factors that enable trafficking to occur in the origin

states, such as poverty, social deprivation, porous borders and corruption. However, anti-trafficking efforts need to consider the entire trafficking chain; from the root causes to prosecution of trafficking offenses and protection of VoTs. Furthermore, the root causes that lead to a person becoming a trafficker should not be ignored.

THB is a global phenomenon that transcends borders. As such, a comprehensive international approach is required, with cooperation on the global level. Involvement and cooperation of a wide range of actors is also required (from the public and the media, to law enforcers and legislators) in designing and implementing creative and effective initiatives.

It is important that all objectives and activities regarding THB are human rights based. Anti-trafficking programs should also be flexible and adaptable to changing trafficking patterns.

Addressing the root causes of THB

For prevention activities to be accurate, relevant and targeted, data collection is essential. Prior to a project, research should be conducted into why and how THB is occurring in the given location. This should not be limited to identifying characteristics that are common between victims (such as high levels of victims belonging to a particular minority group), it is also important to analyse the broader context of development, gender equality, poverty and wider societal and cultural beliefs. Data collection opportunities from any prevention activities should also be utilised.

The root causes of THB are multi-faceted. Past newsletters have highlighted common 'push' factors that make a person more vulnerable to becoming a VoT, including poverty, lack of social/economic opportunities, oppression, or lack of human rights. It is important to remember that poverty and wealth are relative concepts; persons may migrate or be trafficked from areas of extreme

Reducing vulnerability of potential victims through social and economic development

Programs that offer livelihood options, including basic education, skills training and literacy, especially for women and other traditionally disadvantaged groups, can assist in preventing such persons from becoming VoTs. Prevention measures need to address the social and economic conditions that contribute to a desire to migrate and hence to the vulnerability of victims to traffickers, as well as education and awareness-raising for such vulnerable groups.

Poverty and marginalisation need to be tackled in all origin, destination and transit States, though efforts should particularly target the most vulnerable population groups. Legislation and policies need to specifically address all forms of discrimination.

Positive initiatives to prevent THB through enhancing economic opportunities for at-risk persons can include:

- enhancing job opportunities through skills training, microcredit lending programmes, job counselling;
- programmes to promote at-risk persons' participation in economic decision-making;
- programmes to improve children's, especially girls', access to education and to keep them in elementary and secondary school;
- education and training for former victims of trafficking;
- development of educational curricula regarding the dangers of trafficking, for individuals at risk;
- grants to NGOs to accelerate and advance the political, economic, social and educational roles and capacities of minority groups and vulnerable categories in their countries.

poverty to less extreme poverty. Populations displaced through internal armed conflict, natural disaster, civil unrest or political instability are also vulnerable to exploitation and trafficking. 'Pull' factors that encourage trafficking in the destination State include the demand and the invisibility of exploitation. Universal factors include corruption and porous borders.

Most prevention strategies combating the root causes of THB fall within one of the following categories:

- reducing vulnerability of potential victims through social and economic development;
- border control;
- preventing corruption of public officials;
- discouraging demand for the services of VoTs;
- public education (including potential victims).

Social practises can also lead to increased trafficking. For example, poor children entrusted to affluent relatives may be vulnerable to exploitation. Parents may also give away their children, often believing that it is in the child's best interests. Cultural practices such as women and girls being devalued by society can make them more vulnerable to becoming VoTs. It is important to combat gender-based violence and patriarchal structures that foster a favourable environment for THB.

As stated in previous newsletters, gender inequality is a key factor in women's vulnerability to becoming victims of THB. The 'feminisation' of poverty, resulting from discrimination in wages, access to labour markets, and marketable vocational training makes women and girls more vulnerable to exploitation. Furthermore, gender stereotypes are self-perpetuating and lead to women being over-represented in traditionally female jobs that are lower paid and less secure. Steps need to be taken towards gender equality in employment: the right to equal pay and equal employment opportunities. Similarly, policies need to be in place so that women have equal access and control over financial and economic resources. Under CEDAW, "temporary special measures aimed at accelerating de facto equality between men and women shall not be considered discrimination".

In addition to those already stated, positive activities to eliminate discrimination and promote women's economic rights can include:

- providing women with job training that is not limited to traditional 'women's work';
- legislation and education policies that promote equal sharing of family responsibilities.

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Efforts to challenge gender inequality requires high-level coordinating bodies to be established, to ensure gender sensitivity of national laws, and the development of policies aimed at integrating a gender perspective into national laws, policies and programmes. Many States have established gender-equality machinery.

Bear in mind that the following case studies can be adapted for other vulnerable groups

Economic empowerment of women, Bulgaria

In order to promote the economic empowerment of women and create jobs for women in Bulgaria, a business support centre was set up, creating 160 new jobs, of which 131 were taken by women. The centre provided free vocational and retraining programmes in a range of topics, including language skills, computer skills and tourism development; 263 of the 374 persons trained were female.

Women-owned and family-owned businesses were enabled to access commercial credit from banks through a loan guarantee scheme.

Rehabilitation and vocational training center for victims of exploitation, Bosnia and Herzegovina

IFS-EMMAUS operates a vocational training center for victims of exploitation, aiming to provide victims, specifically children, with a safe environment, basic education, psychological support and marketable skills so that they will be better equipped to find jobs and be less vulnerable to trafficking. Children receive educational and vocational training (including agricultural skills and sewing), training in literacy and computer science, work occupation therapy, English language courses and other skills. The courses are operated in cooperation with a training agency so all victims/beneficiaries receive certificates (Cambridge) for their future market competences.

Economic empowerment of at-risk communities, Thailand

The Mirror Art Foundation (MAF) started a project to bring economic and social opportunities to villages, aiming to empower villagers and make them less vulnerable to THB. The MAF established a website on which villagers could sell their handicrafts, and which advertised "home stay" opportunities with the hill tribes, fostering eco-tourism. Tribe members received language and skills training so that they were equipped for such tourism.

Tribe members were taught about the dangers of THB, as well as gender issues and women's and children's rights. Youths were taught life skills and basic vocational skills.

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Ensuring that victims are not re-trafficked

Former victims are vulnerable to being re-trafficked if they are not safely returned to their location or country of origin, especially if they are returned to locations in which THB is common. Reintegrated victims need to be protected from intimidation by perpetrators.

The destination state and state of origin need to cooperate in returning victims. Victims should not be returned to their state of origin if there is reason to believe that their return could cause them further harm (through discrimination, stigmatisation, or fear/risk of reprisals from their trafficker). Returned victims should be provided with contact information for assistance and if they are threatened by a trafficker. Education, training and rehabilitation are crucial to preventing revictimisation. However, any employment opportunities must be realistic and meaningful; involvement of major employers can assist in this. Education and vocational training need to be relevant to the location (to improve employability, confidence and life skills). Income-generating activities could be considered for entrepreneurial victims.

Rehabilitation for VoTs, Ukraine

IOM have established a shelter and rehabilitation shelter to protect and support VoTs. Sensitive and confidential physical and psychological care and counselling are provided in cooperation with the Ukrainian health authorities. The authorities and 15 national NGOs assist in reintegration. Having left the shelter, regular contact is maintained so that reintegration can be monitored and to ensure that victims are not being threatened or harassed by traffickers.

