



# TRAFFICKING IN MIGRANTS

QUARTERLY BULLETIN



IOM International Organization for Migration

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*Special Issue*  
**for the European Conference on  
 Preventing and Fighting Trafficking in Human Beings**  
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Government officials from European Union Member States, candidate states, concerned third countries, academics, experts and representatives of specialized organizations – altogether approximately 500 participants – will meet in Brussels this month to work towards the formulation of a common European policy to combat trafficking in human beings.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM), in cooperation with the European Commission (EC), European

Parliament (EP), EU Member States and Candidate Countries, will jointly organize this Conference addressing the issues of Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings with a Particular Focus on Enhancing Cooperation in the Process to Enlarge the European Union. This Conference is organized in the framework of the European Commission Justice and Home Affairs Directorate-General's Sexual Trafficking of Persons (STOP) Programme, under the responsibility of Commissioner Antonio Vitorino.

This Special Issue focuses on the cooperation between governments, intergovernmental agencies and non-governmental organizations in their mutual efforts to tackle trafficking. The different articles prepared by international organizations and IOM field offices illustrate the progress achieved to date in terms of the prevention of trafficking, the prosecution of the perpetrators, and the protection of the victims of trafficking – the three main areas of concern to the European Conference.

## COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS: A COOPERATION ISSUE

Trafficking in human beings has attracted increasing attention during the last few years. Since the 1994 IOM global seminar on trafficking and human rights, governments, intergovernmental organizations, regional institutions and non-governmental organizations have been increasingly taking action to prevent and combat trafficking in human beings. IOM

has been at the forefront, implementing programmes in prevention, protection and assistance to victims, and in strengthening the capacity of governments to deal with this issue.

In many countries, governments have realized that this modern form of slavery not only violates universal principles of

human rights, but also has security implications because of the involvement of criminal networks. The passing of appropriate legislation, law enforcement and capacity building of public institutions, are some examples of the necessary steps many governments have initiated to deal effectively with the problem. Non-governmental organizations in many

countries have been created, adapted or expanded to provide essential protection and assistance to victims of trafficking and to uphold their rights.

At the international level, the Protocol supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children is the most significant advance in terms of international political and legal instruments on the topic. A wide range of intergovernmental organizations have contributed to different aspects of combating trafficking and addressing its causes and consequences with their expertise. Regional institutions and consultative processes such as those in the Americas, the Asia-Pacific region, West Africa and Europe, notably the European Union, the European Commission and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), all play a crucial role in facilitating discussion, supporting national measures and promoting coordinated action.

The progress made so far has been impressive, as have been the resources and political decisions dedicated to it. But despite all the progress and attention, trafficking in human beings persists, particularly in women and children. Though the forms of exploitation are most commonly in the sex industry, as labourers, domestic workers, beggars, soldiers, and in criminal activities, trafficking networks continue to devise new forms of enslavement and degradation. Moreover, the resources of the traffickers remain ahead of those seeking to combat it.

The complexity of the problem – involving human rights, border control, law enforcement, gender, minors, mental and physical health, labour, crime, public information, and many others – means that a broad variety of expertise is needed to address the problem comprehensively. There is no single body able to deal with all these aspects.

Therefore, today more than ever, the cooperation of all relevant institutions and

actors is essential. It is critical that various government departments bring to bear their respective expertise to effectively combat trafficking across and within their borders. Intergovernmental agencies can contribute according to their areas of specialization and field-office networks. Non-governmental organizations can contribute local knowledge, community support and dedication to the well-being of individuals. The ideal partnership is a constructive and flexible one, in which all parties work in mutual respect, avoiding overlap and competition, establishing cooperative multi-agency programmes including input from all relevant actors.

IOM welcomes the opportunity provided by the European Conference on Trafficking in Human Beings to discuss strategies to combat trafficking, as well as to strengthen the alliance against it.

