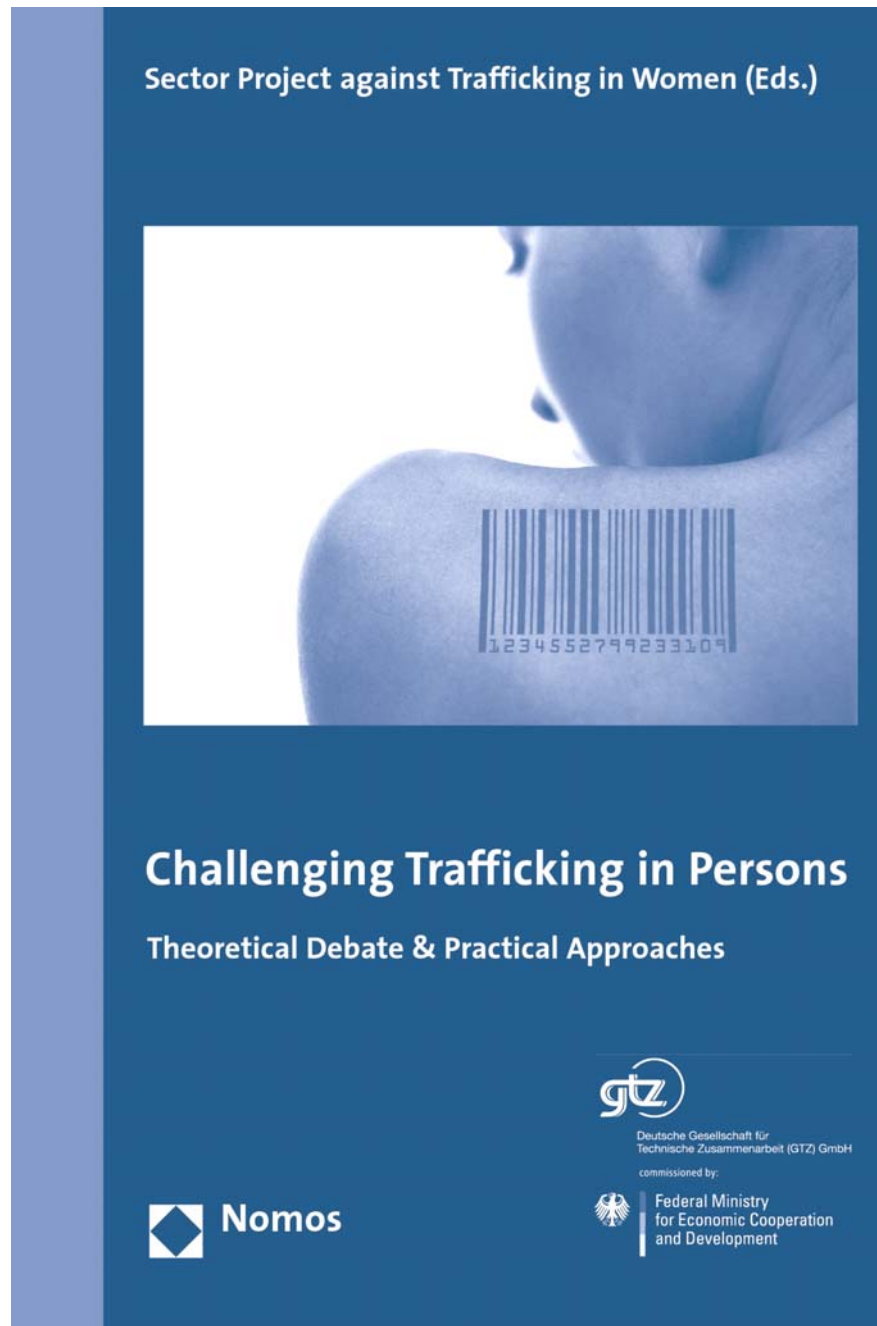


Content Overview and Executive Summary



Editors: Sector Project against Trafficking in Women, GTZ
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Summary

Human trafficking is a flourishing trade within and across the borders of many countries worldwide. According to official estimates two million people, mainly women and children, fall victim to this crime every year. Thus not only an obstacle to social and economic development, trafficking in human beings also implies severe human rights violations. It is now being acknowledged that effective action against human trafficking is going to require more comprehensive and integrated approaches.

This challenge is met by the publication *Challenging Trafficking in Persons – Theoretical Debate and Practical Approaches*, edited by the Sector Project against Trafficking in Women. The first part of the book reflects comprehensive theoretical debates on the problem of trafficking, while the second one presents practical anti-trafficking interventions in different areas. Reflecting upon their experiences, subject-matter experts and practitioners have drawn conclusions from their work, thus enabling others acting in this area to build upon these results. The publication aims at providing insights and perspectives to stimulate further discussions on how to tackle trafficking in human beings through a comprehensive approach.

The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) established the supra-regional Sector Project against Trafficking in Women in 2003. The Project represents one step towards fulfilling the German commitment to reaching the Millennium Development Goals and the goals set forth in the Programme of Action 2015, the German Government's contribution to reducing poverty worldwide. The Sector Project is implemented by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH.

The aim of the Sector Project against Trafficking in Women is to prevent the phenomenon of trafficking and to protect the rights of (potential) victims. On this basis the Sector Project assists its partner organisations in conceptualising and implementing innovative measures, thereby taking into account a holistic and human rights based approach. A main focus of the Sector Project is to facilitate networking and exchange of experiences as well as to mainstream an anti-trafficking perspective into development cooperation. The practical experience of the Sector Project proved to be a very valuable background for the edition of this publication.

Aim of the Publication

The publication is directed at human and women's rights activists at the local, national, regional and international level as well as at relevant and interested actors in the field of development cooperation. The motivation behind this book is to contribute to the international debate on how to most effectively prevent and combat trafficking in human beings, to highlight neglected or critical aspects of the anti-trafficking movement and to illustrate practical approaches of how to tackle the problem.

Content Overview of the Publication

The content of the publication is divided into two areas. On the one hand, the articles take stock and assess current theoretical concepts, on the other hand, they showcase innovative practical approaches in the areas of prevention, victim support, capacity and institution building and advocacy.

Theoretical Debate

The contributions in the first part of the book focus on the various facets of trafficking by highlighting different underrepresented or critical questions in the anti-trafficking debate:

- Elaine Pearson describes the historical development of the international legal framework concerning trafficking as well as the responses from organisations working in the field.
- The article written by Barbara Limanowksa highlights the need to incorporate the victim's perspective into anti-trafficking interventions.
- Sebastian Baumeister and Helen Santiago-Fink focus on the economic dimensions of trafficking as a global business as well as the role the private sector can play in anti-trafficking responses.
- In the article on undocumented migration and labour exploitation, Nivedita Prasad and Babette Rohner analyse the connections between the two phenomena and the global trafficking movements as well as links between the concepts of possible interventions.
- Mary Cunneen examines the challenges of addressing forced and bonded labour and the connections between approaches focusing on these two phenomena and anti-trafficking interventions.
- As the special vulnerabilities and needs of children are often neglected in interventions, Mike Dottridge reflects on these, highlighting necessary steps when addressing minors.
- Organ trafficking is included in the definition of the UN Trafficking Protocol. However, it is an often ignored field, here analysed by Elaine Pearson.
- The interconnections between trafficking and HIV/AIDS prevention in the areas of prevention and victim support are discussed by Jane Gronow and Deborah McWhinney.
- Concluding the theoretical debate, Martina Vandenberg draws attention to trafficking in armed and post-conflict situations and puts forward recommendations on how to tackle the phenomenon in such situations.

Practical Approaches

The second part of the publication portrays selected approaches in the areas of prevention, victim support, capacity and institution building as well as advocacy work. Most anti-trafficking measures fit within these key areas. Each section is preceded by an introduction highlighting relevant aspects, key concerns and concepts in the respective intervention field.

Prevention

The question as how to best tackle trafficking in human beings is most often met with reactive measures such as victim assistance and protection as well as legislative and law enforcement responses. Each of these approaches is crucial. However, in the fight against trafficking in human beings only comprehensive, forward-looking and sustainable preventive measures will be able to alleviate the root causes of the problem. The following contributions highlight initiatives that work towards sustainable empowerment of vulnerable groups as well as pragmatically addressing demand factors:

The *International Business Leaders Forum* (IBLF) promotes its Corporate Social Responsibility Programme “Youth Career Initiative”. Susie Maley and Sebastian Baumeister give account of world-leading private enterprises that offer selected candidates from vulnerable groups the possibility to gain insights and build their skills in various business areas.

Lora Beltcheva, Maria Petrova and Maria Tchomarova present a programme for the empowerment of orphans carried out by the *Animus Association Foundation* (AAF) in Bulgaria. This programme assists children and adolescents from orphanages in developing their social skills so as to enable them to make informed decisions about their lives. This also prepares them for a better start into the labour market.

Lilijana Vasić from the *Christian Children’s Fund* (CCF) Office in Serbia introduces the concept of community-based interventions to multi-ethnic areas in rural Southern Serbia and Moldova. Joint projects designed by young people for young people stimulate awareness of and discussion on sensitive issues including trafficking in the selected communities.

La Strada-Ukraine successfully runs a nation-wide toll-free hotline, which provides useful information on safe migration as well as it offers counselling to trafficked persons and their families. Kateryna Cherepakha and Olga Kalashnyk report about their experience.

Christiane Howe, a German anti-trafficking expert, analyses how to reach out to and raise awareness of clients of sex workers, who may be trafficked.

Victim Support

States have a positive obligation to protect people within their jurisdiction from human rights violations committed by states or by individuals such as trafficking in human beings. Anti-trafficking activists advocate for the establishment of victim support systems in order to facilitate the escape from the ordeal of continuous abuse and violence. Apart from that they

claim access to assistance for trafficked persons. The following contributions discuss how to adapt victim support measures to the actual needs of trafficked persons by drawing upon initiatives introduced by states and civil society:

The *Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe's* (OSCE) concept of National Referral Mechanisms is endorsed by all its 55 participating states and beyond. These referral mechanisms seek to facilitate the protection of victims and the prosecution of traffickers by means of cooperation and democratic institution building based on human rights standards. Liliana Sorrentino elucidates on how to translate the theoretical concept into action.

Italy uses an innovative and cooperative approach in the field of victim support. It is generally attributed to its 'Article 18' legal provision which allows victims of trafficking temporary residence. *On the Road* is a partner organisation in the Italian victim support scheme; Isabella Orfano elaborates on strengths and weaknesses of the Italian approach.

Like Italy, Belgium has developed a multi-dimensional victim assistance regime that inter alia allows trafficked victims the right to work, seek legal redress and compensation. Bruno Moens, who coordinated one of the country's three specialised victim support centres, provides insights into the Belgian model.

Romania remains a significant country of origin with its citizens primarily being trafficked to Western Europe. *Reaching Out Romania* (ROR) assists returned victims of trafficking in finding sustainable ways to integrate them into the Romanian society, though not necessarily into their community of origin. Iana Matei describes the needs of trafficked women and girls and how to best respond to those needs in order to empower the victims and facilitate their social inclusion.

In Thailand a group of formerly trafficked women established the non-governmental organisation *Self-Empowerment Programme for Migrant Women* (SEPOM). One of SEPOM's main tasks is to help victims in overcoming their trauma and recover their self-esteem. Theera Srila and Warunee Chaiwongkam report on their experiences.

Capacity and Institution Building

Comprehensive victim support and successful prosecution rely greatly on existing and functioning systems of cooperation as well as on the expertise and professionalism of all cooperating partners involved. Trafficked persons need to be referred to competent entities that are able to respond to the specific needs of the victim. The contributions of this chapter take a closer look at some exemplary initiatives that build the capacity of various professional groups within an institutional framework:

Stakeholders jointly developed an integrated and multi-disciplinary anti-trafficking strategy in the framework of Local Security Agenda development in Pernambuco, a province in the North East of Brazil. Diana Segovia showcases the steps involved, orchestrated and co-ordinated by the local government.

Bronwyn Jones introduces an innovative programme of the non-governmental organisation *Media and Development International* (MADI) that coaches local journalists in South Eastern Europe towards a more professional and sensitive media discussion on trafficking in human beings.

The *International Labour Organisation's* (ILO) work focuses substantially on forced labour outcomes of human trafficking. Beate Andrees presents activities in the field of standard-setting and capacity building. Those activities range from close monitoring of the recruitment process to developing tools for workers' and employers' organisations.

Nicaragua's police force has successfully managed to incorporate a gender perspective into their work. Countries of Central America and the Caribbean gathered to learn from the Nicaraguan experience. This laid the basis for regular meetings to discuss gender aspects resulting in the adoption of a Regional Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings. Johanna Willems describes the events that led to the adoption of this action plan.

In 2004, the *North Atlantic Treaty Organisation* (NATO) adopted a Policy to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings. One of the main areas of concern is providing adequate training to all civilian and military personnel taking part in NATO operations. Gabriele Reiter gives insight into the multi-disciplinary development process of NATO training materials.

Advocacy

Advocacy entails raising awareness of people on a particular issue in order to bring about change. The anti-trafficking discourse developed in such a way that different stakeholders have actually been advocating for various agendas parallel to each other. Different perspectives such as human rights, law enforcement, gender-equality or migration should be mainstreamed into one comprehensive anti-trafficking response promoting the best interest of the victims and protecting their rights. The contributions of this chapter touch upon significant advocacy initiatives at national and regional levels:

Within the European context, *Anti-Slavery International's* lobby work has focused on the establishment of mechanisms to better protect the rights of trafficked persons. Mary Cunneen gives an overview over the main features of advocacy on the European and national level. Besides she elaborates on the need for relevant partnerships.

ILO's Action Programme against Human Trafficking and Forced Labour in West Africa prepares its advocacy efforts through baseline studies assessing the situation on human trafficking in Nigeria and Ghana. Victoria Nwogu describes how the findings are being used to develop a strategy and to advocate for change.

Relevance for International Development and Cooperation

Many of the underlying causes of trafficking, such as poverty, gender inequality and weak institutional state structures, are addressed by international development cooperation. Moreover, anti-trafficking interventions have strong linkages to several crosscutting issues such as HIV/AIDS prevention or the development of social and labour standards. Hence, development cooperation in general can be seen as a contribution to trafficking prevention. It is therefore of great importance to incorporate a comprehensive and integrative anti-trafficking perspective into development projects in the areas of poverty reduction, promotion of gender equality, health and good governance.

Conclusions and Recommendations

To effectively address the complex issues involved in trafficking in human beings, strong political will, comprehensive policies and coordinated action between all stakeholders are needed. To adequately shape interventions trafficked persons and at-risk groups should be involved in designing anti-trafficking programmes. The trafficking discourse must maintain the rights of the victim as a core focus, whilst taking care to ensure that certain groups, such as undocumented migrants are not penalised, stigmatised or harmed in the course of anti-trafficking activities.

The publication at hand does not want to burden the reader with a host of new recommendations but rather puts the emphasis on the need to implement long-standing recommendations from international organisations, governments and non-governmental organisations.

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