Breaking the trafficking cycle, India

Rescued victims receive crisis counselling at police stations, before being accommodated by Prajwala's facilities. The team ensure that victims' homes are sufficiently safe and secure if they wish to return. They also help victims to prepare court statements, appear in court to present the case against the traffickers in front of the magistrate, and apply for government welfare benefits. They file cases against parents/guardians who return their daughters into prostitution. If victims are found to be back in prostitution, their guardians are sent to the magistrate for further punitive legal action.

Economic empowerment of VoTs, The Netherlands

As part of Not For Sale's reintegration program, VoTs are offered professional culinary training.

This includes preparing soup for sex workers in the Red Light District; enabling trafficked women to reach out for help, and providing insight into trafficking demographics, allowing preventative solutions.

Culinary internships also provide valuable job and life skills that will assist them in finding employment, which Not For Sale assists with. There are plans to open a cafe in the Red Light District to provide stable employment opportunities to VoTs.

Tackling Corruption

Corruption is the misuse of public power for private gain. Corrupt officials are often involved in THB, at various levels; obtaining forged documents, turning a blind eye to VoTs at borders in return for bribes, or exercising extortion. Thus, while preventing and fighting corruption is essential for a State's democracy, development and governance, it can also assist in THB prevention efforts.

A major problem for investigating corruption is that there is rarely a clear victim to complain or report it. As such, activities need to seek to bring the presence of corruption to light, through:

- educating the public about the effects of corruption, and what basic standards to expect in the administration of public affairs;
- educating persons on how to report corruption or substandard services that may have arisen through corruption;

- strategies and incentives to encourage people to report corruption services;
- elements that encourage 'direct' victims (eg. persons who miss out on a contract to a person who uses corrupt means) to be aware of potential corruption and to report potential cases;
- audit and inspection requirements, that may provide evidence of corruption.

However, persons who are aware of corruption are likely to be vulnerable to intimidation or retaliation by the perpetrator. Information campaigns should particularly target physically or socially isolated persons, such as new immigrants, who deal with officials. Governmental agencies should be able to report corruption internally.

Equipping citizens to be whistle-blowers on corruption in their own communities, Bolivia

A project by Ministry for Institutional Transparency and the Fight against Corruption and UNODC involved a series of 7 interactive and educational awareness-raising games, which equipped users with key information on the standards, concepts and tools available to them in the fight against corruption.

Users were first taught about basic concepts, penalties, and the institutions responsible for fighting corruption, before learning of civil society's responsibility and possibilities of reporting corruption. Participants were encouraged to put their knowledge into practise. The aim was to create new preventive public policies for tackling corruption through social participation.

Citizenship and statelessness

Fighting THB requires adopting measures to ensure that appropriate legal documentation for birth and citizenship is available and provided to all persons.

Those without citizenship have limited or no access to justice, health care, travel, education, employment and political representation. Their lack of employment opportunities makes them particularly vulnerable to trafficking. Those who are trafficked will subsequently receive limited protection and assistance, and may not be granted re-entry to their state of origin.

Increasing vulnerable populations' accessibility to citizenship would reduce their vulnerability to THB.

This can be assisted by:

- birth registration of all children;
- free application for citizenship;

- transparent citizenship application process;
- access to travel, employment, education, and health care whilst applying for citizenship;
- training of local officials.

Furthermore, documents themselves need to meet certain standards:

- states should ensure the adequacy of the quality, integrity and security of documents such as passports, so that documents are difficult to forge, alter or falsify;
- security and administrative measures should be applied, to prevent corruption in the production or issuance of documents;
- states should criminalise falsification, alteration or theft of identification or travel documents;
- documents read by machines are preferable, since offenders are less able to alter information if it is stored within a database.

Citizenship and birth registration for vulnerable populations, Thailand

In Thailand, highland girls and women tend not to have citizenship. Thus, they are unable to travel beyond their home district, obtain certificates after completing school, or own land, limiting their employment opportunities and making them vulnerable to trafficking.

The government, NGOs and UNESCO have been cooperating to assist hill tribespeople to register for citizenship.

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Tackling the Demand for THB

In relation to trafficking, 'demand' refers to a demand for services or labour that are exploitative or that breach the human rights of the person delivering those services.

Discouraging demand is one of the first steps in preventing trafficking. THB exists because exploitative individuals face huge financial incentives to traffic. If there were no demand for the services of VoTs, THB would not be profitable and could not exist.

There are 3 levels of demand:

- demand from employers (owners, managers or subcontractors);
- demand from consumers (members of the public who are clients of sexual services; corporate buyers in manufacturing; household members in domestic work);
- third parties knowingly involved in the THB process (recruiters, transporters etc.) who profit.

Consumers may be unaware, ill-informed, or in denial about THB, but willingness to buy either commercial sex or products that rely on forced

labour creates a market for such services and thus financial incentive for traffickers.

Similarly, employers may be unaware that the labour or service is being provided by a victim of trafficking or forced labour. THB involves supply chains and money flows that involve complex connections across the world. As such, all businesses are at some risk of coming into contact with victims, traffickers or THB profits at some point in their production chain or financial transactions. By making the business community aware of the phenomenon of THB and their potential moral/ethical, financial and reputational risks of being associated with such activity, trafficking routes can be disrupted and pressure can be put on traffickers.

'Demand' refers not only to the nature and extent of the exploitation; it also refers to the social, cultural, political, economic, legal and developmental factors that shape the demand and facilitate the trafficking process. As such, analysis of demand for the services of VoTs must take this into account. For example, in attempts to tackle the demand for sexual services of VoTs, the devaluation of women and girls in society cannot be ignored.

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Preventing demand through non-exploitative alternatives, UAE

As described in newsletter #4, young boys are trafficked to UAE to become camel jockeys. Introduction of remote-controlled robots of a similar size to the boys previously used has assisted in preventing demand for young boys.

Curbing consumer demand for child labour, international

The handmade rug industry has a high rate of child labour and children are often trafficked into such work. GoodWeave has used media and public outreach to make the general public aware of this problem, and encouraged the public, designers and retailers to only buy certified child-labour-free rugs. Manufacturers face incentives to not exploit children. A supply and demand for child-labour-free rugs has led to the number of children in exploitative work in the carpet industry has dropped from 1million to 250,000 since the project started in 1994. Children are rescued from factories, rehabilitated by GoodWeave and receive education.

Reducing demand through challenging attitudes, Bosnia and Herzegovina

IFS-EMMAUS initiated an information campaign targeting clients and victims thereby discouraging the demand for prostitution in the region, through addressing male sexual attitudes and stereotypes, the harm of prostitution and trafficking, and men's role in being catalysts for change.

IFS-EMMAUS has advocated for criminalisation of purchasing sex, and has educated consumers' legislation in such a way that buyers of sex can be prosecuted. At the same time, VoTs were encouraged to report the clients where possible and ensured that they can receive assistance and protection.

Criminalising the use of services of a VoT, BiH and Croatia

BiH's and Croatia's Criminal Codes criminalize not only trafficking, but also clients of trafficked persons if the clients knew the persons had been trafficked.

Putting consumer pressure on brands, Walk Free and The Cotton campaign

Over 100 apparel companies from all over the world pledged not to buy Uzbek cotton, in attempts to push the Uzbek government to end its slave labour system. However, Daewoo, a South Korean company, continued to use Uzbek cotton. A public campaign and boycott affected their reputation and financial profits, which pressured them to stop their cotton operations in Uzbekistan unless the Uzbek government ended forced labour in the cotton industry.