Brunson McKinley  
Director General, IOM

## IOM'S GLOBAL ROLE IN PREVENTING TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

In the early 1990s, IOM researched emerging migration issues and new forms of migration tied to post-Soviet political and economic transitions. One clearly discernible pattern concerned the migration of young women from Central and Eastern European countries and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) to Western Europe. Its most striking characteristic is the use of deceptive promises of employment abroad while, in reality, it leads into forced prostitution, sustained through the use of physical and psychological violence. This activity rapidly became the protected preserve of criminal organizations and turned into a multi-billion dollar business driven by this new form of trade in human beings.

Trafficking in human beings for sexual and labour exploitation in Europe has been driven by the difficult post-Soviet socio-economic transition to market economies, the conflicts in ex-Yugoslavia

and a general lack of appropriate legislation and of relevant institutions responsible for law enforcement or assistance to victims.

IOM's strategy to counter people trafficking covers activities aiming at combating and ultimately preventing such criminal activities, on the one hand, and the protection of and assistance to the victims, on the other. The different components of the strategy include:

- mass information campaigns;
- capacity building/technical cooperation (especially anti-trafficking legislation and training of government officials);
- assistance, protection and voluntary return and reintegration of victims;
- prevention of and assistance regarding sexually transmitted infections and reproductive health;
- development of transnational co-

operation networks among authorities, NGOs and intergovernmental organizations;

- research and forum activities.

In 2001, IOM Counter-Trafficking projects in Europe assisted a total of 908 victims of trafficking. The largest numbers were nationals of Moldova (365 persons), Romania (241) and Ukraine (123). The greatest numbers of victims of trafficking were returned from The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (266 persons), Bosnia and Herzegovina (195) and Kosovo (134). It is anticipated that in 2002, a total of 2,200 victims of trafficking worldwide will benefit from IOM assistance, a figure significantly higher than the global total of 1,340 in 2001.

Counter-trafficking initiatives at both national and international levels tend to be reactive rather than proactively working towards lasting solutions. Law enforce-

ment and assistance to the victims are both essential, but as long as the living conditions in the sending areas do not improve, the market for traffickers will remain intact and the human rights abuses will go on. Awareness-raising alone is not enough to stop trafficking when poverty and lack of opportunities continue to be the driving force.

As described in articles in this newsletter, in Moldova and in Ukraine, IOM is conducting vocational training and job-creation activities for victims of trafficking. The creation of opportunities is essential, but these should be available well before girls and women even consider the spurious offers proffered by criminal recruiters. Long-term and coordi-

nated cooperation by governments and relevant international agencies to develop the local labour market for women is an essential element if actions to combat trafficking in human beings are to be effective and sustainable.

Marco Gramegna  
Head of Counter-Trafficking Service, IOM

## PROTECTION, RETURN AND REINTEGRATION

### TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS: A HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUE

Trafficking in persons is a particularly abusive form of migration. In the Millennium Declaration, States resolved to take measures to ensure respect for the protection of the rights of migrants and to intensify their efforts to fight trafficking.

The international community recognizes that more people are being trafficked than ever before. The pool of potential victims in Europe, as well as in all other parts of the world, is growing rapidly because of widespread inequalities, lack of employment opportunities, violence, discrimination and poverty. Traffickers often operate with impunity because of ineffective law enforcement mechanisms, in some cases compounded by official corruption.

Urgent, effective and coherent action is therefore required. It is essential to recognize the complexities involved. Trafficking is not one single event, but a series of constitutive acts and circumstances involving a wide range of actors. It is essential that anti-trafficking measures take account of this fact and that efforts are made to address the entire cycle of trafficking.

In doing this, certain very basic policy principles must be kept in mind – guiding principles, which can also provide a means of measuring the success of anti-trafficking initiatives. In that regard, the *Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking* issued by the High Commissioner for Human Rights have been developed in

order to provide practical, rights-based policy guidance on the prevention of trafficking and the protection of the victims of trafficking. Their purpose is to promote and facilitate the integration of a human rights perspective into national, regional and international anti-trafficking laws, policies and practice.