Targeting the 'demand' created by traffickers

Exploitative individuals face financial incentives to traffic. Most strategies rarely consider the factors that lead to an individual becoming a trafficker. In order to deter exploitative individuals from trafficking, actions need to address both the root causes that lead to people becoming traffickers and criminal justice efforts to punish them.

For example, some traffickers are former VoTs, and traffickers are often from the same socioeconomic background as those that they exploit; this may suggest that the factors that make a person vulnerable to THB may also make a person vulnerable to becoming a trafficker. As such, victim assistance and reintegration programmes should not only prevent victims from being re-trafficked, but also include efforts to break the cycle of THB and prevent victims from becoming traffickers

themselves.

There may be possibilities for traffickers to be identified while their victims are in-transit. Although it can be unhelpful to have a preconceived profile of a trafficker, law enforcement, particularly border and immigration police, can benefit from access to trafficker profiles, which may be as applicable and useful as victim profiles. However, it is important that such profiles are accurate for the region; research and data collection is essential. It is also essential that police do not assume persons who do not fit the profile to be more trustworthy. Understand the modus operandi of traffickers; how they are targeting their victims and transporting them may be of crucial importance for border police.

Trafficker profiling, Germany

In 2006, Germany's Federal Criminal Police Office released *Bundeslagebild Menschenhandel*; a report providing details on the breakdown of traffickers' gender and nationality in Germany, aimed at assisting targeted prevention.

However, such information is not only useful for law enforcement. Information regarding traffickers, such as their nationality, could assist the development of prevention measures targeting traffickers and potential traffickers.

Deterring potential traffickers, Nigeria

The National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons and Other Related Matters's website displays the slogan "Children are not farm products—don't trade them for money", a message clearly directed at traffickers or potential traffickers. This slogan, and "Children are not created to be slaves—don't treat them like slaves", are also displayed on the agency's posters.

One of the reasons for the proliferation of trafficking is because traffickers view it as high profit and low risk.

States should tackle the high-profit nature of THB through confiscating any profits that perpetrators gain through trafficking. This often requires international cooperation, as assets are often hidden abroad.

VoTs are entitled to compensation from their trafficker, not only as payment for services for which they were not adequately paid, but also for any physical or mental trauma resulting from their trafficker. Victims need to be informed of this right by lawyers or law enforcement. This can also be done through information campaigns. IFS-EMMAUS currently implement the campaign „Prevent, Protect, Compensate – Justice for Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings“ within the regional project „Balkans Act (Against Crime of Trafficking) Now!“, informing the public and decision makers, but also VoTs on these rights.

Even after the violence and exploitation have ended, human trafficking victims remain alone, without support, exposed to systematic breaching of their rights.

The state must provide compensation to human trafficking victims for the sexual, physical and psychological violence they endured, for the denial of their liberty, forced labor, fear, for the permanent injuries to their physical and psychological health.

BALKANS Act NOW!

CAMPAIGN IS SUPPORTED BY:

Logos: ASTRA, IFS-EMMAUS, UNICEF, ALC, and others.

Compensation not only assists victims in rebuilding their lives, it also acknowledges that trafficking is a serious crime being taken seriously by a State and serves to punish traffickers, thus deterring other traffickers.

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Making THB less profitable, Brazil

The Ministry of Labour's 'dirty list' names any persons or companies known to have used forced labour. Since 2006, State financial institutions have been obligated to bar financial services to entities mentioned on the list. Companies therefore face financial incentives

Punishment for traffickers needs to be effective, proportional and severe enough to dissuade traffickers. Drafters of legislation should ensure that the punishment for trafficking offenses is sufficiently severe and commensurate with similarly serious offences. Aggravating factors should carry enhanced criminal penalties. For example if the victim was under the age of 18, suffered bodily harm or was trafficked for more than 180 days, or if the offender has committed a prior qualified human trafficking-related offence, is a public official, or exploited more than one victim. Drafters should ensure that judicial discretion to reduce sentences is limited and that convicted traffickers are sentenced to mandatory imprisonment; a fine should not be a substitute for imprisonment or other sanctions.

Deterring traffickers through strong legislation

Colombia enforces penalties of 13-23 years imprisonment, and the UK and Ireland a maximum of life imprisonment. The Albanian criminal code provides that if the sex trafficking offence "causes serious consequences to health", the punishment is not less than 15 years of imprisonment. If the sex trafficking offence causes death, the punishment is life imprisonment.

Although it is important that anti-trafficking legislation encompasses all possible THB offenses and enables strict punishment of offenders, for such legislation to be applicable it must be ensured that law enforcement agencies comply with their legal obligations and have the capacity to arrest and prosecute offenders.

In order for traffickers to be prosecuted, VoTs are an important source of evidence. As such, victims who are willing to cooperate with law enforcement and participate in the judicial process should be supported in their efforts. This includes ensuring that victims are kept up-to-date about events and decisions; provided with all relevant information, in a language they understand, about the judicial processes and procedures involved and their own rights and responsibilities; supported and assisted at all events and in presenting their views. Factors such as language, culture, race, education, resources should be taken into account. Victims need to be sure that their identity, privacy and safety (as well as their family's) will be protected throughout the process. Victims should be provided with legal advice and representation. Legal counselling assists victims in expressing their views and enforcing their procedural rights, and prepares them for the proceedings so they are less likely to be re-victimised. States should endeavour to provide state-paid legal counselling.

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Prevention of irregular migration

Previous newsletters have highlighted that migrants, especially irregular migrants, are at particular risk of exploitation and forced labour. However, migration should not necessarily be discouraged; decreasing opportunities for legal migration serves to encourage irregular migration, putting migrants at risk of exploitation. Furthermore, legal migration can be incredibly positive, not only for the migrants themselves but for the host and destination States.

As such,

- potential migrants should be educated about the risks associated with migration;
- opportunities for legal, positive and non-exploitative labour migration should be explored and increased;
- regulatory and supervisory mechanisms should be put in place so that migrant workers' rights are protected.

Populations need to be provided with a positive and viable alternative to irregular migration and the subsequent risk of exploitation. Poverty reduction and social development is one means of reducing irregular migration.

Greater efforts should be made to raise awareness at all levels, including through public information campaigns and advocacy, of the adverse effects of migrant trafficking and related abuse, and of available assistance to victims.

Potential migrants, especially those from vulnerable groups, need to be fully informed about the risks of migration. Potential migrants often lack information about migrating through legal channels or maintaining a legal status whilst at their destination. They may have a very limited understanding of their rights as workers or what steps to take if these rights are violated.

Information campaigns on the risks of migrating irregularly prove particularly effective when they have specific goals and target particular 'at-risk' groups (e.g. unaccompanied minors) as part of a wider strategy of prevention. Repeated campaigns may also be more effective.

Raising awareness on the phenomenon of THB, Bosnia and Herzegovina

During 2012 and 2013, IFS-EMMAUS implemented nation-wide awareness raising and prevention campaign with aim to draw attention on changing trends of trafficking of BiH nationals and children, predominantly Roma, for purposes of sexual and labor exploitation, as well as to educate the public, especially potential and existing clients of VoTs, about the changed legislative provisions related to clients of trafficked victims reducing the local demand for commercial sex.