Integrating human rights in any anti-trafficking activities means, first and foremost, acknowledging that trafficking and related practices such as debt bondage, forced prostitution and forced labour are violations of basic human rights: the right to life, equality, dignity and security, the right to just and favourable conditions of work, the right to health, the right to be recognized as a person before the law. These are rights that all human beings are entitled to, irrespective of nationality, gender, residence, occupation or any other difference.

Integrating human rights in anti-trafficking activities also means acknowledging the responsibility of governments to protect and promote the rights of all persons within their jurisdiction. This responsibility translates into a legal obligation on governments to work towards eliminating trafficking and related exploitation. Passivity and inaction are insufficient. Tolerance or complicity are inexcusable.

The international system in its entirety should integrate human rights into the analysis of the problem and the appropriate responses. This is the only way to maintain the focus on the trafficked person, to ensure that trafficking is not simply reduced to a migration problem, or one of public order or of transnational crime.

The *Principles and Guidelines* serve as a framework and point of reference for the work of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on this issue. The High Commissioner for Human Rights encourages States and intergovernmental organizations to make use of the Principles and Guidelines in their own efforts to prevent trafficking and to protect the rights of trafficked persons.

Office of the High Commissioner  
for Human Rights, Geneva

“The Recommended Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking”, issued as part of the “Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to the Economic and Social Council” in May 2002, can be viewed at: [www.unhchr.ch](http://www.unhchr.ch)

### THE INTERAGENCY REFERRAL SYSTEM IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

The IOM Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) started its counter-trafficking activities in 1999 when its main partners, the International Police Task Force (IPTF-UN Mission in BiH) and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), began referring victims of trafficking to the IOM programme. This collaboration prompted the initial set-up of the referral system, the development of a comprehensive questionnaire and the corresponding database for trafficked victims assisted by IOM.

In 2000, IOM Sarajevo established the first shelters for trafficked women in



IOM lent its expertise gained through three years of project implementation to the formulation of the BiH Government's National Action Plan, which constitutes the blueprint for the development of a counter trafficking policy and assistance programme for the country.

Nidia Casati  
Chief of Mission, IOM Sarajevo

## REHABILITATION CENTRE ASSISTS MOLDOVAN VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING

Trafficking in Moldovan women to Southeastern Europe has assumed serious proportions, demanding a comprehensive response. Since mid-2000, IOM's offices have assisted more than 840 Moldovan women to return, mainly from Macedonia, Kosovo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania and Italy. Of these women, around 10 per cent were minors, the youngest being 13 years old. The women who have been assisted by IOM only constitute a fraction of all Moldovan women trafficked to these countries.

The IOM Office in the Moldovan capital of Chisinau has put into action a three-pronged programme to fight trafficking, involving: (1) Prevention through information dissemination; (2) Criminalization and prosecution through the strengthening the law enforcement capacity and of the judicial authorities and, (3) Protection and reintegration assistance to victims of trafficking. The campaign to inform Moldovan women about the realities of trafficking includes the distribution of brochures, a series of seminars and workshops and the opening of a hotline. In a plan similar to that of IOM Kyiv, IOM Chisinau, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the General Prosecutors office and the Supreme Court have been joining forces to enhance the authorities' effectiveness in the criminalization and prosecution of trafficking. A new counter-trafficking squad has been created. Furthermore, IOM has provided technical assistance to initiate a national counter-trafficking database.

### Protection and Reintegration

As the third component of the programme, IOM Chisinau implemented a

new assistance infrastructure in the form of a rehabilitation centre. Located in the capital, this centre opened in September 2001. It is possible to provide numerous services under "one roof", beginning with first-night reception for rural women, who may benefit from further assistance the next day, or they might return on a voluntary basis on a designated date. Up to 16 women can be accommodated.

Gynaecological and STD examinations are conducted at the centre. STDs/infections such as gonorrhoea, gardnerella and syphilis can be tested and treated by a venereologist at the centre. Samplings for voluntary HIV tests are examined at the only specialized HIV centre in Moldova. The HIV test is free of charge for those at high risk. However, there are no adequate referral centres for HIV-infected persons, except for psychological counselling.

Comprehensive focus is on individual and group therapy. Psychological testing, individual counselling and group therapy sessions are available to all women. Beneficiaries are referred to a psychiatrist if the psychologist diagnoses the victim as being in need of psychiatric assistance. Those with serious mental dysfunctions are referred to a specialized hospital. Lodging and meals are available for those undergoing medical treatment at this centre.

Beneficiaries of the reintegration programme can also receive professional training in tailoring, hairstyling, manicuring and pedicuring, secretarial services, computer skills and foreign languages. Courses are available throughout the country. Some course providers also offer lodging facilities.

IOM Chisinau is currently implementing an apprenticeship programme with the Ministry of Labour. Its aim is to effectively reintegrate the women into society, facilitate employment and avoid re-trafficking. The programme plans to fill 100 to 150 positions in various selected enterprises. Additional funds would enable the expansion, further development and continuity of this programme.

Liuba Revenko  
Counter-Trafficking Unit  
IOM Chisinau

## COOPERATION AS THE CORNERSTONE OF EFFECTIVE ANTI-TRAFFICKING ACTIVITIES

The Organization for the Security and Cooperation in Europe/Organization for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (OSCE/ODIHR) carries out a wide variety of anti-trafficking activities in cooperation with OSCE participating States, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other international organizations (IOs). Raising awareness among OSCE participating States also remains a priority. Therefore, ODIHR staff regularly exchange information with the Informal Group on Gender Equality and Anti-Trafficking, which is composed of interested OSCE delegations and based in Vienna. This forum also hosts relevant experts from other organizations such as IOM and UNODCCP. Within this context, the ODIHR advocates the further elaboration of OSCE commitments, which will ensure the protection of the rights of trafficked persons.

The ODIHR also supports OSCE field missions in their efforts to prevent trafficking and to assist victims. To this end, the ODIHR administers the Anti-Trafficking Project Fund, providing grants up to EUR 25,000 to further develop OSCE fieldwork and other activities. The Fund has thus far supported 17 projects in ten countries, as well as regional activities. The ODIHR consults with field missions to promote the development of coordinated policies and projects with other agencies such as IOM, the American Bar Association Central and Eastern Europe Law Initiative (ABA/CEELI) and local NGOs. Projects supported by the Fund cover a wide range of initiatives from research and hotline counselling services to training in law enforcement. The ODIHR views it as a future priority to work together with OSCE field missions to further develop and monitor coherent and integrated national anti-trafficking strategies in line with the Stability Pact Task Force Guidelines for National Plans of Action.

As a member of the Stability Pact Task Force's Coordination Team, the ODIHR consults with other agencies to set priorities and to define joint approaches to combating trafficking in Southeastern

Europe. Most recently, within the framework of the Stability Pact, UNICEF, UNOHCHR and ODIHR commissioned an expert to update and expand the publication *Trafficking in Human Beings in Southeastern Europe*. Furthermore, the ODIHR networks and exchanges information with the Geneva-based IGO Contact Group on Trafficking and Smuggling, which is currently chaired by ILO and UNHCR.

Finally, ODIHR designs and implements anti-trafficking projects in cooperation with partners from governmental agencies, NGOs and IOs. By facilitating roundtable events and joint training initiatives, including both NGO and governmental partners, the ODIHR seeks to establish effective and inclusive national referral mechanisms (including identification, referral and assistance) addressing all target groups as defined in the UN Protocol, which OSCE participating States have committed themselves to ratify. Measures to develop, implement and monitor national referral mechanisms should include capacity building for all relevant agencies and strengthening of the legal framework. Another recent ODIHR publication, *The Reference Guide for Anti-Trafficking Legislative Review*, should serve as a tool in this respect for both lawmakers and NGOs advocating necessary reforms.