As a part of campaign, the national web site, www.bihat.ba, was established, through the initiative of the BiH State Coordinator for Anti-trafficking, as a state-owned web portal easily accessible to actors seeking information on the anti-trafficking activities of the BiH government and other relevant actors in BiH. The web portal serve institutions, NGOs and international agencies involved in implementation of anti-trafficking activities seeking information on past and current anti-trafficking projects and activities being implemented in the country and the wider region, for planning and information sharing, thereby possibly avoiding project overlap. The site comprises THB-related information and documents, including THB modes, methods, statistics, routes, ways of prevention and protection, legislative provisions (local and international legislation and related documents in both languages), THB literature (including manuals, booklets, materials for prevention and other related information), updates/news on the most recent developments and activities, links to relevant local and international agencies involved in THB prevention and a gallery of related activities. During 2014, the web site has been visited **6.839** times. That shows its importance and potential as a significant and extensive informative and promotional tool.

IFS-EMMAUS have been conducted a number of activities in order to ensure effective implementation of the information and prevention campaign, including the development and design of the planned information and prevention materials-TV clip, poster and leaflet. These three different media were developed with the aim of targeting the general BiH public, decision makers, the clients of VoTs and individuals at risk of being trafficked with different types of information or prevention messages. Also, the campaign was included participation in talk-shows on electronic media (both radio and TV) and realization of press-conferences.

Monitoring the movement of women and girls from the state for work purposes, India

In response to the high rates of girls and women trafficked out of the state to urban cities, Chhattisgarh in India has launched the Private Placement Agencies (Regulation) Act with monitoring and strict rules for placement agents. Some important rules under the Act include:

- no person or agency can take minor girls from the state for any work purposes, without a license;
- no private placement agency shall employ girls under the age of 18;
- agencies cannot charge domestic workers with fees; preventing debt bondage;
- agencies transporting women out of the state have to provide details of her employment within seven days;
- agencies must produce photo identity cards with details of each worker containing proper records;
- violation of the rules can lead to seven years imprisonment or a fine.

The act will prevent human trafficking in state and also assist in identifying perpetrators.

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„Prevent, Protect, Compensate – Justice for Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings“ - IFS-EMMAUS campaign

Countries of origin, as well as countries of transit and destination, are encouraged to reinforce their efforts to prevent and combat irregular migration by improving their domestic laws and measures, and by promoting educational and information activities for those purpose. Policies that may encourage people to resort to irregular migration should be reviewed and modified.

Awareness-raising

Lack of information and knowledge regarding the phenomenon of THB enables the phenomenon to continue. As such, awareness-raising campaigns are incredibly useful in the prevention of THB. Such anti-trafficking campaigns should focus on educating people about the nature of THB and its consequences, promoting zero tolerance against all forms of exploitation. The media have an important role in such awareness-raising and prevention activities. Hotlines, or other methods of reporting, must be widely publicized.

Raising the general public's awareness and knowledge of THB is essential. The general public can provide a valuable resource in identifying potential VoTs. As such, they should be informed how to recognize the signs that a person is a VoT, especially people in locations where they are more likely to encounter a VoT (be that the source, destination or transit location). It is also important to stress the need for public vigilance and accountability; the general public needs to be aware of their role in THB prevention. Awareness raising should also mobilize public concern about the risk of becoming a victim of THB and about the social and human costs of THB. Increased public awareness can also put pressure on politicians and policymakers to increase efforts to prevent THB.

As well as targeting the general population, awareness-raising campaigns can also provide specific messages to target groups. Target groups should be defined based on local intelligence and evaluation.

Target groups may include:

- vulnerable populations – campaigns should aim to prevent at-risk categories from becoming victims. This may involve ensuring that rural areas and educational institutions are included;
- victims of trafficking – victims should be informed that they are victims of a crime, that their basic human rights are being compromised and that they can seek protection and assistance;
- migrant workers - lack of information leads to migrant workers turning to third parties for assistance. As potential VoTs they should be provided with information regarding not only THB in general but also the possibilities for legal migration and legitimate work opportunities, to assist them in evaluating whether a job offer is realistic and making informed decisions regarding their migration;
- consumers of services of VoTs – stressing criminal penalties for THB and exploitation can assist in reducing demand;
- relevant authorities - policymakers, law enforcement officers, medical and employment officials etc. should be encouraged to enhance their readiness to address THB adequately and to strengthen their institutional capacity to counter it Immigration authorities, consular personal etc. who come into contact with potential migrants should be encouraged to disseminate information on relevant national legislation that is of interest to potential migrants, such as labour law and immigration law.



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Having defined the target audience, the messages, materials and outreach need to be tailored to maximise influence. All materials and slogans must use language that is relevant to the target audience, and presented in a way that they will understand. **They should be tested on the target groups to ensure their effectiveness.**

If producing awareness raising materials for at-risk populations, organizations must ensure that materials are culturally and linguistically appropriate:

- the chosen medium should be appropriate for the target group (eg. tv or radio accessibility should be taken into account, as should broadcasting time);
- base content on actual experiences in the region;
- compose the script in the selected minority language;
- ensure that the program is tested on the target group to verify that the message is appropriately and efficiently conveyed;
- selective follow-up audience research;
- the material could be proposed to other areas or countries where the content is relevant (the script and format may need adjusting or translating accordingly).

Raising public awareness of trafficking recruitment methods, international

STOP THE TRAFFIK and UN.GIFT created the GIFT box. The large walk-in street sculptures are shaped like a wrapped present, and invite people inside with promises and offers of a better life, a good job, education opportunities or a relationship. However, once inside, persons are presented with a different reality and information regarding THB, mimicking the recruitment process. The GIFT box aims to deliver large-scale awareness raising and inspire people to take further action. The boxes have been utilised across the world particularly at events that attract large numbers of visitors and tourists. It is important that information campaigns inform the audience of the complexities surrounding trafficking and of the reasons why individuals may make potentially dangerous migration decisions.

Raising public and governmental awareness, global campaign

UNODC's campaign was designed to increase public understanding of THB. Several videos were produced. Two focused on specific forms of THB, primarily targeting potential victims in States of origin. Another two called on victims and the general public in Destination States to take action against THB. All four videos also targeted government officials involved in developing and implementing legislation regarding anti-trafficking and victim protection.

Cooperating with both national and international broadcasters allowed the videos to be transmitted to millions of people globally, with no cost to UNODC. Copies were distributed to NGOs for use on the local level with vulnerable populations. Information regarding telephone hotlines was provided at the end of the videos.

Utilising celebrities in awareness-raising, India

Save The Children's "Save our Sisters" information campaign utilised publicity and endorsement. Indian film celebrities were harnessed as anti-trafficking ambassadors and created a feature-length documentary film, *Chemeli*, based on cases of THB in Nepal. The film was to raise awareness amongst the general public and vulnerable communities, and to put pressure on the government to confront the issue.

Prevention through education, international, online

Under the mission statement of "empowerment through knowledge", www.humantrafficking.org provides information regarding human trafficking throughout the world, with country-specific information on national laws, action plans and anti-trafficking initiatives. The website serves as a place for actors in the field to meet, cooperate and share experiences of their efforts.