For more information about the ODIHR's Anti-Trafficking Activities and to download ODIHR publications, please visit: <http://www.osce.org/odihr/democratization/trafficking>, or send an email to: [office@odihr.osce.waw.pl](mailto:office@odihr.osce.waw.pl)

Jyothi Kanics, Adviser on Anti-Trafficking Issues, OSCE/ODIHR, Warsaw

## IOM ROME TAKES “SYSTEMATIC ACTION” ON ARTICLE 18 OF ITALY’S ALIENS LAW

Italy’s approach in respect of the protection of victims of trafficking is defined in Article 18 of the Italian Aliens Law.<sup>1</sup> Article 18 was adopted with the Aliens Law in 1998, but came into force in 1999, once it secured financial coverage. This article provides for the issuing of a special six-month residence permit that may be either extended by one year or converted into a two-year residence permit for study or work. The special permit, created for “humanitarian reasons”, gives the holder access to social and assistance services, study, as well as enrolment with the national employment agency, paving the way to full integration in Italian society and its labour market.

In contrast to most national legislation in Europe, this legislative provision is particularly generous as it extends protection to victims regardless of their collaboration with police authorities. In fact, the protective measures may be offered either as the result of a judicial decision or at the behest of social services involved with victims of trafficking.

Article 18 also provides for the allocation of public financial resources for the co-funding of projects managed by NGOs which support victims of trafficking in the integration process. To have access to public financing, NGOs must have previously enrolled with a special registry maintained by the Ministry of Equal Opportunities. An interministerial body, the Committee for the Implementation of Article 18 – chaired by the Ministry of

Equal Opportunities and composed of representatives from the Ministries of Labour and Social Policies, Interior and Justice – was established for the yearly evaluation and co-financing of projects of this nature, thus ensuring local NGOs a crucial role in the protection of victims of trafficking. Through the activities of 60 such projects, Article 18 currently provides protection to almost 3,000 female victims of trafficking, of whom 1,300 are Nigerian, 600 are Albanian and the others are from Eastern European countries (mainly Moldova, Ukraine, Romania and Bulgaria).

The Implementation Committee is also involved in supporting nation-wide programmes called Systemic Actions. Such planned programmes include a national toll-free number for victims of trafficking.

IOM has been entrusted with the implementation of the “Systemic action to ensure the voluntary assisted return and reintegration to the countries of origin of victims of trafficking”, in close cooperation with the Italian Ministry of the Interior. In this context, IOM’s activities fit into a multi-component strategy for the victims’ support, realizing protection mechanisms both at the national and international level. Currently, nearly 100 women benefit yearly from IOM Systemic Action project.

Teresa Albano  
Counter-Trafficking Unit  
IOM Rome

1. See also articles 25-27 *Regolamento di Attuazione* of the Aliens Law.

## PROSECUTION AND CRIMINALIZATION

### CRIMINALIZATION AND PROSECUTION OF TRAFFICKING: UKRAINE LEADING THE WAY

Ukraine has long been one of the major countries of origin in Europe for trafficking, but it is now also leading the way in

the fight against this crime. Since 2000, thanks in part to support from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), IOM has provided reintegration assistance to nearly 500 victims of trafficking and has pursued cooperation with Ukrainian authorities which has led to effective prosecution of traffickers in Ukraine.

Inadequate funding and an insufficient legislative base used to be among the major obstacles to handling trafficking through law enforcement and judicial channels in Ukraine. A special problem in bringing trafficking cases to court was the reluctance of victims to cooperate with the police and prosecutors. Though not required by law, a request by the

victim to file a lawsuit and to testify in court are considered indispensable. In practice, it has also been difficult for the police and the judiciary to open and prosecute cases “(...) as these are complex and time consuming, and carry a high risk of ‘failure’.”<sup>1</sup>

An important aim of IOM’s criminalization and prosecution strategy has been to support the institutionalization and ownership of the response of Ukrainian authorities. The government is particularly concerned about the victimization of its citizens. One important government initiative was the creation of the Interministerial Coordination Group in 2001 to coordinate Ukrainian efforts against trafficking. In mid-2000 specialized counter-trafficking units were established by the Ministry of Interior. IOM has provided technical equipment and training in investigative techniques to these units. Since the approval of anti-trafficking legislative provisions in 1998 and 2001 and with the specialized units, the number of criminal cases handled by the authorities increased. In the first seven months of 2002, 107 criminal cases on trafficking were filed with over 20 involving organized criminal groups.<sup>2</sup> Fifty-four of those cases have already been submitted to court.

#### CRIMINAL CASES<sup>3</sup> ON TRAFFICKING FILED IN UKRAINE

Year	Number of criminal cases
1998	2
1999	11
2000	42
2001	90
2002 <sup>4</sup>	107
<b>Total</b>	<b>252</b>

In addition, 168 cases of pimping<sup>5</sup> were filed in 2002. In the last year and a half, the Ministry of Labour has revoked 69 licences for travel, marriage and job agencies because of their involvement in trafficking.

The Ukrainian authorities and IOM have sought to improve the position of the victim in criminal proceedings, including victim support mechanisms and the protection of the victim’s identity. Facilities

have been established so that trafficking victims may testify via video. In 2001, 130 suspected traffickers were arrested and detained; in the first seven months of 2002 this number rose to 162.

IOM’s provision of legal assistance to the victims has been an important step towards the effective prosecution of traffickers. It has also helped to bridge the gap of trust and confidence on the part of victims towards law enforcement officials and resulted in an increased willingness to testify. Statistics from 11 cities show that the number of victims providing testimony against their traffickers increased from 84 in 2001 to 108 in only the first seven months of 2002.<sup>6</sup>

International exchanges and training with officials from countries of transit and destination have facilitated the exchange of information and the operational cooperation between countries. Further improvement in cooperation is still needed. According to high-ranking law enforcement officials,<sup>7</sup> there are currently 20 criminal cases that cannot be concluded, owing to the lack of feedback and information from law enforcement authorities abroad.

IOM Kyiv commissioned a comparative legislative review of trafficking laws in 2001 and a best practice manual is being written in cooperation with Ukrainian authorities and international experts.

Fredric Larsson  
Counter-Trafficking Unit  
IOM Kyiv

1. Haveman and Wijers, *Review of the Law on Trafficking in Persons in Ukraine*, p.11, 2001, IOM. See also Krivosheev, 2001, *Review of the Mechanisms, Means and Law Enforcement Response to Trafficking in Persons in Ukraine*, 2001, IOM.
2. A sustained organization with a hierarchical structure, with well-defined roles within this structure, and often involved in various types of criminal activities.
3. According to UCC-149 (2001) and UCC-124 (old).
4. Seven months.
5. Art 302 UCC.
6. Information provided to IOM by law enforcement and NGOs in Lugansk, Donetsk, Kyiv region Sevastopol, Kharkov, Odessa, Nikolaev, Ternopil and Khmelnytsk, Kirovograd, and Simferopil.
7. Two sources.

## TRAFFICKING PROTOCOL GATHERS FORCE AND CICP PROGRAMME EXPANDS

### The United Nations Protocol against Trafficking in Persons

The adoption of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime with the Protocols on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants by the UN General Assembly in November 2000 was a milestone in the struggle to eliminate the trade in human beings.

The “Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children” defines “trafficking in persons”, requiring States Parties to criminalize such activity, adopt measures for its prevention and for the protection of victims and to strengthen international cooperation. In several countries, the provisions of the Convention and the Protocol have already served as basis for law reform. They also offered a framework for the formulation of regional and national anti-trafficking action plans.

Since the High Level Political Signing Conference for the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto, held in Palermo, Italy, from 12 to 15 December 2000, the Convention has been signed by 142 countries, and ratified by 18 as of August 2002. One hundred and six countries have signed the Trafficking Protocol, and 14 have ratified it. The Smuggling Protocol has been signed by 102 and ratified by 13. Forty ratifications are required for these instruments to come into force.

The UN Centre for International Crime Prevention (CICP) has organized pre-ratification seminars in various regions of the world and offered assistance to Member States. Activities include assessing the existing legislation related to trafficking in persons, evaluating the requirements for ratification of the Protocol and basic training for authorities and NGOs on its implementation.