Awareness-raising of potential users of VoT services, UK

The "Open Your Eyes" poster campaign was an awareness-raising measures targeting potential users of the services of VoTs. Leaflets regarding THB for sexual exploitation were produced and distributed at airports to men travelling to the World Cup, with the aim of reducing the demand for commercial sexual services. The official England fanzine also served to raise awareness of THB.

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Telephone and online hotlines

Hotlines are a useful way for potential cases of THB and other exploitation to be reported.

For telephone hotlines to be most effective they should serve to:

- provide advice and guidance to persons considering offers of work, education, marriage etc. abroad;
- provide VoTs with access to a referral mechanism for assistance;
- facilitate anonymous reporting of potential cases of THB.

Such hotlines need to be well publicised so that the general public and victims are made aware of the potential to report cases, and so that potential migrants are made aware of the possibilities for receiving advice and guidance to prevent them from becoming VoTs. Telephone hotlines should also be free of charge.



Where possible, it can be beneficial to include telephone hotline information during any public service announcement or report related to trafficking, so that victims can receive assistance and people can report suspected cases, and to raise awareness that such reporting possibilities are available.

Hotline operators should receive training in medical aid, psychological counselling and legal assistance so that they can provide such assistance directly to victims of exploitation or trafficking, including child victims.

Collaboration with a network of governmental organisations and NGOs ensures additional support services (such as accommodation, education, support in legal processes).

Prevention and identification through an SOS hotline, Serbia

ASTRA operates an SOS hotline to provide specific information on THB and counselling for victims and potential victims; and general information on possibilities for legal migration and work in foreign countries.

The hotline allows for victim identification at different stages. Persons at risk of being trafficked are helped to prevent themselves becoming victims; VoTs can give information on their location and recruitment; third persons can report suspected victims; victims who have escaped can request support.

Furthermore, the hotline has served a preventive role through providing information on THB to individuals planning to go abroad for education, employment, or marriage purposes, so that they can migrate legally and safely.

Online Hotline, BiH

IFS-EMMAUS operates an online hotline (www.sigumodijete.ba) for the reporting of child sexual abuse material (CSAM) and THB. Since its establishment in October 2009, hotline has been continuously receiving reports on illegal content, which were submitted to responsible entity law enforcement agencies and reported in the INHOPE database, whereby feedback was provided to individuals who had submitted their contact details with a report. During the period Nov 2010-Dec 2014, IFS-EMMAUS as a member of the International Association of Internet Hotlines-INHOPE, has received a total of 392 reports through the hotline. Of the total reports received, thirty-one (31) were related to child pornography and inappropriate online communication, fifty-four (54) regarded other forms of child abuse and two (2) peer-to-peer abuse cases. 304 were incomplete reports, including questions from concerned parents and requests for related information. Also, in this period there were twenty-nine (29) direct feedback reports from the police.

In line with the prevention of CSAM online by alarming relevant law enforcement agencies and related stakeholders to the need for increased children protection in this field, IFS-EMMAUS implements additional activities that contribute to the prevention of online child abuse and exploitation in BiH, including education and awareness raising activities. As such, informative, interactive web portal www.sigumodijete.ba has sub-pages for children, teens and parents, where these target groups can find interesting, relevant and age appropriate content detailing how to keep children safe; how to protect them from exploitation online; safer use of the internet, cell phones, video games; and methods to prevent their misuse. From December 2011, the web portal has been available in English, increasing accessibility of this information to a wider group of internet users.

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Victim identification

Anti-trafficking investigations can be either reactive or proactive act. Reactive investigation is when investigators receive information of criminal activity and response to it. When the need to intervene is not urgent, proactive investigation can be utilised. Proactive investigations reduce the risks involved in arrest operations; enable law enforcement to collect adequate evidence; and increase the likelihood of high-level offenders being arrested.

States should develop guidelines and procedures so that victims can be identified accurately and rapidly. Such guidelines should be victim-focussed and persons should receive training in how to apply them.

It is especially important that professionals who are likely to come into contact with victims receive training, not only in how to identify victims, but also how to be sensitive to their needs. Professionals and agencies should work together to create a network that protects victims and that refers victims to support organisations. This should include police; border guards; immigration officers; medical staff; social workers; labour inspectors; relevant NGOs; and organisations involved in refugee protection and asylum.

States should ensure that victims are not criminalised for crimes that they were forced to commit, or unlawful entry or residence in the destination country; fear of prosecution further prevents victims from seeking assistance.



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Training and capacity building to identify victims and investigate trafficking cases, BiH

IFS-EMMAUS implements training and capacity building projects since 2004. These projects target prosecutorial agencies, law enforcement, social service professionals, border police, labour inspectors and other agencies involved in victim identification. A training program were developed and handbook regarding identification of VoTs and effective investigation of cases of THB were created and distributed to law enforcement officials. Training was victim-focussed, with officials being taught victim assistance and victims' rights, including during judicial processes.

Prevention of child-sex tourism

Child sex tourism occurs when an individual travels, either within their own country or internationally, and engages in sexual acts with a child. Some offenders engage in sexual acts with children out of experimentation often fuelled by opportunity or a feeling of anonymity as a result of being away from their home.

To deter child-sex tourism, several countries have introduced extraterritorial jurisdiction so that perpetrators can be punished for sexually exploiting children even when it occurs overseas. For example, the USA, the UK and Australia punish citizens and residents who travel abroad to sexually abuse children. In fact, only intent is required for an offense to be committed, though intent can be difficult to prove in practise.

Prevention of child-sex tourism, international

ECPAT International is a global network of organisations working together for the elimination of child prostitution, child pornography and the trafficking of children for sexual purposes. It seeks to ensure that children everywhere enjoy their fundamental rights free and secure from all forms of commercial sexual exploitation.

ECPAT works to prevent the commercial sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism by:

- advocating for strong legal frameworks to combat child sex tourism;
- working with the travel and tourism industry to raise awareness about child sex tourism;
- conducting research and providing technical guidance, workshops and support to law makers, law enforcement and other national and international partners.

In Europe, Australia, New Zealand and Asia, ECPAT's efforts have resulted in airlines and travel agencies posting signs in airports warning that engaging in sex with minors is illegal, and distributing fliers about the brutal nature of the trade.



www.unodc.org

Trafficking in persons for organ removal

THB for organ removal is quite different to other forms of THB. Although transnational organized crime groups are often involved, traffickers and those who facilitate the process include health-care practitioners, mortuary workers and ambulance drivers.

As such,

- further research into THB for organ removal is required; there is currently little information available or known;
- THB for organ removal is not the same crime as organ trafficking. However, since there is often intersection between the two, actors involved in anti-THB activities should cooperate with those involved in combatting organ-related crime (eg. Health organisations);
- customs and border police, and law enforcement officials in general, should be trained in identifying victims of THB for organ removal, and the perpetrators of both this crime and organ trafficking. They should also receive training in identifying persons who have been the recipients of illegal organs, as they can help in shedding some light on the trafficking system and perpetrators;
- support systems for VoTs should work in cooperation with victims of organ removal;
- the demand for THB for organ removal needs to be reduced. There needs to be a balance between the interests of organ recipients and organ donors;
- the health conditions that result in organ failure need to be reduced, and the supply of legitimate, non-exploitative donation needs to increase. However, achieving such ideals would take long-term international commitment;
- medical workers must ensure that organ procurement is not a result of financial transaction;
- tourist operators must endeavour not to support 'transplant tourism';
- cultural leaders must ensure that cultural and traditional medical practices are not misinterpreted.

Organs Watch

This independent documentation centre follows up global rumours concerning issues related to organs; reports to the media and medical societies; and investigates individual complaints and allegations. It focuses on human rights implications, bringing together a range of actors to explore organ transplantation's social and economic dimensions. Their website provides access to extensive research and a range of publications.

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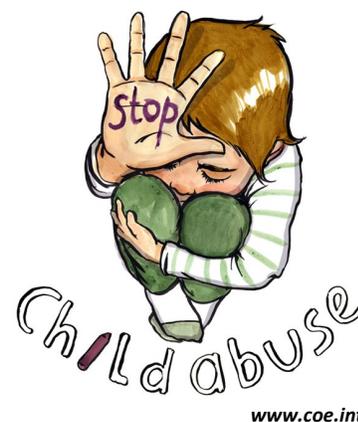
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Prevention of CSAM

Newsletter #5 explained the incredibly widespread and prolific nature of internet CSAM. With this in mind, eliminating CSAM from the Internet is an unrealistic goal. However, its proliferation could be limited in a number of ways: through reducing the amount available; notice and take down actions; hotline reporting activities; making access more difficult or risky; identifying and arresting perpetrators.

Without enough resources to target all offenders, stakeholders are overwhelmed by the amount of accessible CSAM. Unable to conduct proactive investigations, they instead focus on responding to tips and referrals, often from federal agencies. The high volume of tips frequently results in primarily reactive work, which typically leads to the targeting of less sophisticated offenders. Technologically sophisticated offenders, within which producers of CSAM are likely to be included, are much more difficult to detect.



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Changing behaviour of CSAM users

Efforts to change the behaviour of CSAM users should not be understated. Newsletter #5 highlighted that the availability, accessibility and affordability of CSAM are driving forces that contribute to offenders' behaviour and thus to CSAM's proliferation. Although law enforcement cannot alter its affordability, efforts can be made to tackle the availability and accessibility of CSAM.

The availability of CSAM can be lessened through the removal of CSAM images from the internet. Although in many countries it is illegal to knowingly access CSAM, law enforcement can scan the Internet to locate and remove CSAM images and sites. Since most CSAM is on the deep web, investigators need to be skilled at conducting sophisticated searches. The victims depicted in CSAM are re-victimised every time their images are viewed, shared or downloaded. As such, it is important that CSAM images are removed as quickly as possible, so that as few offenders as possible can view them.

Removal of CSAM from the internet, international

INHOPE and its members are recognised as a global centre of expertise and purveyor of best practice in terms of removing CSAM, based on the hosting country's legal framework. INHOPE aims to remove CSAM images as soon after their detection as possible, without criminal investigations being jeopardised.

Through the usage of INHOPE resources, hotlines and analysts, in Europe in 2013, law enforcement received 97% of CSAM reports within a day of their detection. Removal of content takes approximately 3 days in Europe.

The ease with which CSAM can be accessed needs to be decreased. Search engines and P2P networks need to improve their filters and develop pop-up windows or warnings. This is already in place in the UK through Bing and Google.

Reducing the accessibility of CSAM, international

Search engines Google and Bing (Microsoft) have made it harder to find CSAM online, as they will not knowingly provide links to any CSAM images or sites. Approximately 100,000 search terms now trigger warnings that CSAM is illegal and links to information on how to report illegal content and help for persons who use CSAM. Search results will not include any illegal material; results are mostly news stories regarding CSAM.

Although such behaviour is only likely to deter casual or unsophisticated offenders, such strategies may prevent people from becoming offenders and may lead offenders to question whether their online activity is in fact anonymous. However, elite offenders will not be affected, since they tend to occupy the dark web. More effort needs to be put into keeping up to date with the technology and methods of perpetrators.

Offenders are also encouraged by the anonymity that the internet provides. This perception needs to be challenged. Mass media coverage of crackdowns and arrests can serve to challenge the widely-held perception of CSAM users that the internet is a safe place for their activity to remain undetected.

Honey-trap stings involves the production of sites that look like regular CSAM sites but capture visitors' IP address or credit card details. Although many CSAM users have been caught through this method, the main purpose of such sites is to cause CSAM consumers to feel uncertain as to whether they are in fact anonymous, deterring them from seeking CSAM.

Operation Pin was a classic honey trap operation, particularly directed at casual users, set up by the UK police.

A fake CSAM site was set up. Visitors had to log in using credit card details, and then go through several web pages to search for images, reminded at each stage that they were on a CSAM site and given the option to exit. Upon trying to view an image, they were informed that they had committed a crime and were traced through their credit card details. The operation was officially launched with media releases and widely publicised on CSAM sites in order to deter CSAM users.

Perceived anonymity within the workplace should be considered, as work computers have been implicated in a number of CSAM cases. Organisations should adopt and enforce workplace codes of conduct, with explicit policies and consequences for the improper use of work computers made clear to employees. Companies should use web filters to restrict accessible sites. It may be feasible for some organisations to monitor staff internet use.

Furthermore, service providers and mobile phone networks need stronger procedures to verify users before providing an account. The ease with which offenders can use false names and addresses makes it difficult to trace individuals using accounts for illegal activity. Offenders may be less inclined to seek CSAM if they are less anonymous.

As well as attempting to change the accessibility and anonymity of CSAM, offenders' view of their criminal activity needs to be tackled. Offenders may tell themselves that their crime of viewing CSAM is 'victimless', especially if the images that they are sharing are not new content. Thus, awareness-raising campaigns could focus on making CSAM consumers aware of the link between their actions and the direct abuse of children, and the fact that they are creating demand for the further abuse of children.

Child Pornography... behind every picture there's pain.



Look into the eyes of a child who has been sexually abused and you'll see pain – a pain that endures long after the bruises have healed. This pain is compounded by child molesters who create images of the sexual abuse and share them with other child molesters. They trade them in chatrooms and post them on thousands of websites. These people are making money from the pain of children. Help us stop these dangerous criminals. If you see child pornography, report it. We'll make sure those responsible get the punishment they deserve.

Report It ... Don't Support It.

www.thecyberhoodwatch.com

There are many offenders who view their activity as an 'obsession'. **Accessible treatment** for offenders is vital. Confidentiality agreements must be clearly communicated, as offenders will not seek help if they fear the involvement of law enforcement.

Accessible treatment for offenders, UK

The Lucy Faithfull Foundation works with persons who have sexually harmed a child, or who fear that they may do so, including users of CSAM.

They run a program for convicted, arrested or cautioned CSAM offenders, where offenders are taught about the consequences of their activity, can explore their behaviour, seek advice to avoid reoffending. Offenders can choose to have monitoring software installed on their computers to monitor their activity and deter them from offending. The foundation also runs a website, www.croga.org, which provides free and completely anonymous information and self-help resources for users of CSAM; serving to assist in changing their behaviour.

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The demand should also be targeted through strong laws punishing CSAM, and through high penalties for offenders. Higher penalties could also be given to offenders who possess and trade CSAM.

Although providing monetary compensation will not prevent victims' images from continuing to be circulated, it would assist the victim and send a powerful message to offenders that their crime was not victimless.

Identifying CSAM offenders

Traditional police investigation often involves information from:

- **the public:** through direct police contact or through a CSAM hotline;
- **computer repairers/technicians:** states should make it obligatory for computer personnel to report if they find CSAM. Relationships between such personnel and law enforcement may encourage reporting;
- **victims:** victims of CSAM may inform others of their victimization;
- **CSAM users:** arrested users of CSAM, should be questioned and have their computer and internet history searched for information on other users;
- **unrelated investigations:** police may find evidence of CSAM while investigating unrelated crimes, especially if organised criminal gangs are involved.

However, major operations tend to require specialized expertise and inter-agency and inter-jurisdictional cooperation.

Technology is constantly evolving and offenders use this to their advantage. Law enforcement need to stay up-to-date with new methods of image sharing and distributing, as well as methods of avoiding detection. Increased manpower may allow law enforcement to focus on serious offenders producing CSAM.

Identifying users of CSAM, USA

In Operation Predator Alert, Homeland Security agents monitored an online file-sharing network known to be utilised by CSAM consumers in downloading and trading CSAM. Using advanced technology, agents searched for certain search terms and digital "fingerprints" of known CSAM images. They thereby identified persons downloading CSAM and making CSAM available through shared folders on their computers, who were charged for possession, distribution, and making CSAM files readily available for download.

Identifying victims of CSAM

It is important that there are efforts for early detection of CSAM victims. Related officials, such as teachers and child welfare bodies, likely to come into contact with victims, require training in the phenomenon of CSAM and how to recognise its victims.

Analysing CSAM to identifying victims, USA

Sunflower Case (part of Homeland's Victim Identification Program in 2011)

Danish law enforcement officials discovered material on a paedophile message board, indicating that a 16-year-old was planning to rape an 11-year-old girl. He had posted images of the girl; in one of these, taken from a moving vehicle, a yellow road sign was visible, depicting a sunflower graphic unique to Kansas.

Homeland agents drove along Kansas highways, seeking the location of the photograph. Through traditional law enforcement methods and sophisticated photo forensics, the girl's residence was located within 13 days of the material being discovered. Law enforcement intervened and rescued the girl before she was further victimized.

Identified victims should be provided with counselling, including clinical psychologists and psychiatrists, and receive medical care. Since the perpetrators are often in a position of care over the victim, such as parents or guardians, it is important that temporary custody is available.

Potential efforts by the Computer industry

By taking on responsibility, internet service providers enable law enforcement to dedicate more resources to fighting CSAM production. ISPs should be publicised for positive efforts, so that cooperation may improve their commercial reputation. The majority of major ISPs have shown commitment.

ISPs should remove illegal sites, and ensure that clients are obliged to remove any illegal material that they discover on their sites. Efforts should be made so that ISPs understand the significance and effectiveness of blocking CSAM sites in preventing CSAM being viewed and distributed. They can also apply filters to browsers and search engines. ISPs should provide hotlines for users to report illegal practices and highly publicise such possibilities.

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However, although the computer industry favours self-regulation, this is not necessarily effective. There is debate regarding the balance between free speech and protecting individuals.

It could be considered that websites that host CSAM, or assist in its dissemination, should be held criminally responsible. Since many are profiting financially from facilitating online communities, criminal responsibility, and a monetary fine would provide incentive for them to prevent such material.

Credit card companies have a responsibility to not knowingly contribute to illegal activity. Thus, credit card companies should apply strategies to prevent or identify customers paying for CSAM online. If credit card companies block transactions for payments for CSAM, CSAM becomes less profitable and offenders will be deterred. However, little CSAM requires payment.

Brands should exert economic pressure by withdrawing advertising from networks that carry CSAM, in order to encourage service providers to monitor content.

Parental Strategies

Children may stumble across CSAM accidentally or have it sent to them by exploitative individuals, often as part of the grooming process.

Through grooming and online or physical sexual exploitation, children may become victims of CSAM. *This was detailed in newsletter #5.* It is incredibly important that parents are aware of the phenomenon of grooming and online child abuse, in order to prevent their child being victimised.

Parents can regulate their child's internet use, through filtering software which block undesirable sites or provide a record of their child's internet usage, although such filters do not exclude the need for education and supervision of children online.



www.sigurnodijete.ba - IFS-EMMAUS portal

[Click to open portal](#)

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IFS-EMMAUS Project Activities

Prevention of trafficking in human beings and illegal migration

Within the regional project “**Balkans ACT (Against Crime of Trafficking) Now!**”, which IFS-EMMAUS is implementing with partner civil society organizations: ASTRA-Anti Trafficking Action (Republic of Serbia), Partnership for Social Development (Republic of Croatia), Open Gate-La Strada (FRJ Macedonia), during joint activities in 2014 an important strategic document for monitoring politics in the area of THB was finalized, and a **Regional Conference “Access to Compensation for Trafficked Persons in the Region”** in Belgrade was realized.



Within an extensive regional campaign “**Prevent, Protect, Compensate-Justice for Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings**” project partners have created posters, leaflets, video, radio jingle and mobile applications which emphasizes the importance of protecting victim's rights and thus the right to efficient and effective compensation. Special multi-lingual web site www.nadoknadimo.org, with interactive content and useful information on THB and possibilities for compensation for VoTs in wider region was established. Also, project partners designed a prevention and awareness raising mobile application for youth entitled “BAN Human Trafficking!”. The application can be downloaded directly from [Google Play store](#) and [iOS APP Store](#) or by using QR code.

With the support of associates partners, Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina/Department for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, National Coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, Association of Prosecutors of FBiH and Centre for Criminal Policy Research (CPRC), during November and December 2014, IFS-EMMAUS implemented a national public campaign aimed at improving the mechanism for compensation of VoTs in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

VIDEO



[Click to open video](#)

Prevention of child abuse through information and communication technologies

During 2014 IFS-EMMAUS realized a series of educational workshops in BiH primary and secondary schools in order to raise awareness of children, parents and teachers about the issues of online child abuse through information and communication technologies and ways of prevention. Also, IFS-EMMAUS actively participated in marking of [Safer Internet Day 2014](#) in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

On 11th December 2014 the **#WePROTECT Children Online Summit** was held in London, UK, aimed to address the issue of child abuse through the internet and modern technologies. The Summit brought together representatives from more than 50 countries, 26 leading technology companies and 10 non-governmental organisations. INHOPE's president and representative of the Bosnian Hotline, IFS-EMMAUS, Ms. Amela Efendic, attended the Summit. On behalf of INHOPE she presented the organization's Pledge to eradicate child sexual abuse material from the internet.

During 2014, IFS-EMMAUS continued its collaboration with “European Schoolnet” on the implementation of the “**eSafety Label**” project that promotes safer usage of the internet. IFS-EMMAUS continued with adaptation of the multilingual [web portal](#) and [promotional materials](#) to Bosnian language and animation of BiH schools for connecting and exchanging of valuable information with other European schools.

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Capacity building

Within the regional project “**Promoting a Victim Centered Approach in Trafficking Cases in Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina: Treatment of Victims and Witnesses in Judicial Process**” an Expert meeting was held in October in Jahorina, entitled “Secondary Victimization of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings” attended by representatives of Dutch and BiH judicial institutions and other stakeholders, with the aim of improving the status and treatment of VoTs in the court proceedings. In collaboration with the Netherlands Helsinki Committee, IFS-EMMAUS realized a Study visit to the Netherlands in November 2014 for a group of educators, judges and prosecutors from BiH, with the aim of exchanging experiences and good practice in processing the perpetrators and protecting the VoTs.

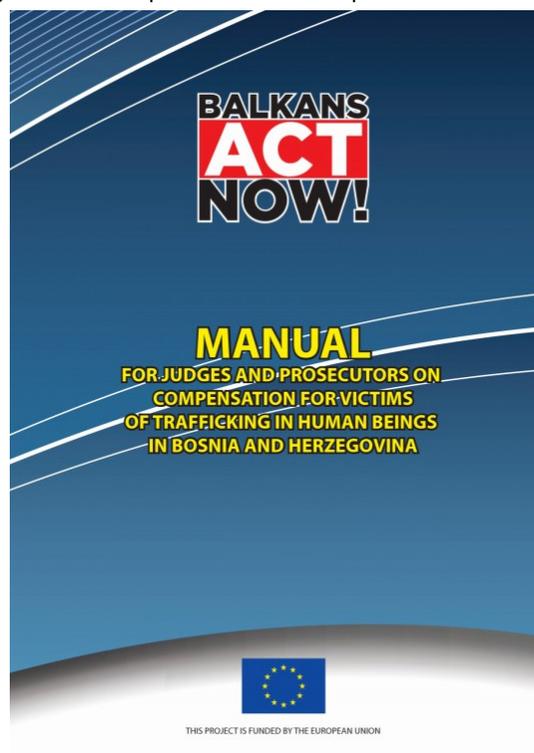
Within the project “**Balkans ACT (Against Crime of Trafficking) Now!**”, in September 2014 in Neum-BiH, in cooperation with the Association of Prosecutors of FBiH, Centers for Judicial and Prosecutorial Training and the Judicial Commission of Brcko District of BiH, supported by UNICEF BiH and OSCE Mission, IFS-EMMAUS realized education entitled “Trafficking in Human Beings” within the Seventh Symposium of Prosecutors in BiH. Moreover, in the beginning of December 2014, IFS-EMMAUS held a seminar entitled “Compensation for Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings” in Konjic, for relevant stakeholders in order to advocate a more comprehensive approach to granting victims compensation and emphasize the non-existence of State Compensation Fund for VoTs.

Within the project “**EMMAUS Network Against Trafficking in Human Beings-Combating and Prevention Through Policy Initiatives, Training and Capacity Building**”, IFS-EMMAUS held several capacity building workshops, as follows: training of trainers (ToT) “Trafficking in Human Beings”, in Brussels, Belgium, 5th-7th May 2014 aimed to equip trainers to perform related training in their communities, and further expand EMMAUS capacities; training “The Phenomenon of Trafficking in Human Beings”, in Srebrenica, BiH, 22nd July 2014, aimed to introduce EMMAUS representatives with phenomenon of THB; training “Human Trafficking Situation in Lithuania and Good Practice of Bosnia and Herzegovina”, in Vilnius, Lithuania, 30th July 2014, aimed to introduce participants with phenomenon of THB and related issues, as well as national referral mechanisms and best practices; presentation within Emmaus Europe Regional Council in Porto, Portugal, 26th-28th September 2014, as overview of the latest implemented activities within the project, with special emphasis on EURC’s activities for delegates and representatives of Emmaus communities.

Research

Within the framework of regional projects, implemented by IFS-EMMAUS Sarajevo Office, two comprehensive researches were conducted in 2014:

- continuous work, on a research within the project “Promoting a Victim Centered Approach in Trafficking Cases in Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina: Treatment of Victims and Witnesses in Judicial Process”, including Legal analysis and estimation of current situation in area of THB in Bosnia and Herzegovina, gathering the information by analysis of available documents, reports, and interviews with key actors. The research is based on minimum standards on the rights of VoTs contained in relevant international documents;
- within the project “Balkans ACT Now! during the period July-October 2014, testing and analysis of monitoring indicators regarding compensation for VoTs in Bosnia and Herzegovina was conducted, which showed that, although BiH has established a solid legal framework for compensation to VoTs, their application in practice is neglected, because only a small number of victims seeks compensation, and there is even a smaller number of those who actually receive the compensation. Also, as a result of joint cooperation of partners within the project, IFS-EMMAUS prepared and printed [Manual for Judges and Prosecutors on Compensation for Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings in BiH](#). The international legal framework is presented in the Manual, as well as legal framework of BiH which relates to compensation for VoTs, and the best practices of countries in region about the procedure of accomplishing rights on compensation in criminal and civil procedures.



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International Calendar of Anti-trafficking Events

Feb 2015

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	London, UK Course Child Sexual Exploitation - Prevention, Protection and Investigation	2	Swansea, UK Training Awareness of Child Sexual Exploitation	3	Winchester, VA Training course Human Trafficking Investigations	4
8	Dubai, UAE (09-13) Global Conference against racism and human trafficking	9	10	San Francisco, USA 5th Annual Human Trafficking Awareness Campaign Closing Event	11	12
15	Bradford, UK The 2015 Yorkshire Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) Conference	16	Dakar, Senegal (16-20) International conference (Control of Ebola Outbreak, Child Abuse, HIV/AIDS And Human Trafficking)	17	Sarajevo, BiH (18-19) Training for THB professionals and Regional Monitoring Teams on trafficking in human beings.	18
22	Las Colinas, TX (23-24) Twenty-Ninth Annual Conference on the Prevention of Child Abuse	23	24	Spalding, TX Tackling Hidden Labour Exploitation Workshop	25	Newport, Wales IOWSCB – Child Trafficking training course
					Edinburgh, Scotland Tackling Child Sexual Exploitation Conference	27
						Los Angeles, USA 2015 Global Human Trafficking Conference

International Calendar of Anti-trafficking Events

Mar 2015

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3	Banja Luka, BiH (04-05) Training for THB professionals and Regional Monitoring Teams on trafficking in human beings.	4	Overton, W. Yorkshire Enough Abuse Conference: Child Abuse At The Coal Face	5
8	Abbotsford, CA (09-14) STOP the Sexual Exploitation of Children and Youth Awareness Week 2015	9	10	Jerusalem, IS (11-13) Congress: The North African Coast, Southern Europe and Irregular Migration	11	Singapore(11-13) Conference Businesses Against Trafficking in Persons
16	Dallas, TX (16-18) Conference on crimes against women	16	17	Nottingham, UK (18-19) "Tackling Child Sexual Exploitation" Getting it right...? Annual Conference	18	20
			Tuzla, BiH (18-19) Training for THB professionals and RMTs on trafficking in human beings.			
22	Huntsville, AL (23-26) The 31st International Symposium on Child Abuse	23	24	International Day of Remembrance for the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade Mostar, BiH (25-26) Training for THB professionals and RMTs on trafficking in human beings.	25	New York (USA) (26-27) Course on Trafficking in Persons IOM New York
29	30	Shippensburg, PA Take Action! Human Trafficking Awareness Campaign, Charity Dinner, and Candlelight Vigil	31			
						New York (USA) UN Session on the Commission on the Status of Women: Current Challenges in Combating Human Trafficking

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Related documents

[100 Best Practices in Combating Trafficking in Persons](#)

[Combating Trafficking in Persons, A handbook for Parliamentarians, UNODC, 2009](#)

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