### Global Programme Against Trafficking in Human Beings (GPAT)

The CICP launched the Global Programme Against Trafficking in Human

Beings in March 1999 to assist countries in developing joint strategies and criminal justice-related responses against trafficking in human beings. The Protocol against Trafficking in Persons provides the framework and orientation for the Programme.

Technical cooperation projects are currently being implemented in Brazil, Benin, the Czech Republic, Nigeria, the Philippines, Poland, the Slovak Republic and Togo, with activities ranging from awareness campaigns, training for criminal justice practitioners, support and protection to victims and witnesses, to law

reform. The Programme established a database on global trends, the volume of trafficking, victims and offenders, as well as responses by criminal justice systems and effective methods of mutual assistance and law enforcement cooperation. GPAT is further preparing a manual/toolkit to provide examples of “best practice” in the efforts against trafficking, covering the sectors of legislative reform, strengthening criminal justice responses, victim protection and support and international cooperation.

In January 2001, ODCCP launched a Public Service Announcement campaign

on human trafficking. The videos, focusing on the trafficking in women for the purposes of sexual exploitation and for bonded and forced labour, can be viewed at:

<http://www.odccp.org/multimedia.html>

Further information on GPAT is available on the website:

[http://www.odccp.org/trafficking\\_human\\_beings.html](http://www.odccp.org/trafficking_human_beings.html)

Ralf Dotzauer, Global Programme against Trafficking in Human Beings, UN Office for Drug and Crime Control Prevention, Vienna

## PUBLICATIONS AND WEBSITES

### REPORT ON TRAFFICKING IN HAITIAN CHILDREN

In July 2002, the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and IOM published a joint report on trafficking in Haitian children to the Dominican Republic.

The research, conducted in September 2001, sought to understand the workings of the trafficking network, including the recruitment process, crossing the international border and the working conditions the children endure once they are in the Dominican Republic.

The book is available in a single French-Spanish edition and is entitled, *Trafic des enfants haïtiens vers la République dominicaine/Tráfico de Niños Haitianos Hacia la República Dominicana*.

### WEBSITES OF INTEREST

- In an article published in *The Guardian* on 11 July 2002, the children’s charity Terre des Hommes estimates that around 2 million children are smuggled yearly. The NGO also said that more than 6,000 children aged between 12 and 16 are trafficked into Western Europe every year, to work in prostitution, drug rings, or as beggars. The article also quoted Barbara Limanowska of UNICEF as saying that 10%-30% of all eastern European sex workers are minors. Save the Children told *The Guardian* that as many as 80% of Albanian victims of trafficking are teenage girls under 18. [www.guardian.co.uk](http://www.guardian.co.uk)
- “The Annotated Guide to the Complete UN Trafficking Protocol” by the

International Human Rights Law Group, was published in May 2002 to “assist advocates in the development of a human rights framework for national anti-trafficking laws and policies.” The report, complete with relevant sections of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, Protocol *Travaux préparatoires*, and unofficial annotations can be downloaded at:

[www.hrlawgroup.org/resources/content/Protocol\\_annotated.pdf](http://www.hrlawgroup.org/resources/content/Protocol_annotated.pdf)

- In July 2002, the Council of the European Union adopted the Framework Decision on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings. In August 2002, it was published in the Official Journal L 203/1 and can be found at: [europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/dat/2002/l\\_203/l\\_20320020801en00010004.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/dat/2002/l_203/l_20320020801en00010004.pdf)

**Trafficking in Migrants compiles information from the media, governments, and international governmental and non-governmental organizations. Although we respect the reputation of our sources, we cannot independently endorse the accuracy of individual reports. IOM does not necessarily agree with the opinions or decisions reported in this publication.**

### INFORMATION EXCHANGE

This bulletin aims to improve the exchange of information on migrant trafficking among governments and international organizations. As such, we solicit information from readers on migrant trafficking – magnitude, new incidents, trends, policies – which would be appropriate for publication. Commentary or analysis is also welcome. Organizations that wish to be included in the Networking column should send in a resumé of their work and a contact address. Reproduction of the bulletin, in part or in its entirety, requires prior authorization by IOM. All queries and contributions should be addressed to: