

■ 2016–17 REPORT



The OSCE Special
Representative
and Co-ordinator for
Combating Trafficking
in Human Beings



Organization for Security and
Co-operation in Europe

The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) is a pan-European security body whose 57 participating States span the geographical area from Vancouver to Vladivostok. Recognized as a regional arrangement under Chapter VIII of the United Nations Charter, the OSCE is a primary instrument for early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation in its area. Its approach to security is unique in being both comprehensive and co-operative: comprehensive in that it deals with three dimensions of security – the human, the politico-military and the economic/environmental. It therefore addresses a wide range of security-related concerns, including human rights, arms control, confidence- and security-building measures, national minorities, democratization, policing strategies, counter-terrorism and economic and environmental activities.

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Cover: During a fact-finding visit to learn more about anti-trafficking responses along migration routes, the OSCE Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, Ambassador Madina Jarbussynova, being briefed together with the Vice-President of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, Isabel Santos, on board the Italian aircraft carrier Giuseppe Garibaldi participating in the EUNAVFOR MED Operation Sophia, June 2016.

 (OSCE/Alberto Andreani)

To access additional information on our work, please click on the words highlighted in blue throughout the text

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The OSCE Special Representative and
Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings



Organization for Security and
Co-operation in Europe

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Acronyms

AECT	<i>Alliance</i> Expert Co-ordination Team
BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
CoESPU	Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units
CoE	Council of Europe
CTHB	Combating Trafficking in Human Beings
Frontex	EU Agency for Integrated Border Management
GRETA	Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings
HDIM	Human Dimension Implementation Meeting
ICJ	International Court of Justice
ICMPD	International Centre for Migration Policy Development
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
ILO	International Organization for Migration
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization
IO	International Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JPTC	Judicial and Prosecutorial Training Centres
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRM	National Referral Mechanism
ODIHR	Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights
OMIK	OSCE Mission in Kosovo
OPCAT	Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture
OSR/CTHB	Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings
PCU	OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine
PCUz	OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan
SMM	OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SR/CTHB	Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings
THB	Trafficking in Human Beings
THB/LE	Trafficking in Human Beings for the Purposes of Labour Exploitation
TNTD	OSCE Transnational Threats Department
TNTD/SPMU	Transnational Threats Department Strategic Police Matters Unit
ToT	Training of Trainers
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UN OHCHR	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNSC	United Nations Security Council

Foreword



The OSCE has been engaging in a variety of initiatives to combat trafficking in conflict and crisis situations and I wish to commend the Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings for taking tangible initiatives forward. With its comprehensive approach to security, the Organization is well placed to help strike the right balance between the legitimate interests of States in safeguarding national security and the fundamental need to protect the rights of individuals vulnerable to trafficking.

With its extensive network of field operations and its web of anti-trafficking focal points, the OSCE brings together

frontline actors in countries of origin, transit and destination to build their capacity to investigate trafficking crimes and protect victims across our region. Thanks to this comprehensive approach to security and our close co-operation with international partners such as UNODC and IOM, I am confident that we can make a significant contribution to promoting and supporting an effective multi-agency, human-rights-based response to human trafficking.

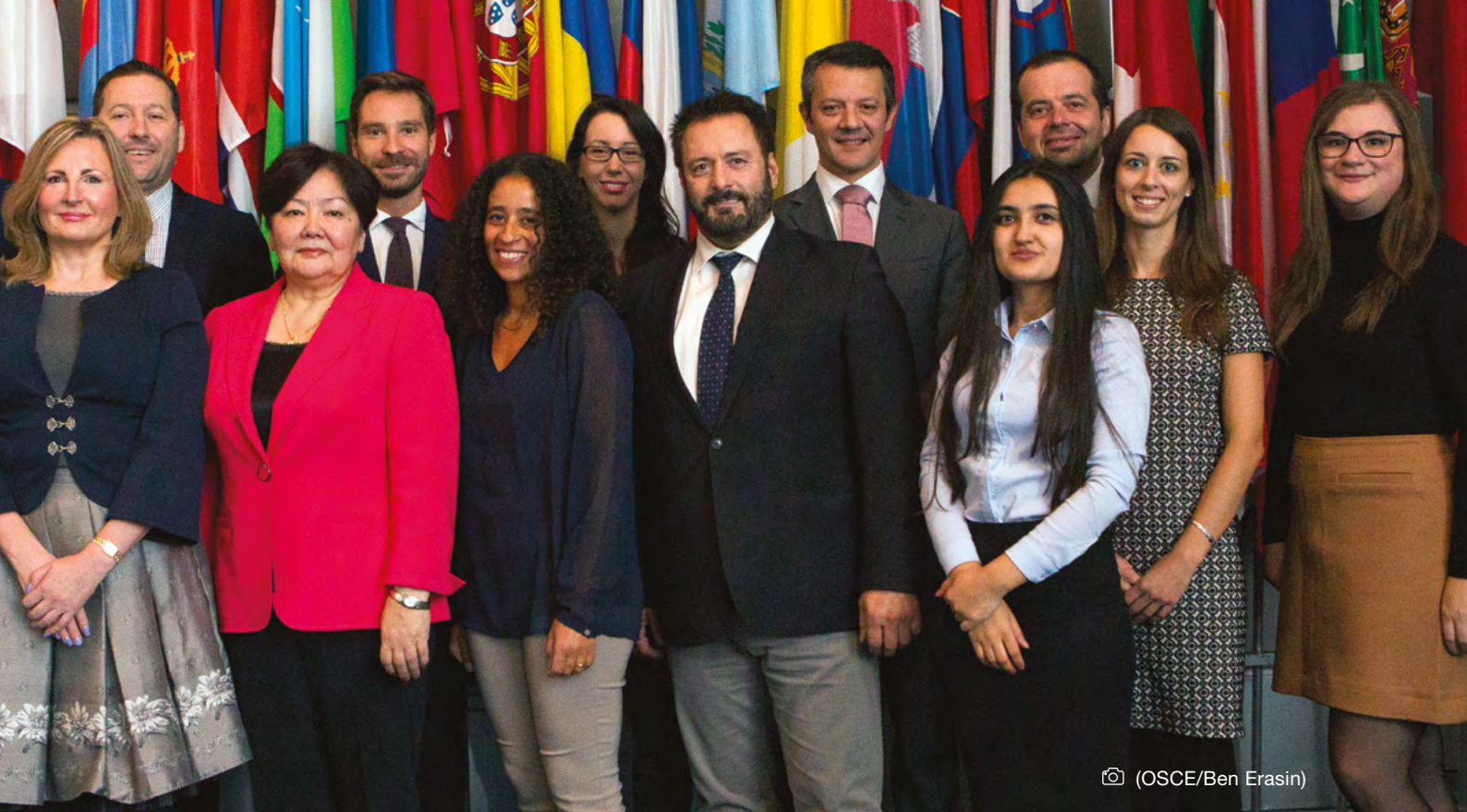
Ambassador Thomas Greminger
OSCE Secretary General

Acknowledgements



I would like to express my deep gratitude to the German and Austrian OSCE Chairmanship teams for their firm support throughout 2016-2017. I also wish to thank the delegations of the participating States and Partners for Co-operation for providing my team and I with the political and financial backing necessary to effectively combat human trafficking. Without your support, throughout 2016 and 2017, my Office could not so successfully have continued to assist OSCE participating States in the areas of prevention, prosecution, and protection. My thanks also go to all OSCE Secretariat departments and OSCE structures, including Field Operations, for the constant support and co-operation. Looking to the future, the OSR/CTHB will continue to work closely across the OSCE region with governments, parliaments, the judiciary, civil society and international organizations to prevent and combat trafficking in human beings.

My warmest thanks likewise go to each and every colleague in my talented and diligent office, both past and present, including Alberto Andreani, Tarana Baghirova, Radu Cucos, Marion Ehalt, Claudio Formisano, Ruth Freedom Pojman, Assel Lampalzer-Ibrayeva, Oleksandr Kyrylenko, Alfred Kuppers, Szilvia Okolicsanyi, Richard Murphy, Mariyana Radeva Berket, Jeyran Shafiyeva, Georgina Vaz Cabral, Pedro Teixeira, Amina Zhamanayeva, as well as our interns and JPOs who worked with us during different periods: Alexandra Bray, Marina Bykova, Margaux Delomez, Camille Gauter, Vladimir Kirushev, Heikki Kontro, Shamsiya Alibakhshova and Sonja Stanisavljevic. Additionally, I wish to thank my Senior Co-ordination Adviser, Marco Bonabello, who has left the OSCE after 10 years of service, for his outstanding contribution to my Office. I take this opportunity to welcome his replacement, Tetyana



Rudenko, who I look forward to working closely with. I also express my gratitude to Ruth Freedom Pojman, on her upcoming ten years of service to the OSCE. Serving as Deputy Co-ordinator and Senior Adviser, Ruth has contributed much to furthering knowledge, policies, and practice against THB across our region.

This report features a series of new insightful sections and interviews with leading anti-trafficking experts. I am grateful to Claudio Formisano, my Executive Programme Officer, who reworked the concept of this publication, and to Richard Murphy, my Public Information Officer, for swiftly and tirelessly preparing it. I am delighted to see the considerable efforts of the OSR/CTHB in the last two years being presented in such a concise and visually stimulating presentation and hope you, the reader, will enjoy it!

Finally, I would like to extend my thanks to all our funding donors, in particular the governments of Andorra, Austria, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Monaco, Switzerland, the United States of America, as well as the United Kingdom for their in-kind support. A special thanks also to Italy, Kazakhstan and the United States of America for seconding staff to my Office, your support is very much appreciated.

Ambassador Madina Jarbussynova
OSCE Special Representative and Co-ordinator
for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings



Interview

Ambassador **Alessandro Azzoni**

Permanent Representative
of Italy to the OSCE in Vienna



As the 2017 Chair of the OSCE Contact Group with the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation, Italy is to chair the OSCE in 2018, following a consensus decision of the OSCE's 57 participating States.

.....

Q. How will fighting against human trafficking fit the programme of the 2018 Italian Chairmanship of the OSCE?

.....

A. While outlining Italy's priorities for 2018, Foreign Minister Alfano noted the importance of strengthening the nexus between the protection of fundamental rights and pursuing sustainable peace, security and prosperity. Indeed, whenever human rights are not protected, social and political instability inevitably lead to serious security distress and conflict. With this in mind, the 2018 Italian OSCE Chairmanship will promote a cross-

cutting approach in several areas, in particular against trafficking in human beings. Countering trafficking networks, supporting the protection of victims and strengthening co-operation with the Mediterranean and Asian Partners for Co-operation will be at the core of our strategy. We will also devote particular attention to situations of increased vulnerability and to vulnerable groups such as women and children.

.....

Q. What is the comparative advantage of the OSCE in bringing about practical assistance for the identification and protection of trafficked victims?

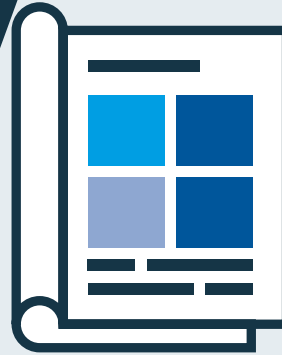
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A. In an increasingly complex geopolitical set-up, the OSCE region is affected by a series of crises challenges which have a direct impact on human security. Human trafficking, particularly along migratory routes, is one of them. The OSCE offers a comprehensive approach and a sound set of standards and commitments: the Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings and its addenda have stressed the importance of comprehensive prevention measures as well as the need to identify and protect victims of human trafficking. The Office of the Special Representative for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings has been

instrumental in assisting participating States in implementing their commitments, fostering strategic synergies amongst both private and public sectors and in vocally promoting multi-agency and inter-disciplinary capacity building programmes. Thanks to Italy and a number of other partners, the OSCE last year launched a ground-breaking training project to combat human trafficking along migration routes at the Centre of Excellence of Police Units – CoESPU - in Vicenza. The ability to swiftly respond with such a practical and results-oriented initiative is a proof of the comparative advantage of the OSCE in this respect.



What we do



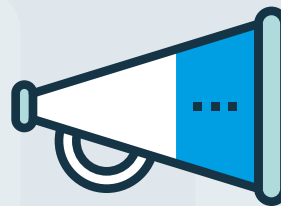
ISSUING
RESEARCH
AND
PUBLICATIONS



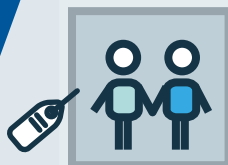
SURVEY +
DATA COLLECTION /
SHARING



RAISING AWARENESS
IN MEDIA AND WORK
WITH JOURNALISTS



COMBATING
CHILD TRAFFICKING



COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN
HUMAN BEINGS FOR THE
PURPOSE OF ORGAN REMOVAL
IN THE OSCE REGION



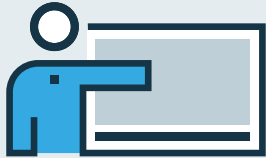
COUNTRY VISITS



ALLIANCE
CONFERENCE



ENSURING THAT TRAFFICKING
IN HUMAN BEINGS DOES
NOT OCCUR IN WORKPLACES
/ SUPPLY CHAINS



TRAINING

- for financial investigators
- for lawyers
- for mass-media
- for cultural mediators
- for public social services (i.e. municipalities)
- for border-guards
- for university students
- for law enforcement
- for labour inspectors
- for consular officials
- for social workers
- for the judiciary
- for SMM in Ukraine
- GO training



INTERNAL CO-OPERATION
FOCAL POINTS, AECT,
EXTERNAL
CO-OPERATION



PREVENTING
TRAFFICKING IN
HUMAN BEINGS FOR
THE PURPOSE OF
DOMESTIC
SERVITUDE





Interview

Ambassador **Madina Jarbussynova**

OSCE Special Representative and
Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking
in Human Beings



Q.

How would you best sum up 2016 and 2017 at the Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (OSR/CTHB)?

A.

Partner-oriented, focused and innovative.

Partner-oriented in that we remained keenly aware that domestic responses, however effective, cannot tackle the transnational nature of human trafficking alone. Uniting multiple actors, including the criminal justice sector and civil society, is imperative for high-impact work in the field of anti-trafficking. As evidenced by our flagship projects on migration as well as labour exploitation in supply chains, when local, national and international organizations work together, considerable results can be achieved. In attaining these, we pride ourselves on an ever growing partnership with the United Nations and non-governmental organizations.

Focused, given our persistence in promoting sustainable, tailored-made, and high-impact research and capacity-building programmes. In times of budget restraints, and ever mindful of

the importance not to duplicate the work of other agencies, we keep focused on where a lasting difference can be made. By way of example, we placed special emphasis on addressing the demand for goods and services produced through human exploitation. By advocating better means of identification, we likewise continue to support national responses to prosecute human traffickers along migration routes and contribute to shaping a better protection system for society's most vulnerable, including children, migrants and refugees.

Innovative, as my Office kept abreast and raised awareness of the latest trends and patterns in human trafficking. In 2016, for instance, we shed light on the rampant yet inadequately addressed phenomenon of human beings being trafficked for the purpose of forced criminality through the *Alliance* platform. Likewise, throughout 2017, my team has conducted research on the latest trends and possible interlinks between human trafficking and terrorist activities.

Q.

Over the past two years, which achievement or aspect of your Office's work are you most proud of?

A.

I am most proud of how practical and results oriented our projects have proven to be over the last two years.

Over the course of three exercises, our project to *combat human trafficking along migration routes* provided 192 participants from across the OSCE region and beyond with improved knowledge of indicators for identifying trafficked persons among large movements of people, along with concrete practices on how to apply a multi-agency and human rights-based approach when investigating human trafficking cases and assisting victims. It was impressive to see how this initiative has created a collaborative environment for practitioners, as we learned that many of them remain in touch after the programme exchanging information relevant to their daily work.

I am similarly pleased with the results of the many *Country Visits* I conducted over the last two years, including, for

the first time, to the United States of America, the Russian Federation and Turkey. The *Country Visit Reports* subsequently published each contain a wealth of information on the complexity of the challenge facing each state, along with the innovative solutions many countries have found in combating it.

I am also proud that we could draw the attention of high level authorities to the heinous crimes of *child trafficking*. I was impressed with the wealth of recommendations and concrete follow-ups that our focus on children during the *Alliance* this April has ensured, and I look forward to their practical implementation.

Finally, through improved co-operation with national authorities and civil society, I draw great satisfaction from the empirical data present in many of our research publications, including the OSR/CTHB's *2016 Survey* on efforts to implement anti-trafficking commitments, which contains data from 52 of 57 OSCE participating States and over 90 NGOs.

Q.

What are the biggest challenges your Office has faced in this period?

A.

It depends whether one contemplates the environment we operate in or our internal modus operandi as an Organization.

We know that human trafficking flourishes where the rule of law is weak, and that means and tools of traffickers change over time. It is therefore challenging to adapt plans and operations to an ever evolving criminal landscape.

In this respect, however, we take advantage of the OSCE's outstanding capacity to quickly adjust and stay flexible. From the onset of the migration crisis, it took us only a few months to design and implement our comprehensive capacity-building programme for migrant victims.

Internally, for my team and I to assist the implementation of each and every OSCE participating State's commitments at optimum capacity requires the full backing

and support of the participating States themselves. *With 50% of the Office's posts being occupied by experts seconded by their governments, any prolonged situation whereby positions remain vacant leads to temporary redistribution of functions within the team.* During the reporting period, this problem led to the postponement of my Country Visit to the Russian Federation.

I therefore fully support the analytical paper of the OSCE Human Resources Department to overhaul the secondment system and hope that its success serves to mitigate some of the problems which my Office has faced in the last two years.

.....

Q. What can we expect from the OSR/CTHB in 2018?

.....


A. The OSR/CTHB will continue to conduct goal-oriented initiatives such as *country visits, research, capacity-building, and expert meetings* to support participating States and Partners for Co-operation in comprehensively and effectively addressing human trafficking.

In particular, the OSR/CTHB intends to proactively *consolidate and enhance its work with anti-trafficking NGOs.* My Country Visits and a series of consultation meetings held in 2017 have convinced me of the necessity to reaffirm the critical role of civil society in preventing and combating trafficking in human beings.

By excluding NGOs, any attempts to strengthen the implementation of national tools and facilitate co-operation on all levels risks human trafficking inevitably remaining on an upward trend. All evidence indicates that trafficking of human beings is exacerbated by a lack of efficient co-operation between state authorities and NGOs, the main services providers in our region. Only by adopting an all-inclusive approach to combating human trafficking, particularly in terms of civil society and business, can we continue to translate OSCE commitments into concrete action.

Criminal justice responses will also have to be stepped up across the OSCE region. Despite great progress achieved in the last decade where comprehensive anti-trafficking legislative frameworks have been adopted, conviction rates remain too low. We cannot allow any sense of impunity to grow amongst perpetrators regarding these horrible human rights violations. We owe this to the victims, whose inclusion in anti-trafficking programmes is more vital than ever.

Finally, I could not agree more with the focus of our new OSCE Secretary General, who, upon taking office, stressed the crucial importance of strengthening synergies and facilitating the exchange of expertise and knowledge among a wide range of actors. In 2018, we will therefore continue to co-ordinate OSCE-wide anti-trafficking efforts by engaging all relevant stakeholders through multilateral forums, bilateral partnerships and the *Alliance against Trafficking in Persons* platform.



Indicative of the multi-disciplinary and cross-sectoral nature of the project from the outset, 200 participants from the judiciary, law enforcement, civil society and academia attended the launch event.

Flagship Projects

COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING
ALONG MIGRATION ROUTES





Thomas Greminger,
OSCE Secretary General

📷 (OSCE/Ben Erasin)



.....

“I am committed to strengthening the OSCE’s role as a Chapter VIII regional organization and further co-operation with the UN on a range of relevant issues to enhance the OSCE’s capacities to resolve crises in our own region. I therefore welcome the considerable efforts of the OSR/CTHB in 2016 and 2017 to operationalize co-operation with the UN on a range of priority issues, in particular on combating trafficking along migration routes. Based on its strong track record of results-oriented project work, the Office has been highly successful at developing and leveraging partnerships with relevant regional organizations, national authorities and civil society actors.”

.....



Throughout 2016 and 2017, trafficking syndicates continued to take advantage of the migration and refugee crisis, with many migrants often surviving life-threatening journeys only to fall into the hands of traffickers preying upon them.

With a lack of efficient co-operation and diverging legislative frameworks hampering efforts to respond to the large movements of individuals stemming from the Mediterranean shores, the Sahel, and elsewhere, the OSR/CTHB launched an ambitious multi-disciplinary and cross-sectoral project in 2016 to:

1

Improve inadequate cross-border co-operation in fighting THB and the limited knowledge of its complexity and transnational nature;

2

Address regulatory frameworks, including national referral mechanisms, and existing protocols for the identification and protection of victims of trafficking;

3

Raise awareness on the impact of THB in terms of gender;

4

Increase the use of financial investigations to trace, seize and confiscate traffickers’ illegal gains, compensate victims and finance further investigations;

5

Explore avenues and mechanisms for a more systematic and strategic exchange of data on a national and international level.



Tullio Del Sette,
General Commander of the Carabinieri
📷 (Carabinieri)

“

“It gives us great pride to join hands with our partners at the OSCE on this project. The scale of the current migration flows requires innovative responses to counter human exploitation. Mixed migration flows have increased dramatically in the region, underscoring the demand for such training programmes.”

”



(L-r): **Laura Boldrini**, President of the Chamber of Deputies of the Italian Parliament, and former OSCE Secretary General **Lamberto Zannier** listen to an address by **Madina Jarbussynova**, Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, at the Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units (CoESPU) in Vicenza, Italy, 17 June 2016.

📷 (OSCE/Alberto Andreani)



Lamberto Zannier,
Former OSCE Secretary General
📷 (OSCE)

“

“In co-operation with the Carabinieri-run NATO Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units (CoESPU), the OSCE is bringing together all relevant frontline actors from countries of origin, transit and destination along migration routes, in an innovative, reality-based simulation exercise to enhance their capacity to investigate crime and develop effective referral mechanisms for identifying victims.”

”

Three OSCE Live-Simulation Trainings

Applicants

IN TOTAL



RECEIVED

670

applications



FROM

60

countries

192

participants were selected from
47 OSCE participating States and
4 Partners for Co-operation.



124

female



68

male

PROFESSIONAL BACKGROUND OF TRAINEES

- Financial Investigators
- Criminal Investigators
- Labour Inspectors
- Prosecutors
- NGOs
- Public/Municipal Social Service Providers
- Lawyers
- Cultural Mediators
- Journalists

TRAINING



One day focus on **theoretical, methodological and technical issues** related to anti-trafficking action in a mixed migration context.



Four days devoted to a **live simulation exercise of sexual and labour exploitation cases among migrants**, including child victims.



Large focus on **investigation and prosecution effectiveness** while adopting a **victim-centred approach**.



Vigorously promoted the **use of financial investigations**.



2018

- To consolidate the gains made over the course of these simulations, and further promote this innovative capacity-building approach in countering human trafficking, a handbook will be designed and developed by the OSR/CTHB in 2018.
- This handbook will provide expertise to participating States on how they can organize simulation-based trainings on trafficking in human beings on a national level.

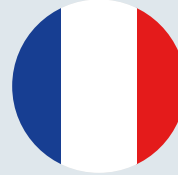
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Partners contributing to Project Implementation



Center of Excellence for
StabilityPolice Units (CoESPU)



ICMPD



CEPOL



INTERPOL

INTERPOL



Civil society networks



Municipalities of
Venice and Vicenza



EUNAVFOR



UNHCR



Guardia di Finanza



University of Padova



Following a raid by criminal investigators, a simulated arrest of criminals involved in trafficking of migrant victims taking place during the Second Simulation.

📷 (Carabinieri)



Criminal investigators during the Third Simulation conduct an arrest of what they suspected to be a human trafficker for the purpose of labour exploitation.

📷 (OSCE)



Alberto Andreani, OSR/CTHB Programme and Capacity Building Officer, receiving a certificate of appreciation from the SR/CTHB for his considerable efforts in managing the project and ensuring its success.

📷 (OSCE)



Trainees during the Second Simulation working to identify perpetrators and assist victims of trafficking for sexual and labour exploitation in the context of large migration flows.

📷 (OSCE)

Interview



David Mancini

Public Prosecutor

Simulation Chief Controller



David Mancini and other members of the direction of exercise team monitor trainees during the simulation in real time.

📷 (Carabinieri)

Q.

As one of the core experts involved in the simulation, what are the main challenges that you observed during the exercises? Which areas are still problematic as far as anti-trafficking action in the OSCE region is concerned?

A. As simulation Chief Controller, and also being responsible for the prosecution component, I had a global vision of the simulation, with the capacity to perceive the challenges and efforts of all involved agencies. Over the course of each simulation, schematically the main challenges for some candidates have been:

- working with other professionals with different competences and mandates in a realistic and very demanding context;
- overcoming the prejudices and limitations of seeing a single segment of the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings, related to specific professionals;
- understanding that others' professionalism is a wealth of knowledge and not a danger;
- understanding that different views are not right or wrong but in fact further one's overall comprehension of wider human trafficking phenomena;
- not understanding that the fight against trafficking is not possible without also protecting victims' human rights;
- a lack of awareness that there are many nuances in the tragedy of trafficking along migratory routes and that the knowledge of each participating profession is fundamental to effective action.

Q.

Throughout the simulations, how did you assess the learning of trainees in terms of multi-agency THB investigations and a victim-centred approach?

A. The multi-agency method itself simply has to be experienced in the field to be able to perceive the benefits. I myself have witnessed trainees being surprised to see the utility of interacting in multi-agency units and subsequently overcoming problems they encounter on a daily basis. So too, by the end of the simulation, one notes that for many trainees, the human rights approach is recognized as being the only effective way of combating human trafficking. Upon returning to their own countries, often even for those who initially

acted less sensibly or did not allow adequate space for an effective human rights-based approach, feedback indicates that they are increasingly careful of protecting the rights of presumed victims before proceeding with further investigations.

The project is truly unique and the results are genuinely extraordinary. In the end, one thing is certain: The border between reality and simulation becomes increasingly blurred for all candidates, and their learning is all the better for it.



Interview

Megan Denise Smith

Protection Specialist and Gender Based Violence Expert at INTERSOS

Participant in the Second Simulation

Antenna in the Third Simulation



Megan Smith receiving her certificate of appreciation for being an antenna during the Third Simulation training.

📷 (Carabinieri)

(Antennas are experts who monitor trainees during the simulation, reporting any deviations from planned scenarios in terms of victim-centred approach, multi-agency co-ordination and application of Standard Operating Procedures.)

Q. What motivated you to want to participate in the training simulation?

A. The focus on a multi-agency and rights-based approach is what initially drew me to the training. As a humanitarian worker, I am constantly engaged with various state and non-state actors in interagency co-ordination forums and national working groups.

I was searching for a training that would equip me with the skills to communicate effectively with a diverse range of stakeholders more effectively and efficiently to a common end. Trafficking in human beings is a key challenge in humanitarian emergencies that cannot be tackled without the co-operation of the many actors that are represented in the simulation such as police, NGOs, state social services, the media, civil society groups, to name a few. I was attracted to the training because of its normative structure and practice-based orientation as well as the more technical focus on THB.

Q. How are participants taught to more effectively investigate and prosecute human trafficking cases along migration routes and simultaneously adopt a victim-centred approach?

A. Participants are provided with a normative space to ‘play’, so to speak. You have an opportunity to proactively apply SOPs and work with other actors you may not have much experience working directly with.

For example, I often work with state social services but not much with criminal investigators. You start to learn about each other's roles and mandates, their value in your own work, and the importance of effective co-ordination, complementarity and information sharing, all with the aim of ensuring a rights-based or victim-based approach. The simulation fosters new approaches of working together through the development of your professional relationships over the week.

Outside of the simulation itself, there are spaces for reflection where all participants really evaluate what worked and what could have been improved. It allows you to look at the bigger picture and it is about maintaining this ethos throughout the investigation and prosecution, when and how to share information, communicate, co-ordinate and above all, empower and work with the victim in a holistic way.

.....

How realistic are the expert-developed criminal scenarios simulating cases of labour and sexual exploitation among migrants?

.....

A. The simulations are very realistic, particularly issues of legal guardianship and the role of state social services when working with child victims.

.....

Q. **What prompted you, having attended the training, to accept to become an antenna?**

.....

A. The training is truly one of a kind and very hands on. It was the most useful training I have had the pleasure of attending.

Based on some of my real life challenges, I wanted to assist in the direct facilitation of the training, with the aim of learning how to improve the links between NGOs and criminal investigators. Additionally, I was interested in the organization itself of such a large-scale training exercise. The training feels akin to an Erasmus experience in that you develop strong professional and personal relationships and new lessons to bring back to the 'real world.' As a result you feel like you are a part of a professional community of human rights advocates and committed practitioners.

.....
Q. **Given the wide professional and cultural backgrounds of participants, what do you believe are the merits and challenges of adopting a multi-agency international approach?**

.....
A. A multi-agency approach is required for combating trafficking in human beings.

The real challenge comes from leaving our own national legal frameworks at home and really putting ourselves in 'Dreamland' where we can see models of success and more entry points for enhanced co-operation. Such a diverse group of participants from a variety of contexts teaches you about the different operational working environments, available resources and different learning styles. Due to these factors, you try to find cross-cutting issues and common lessons learned which could be applied despite the different cultural contexts. You learn a lot about team building and how to identify new entry points for co-ordination and dialogue. That said, the multicultural aspect of the simulation is the strongest feature as it fosters innovative and cross-disciplinary approaches.

.....

Q. **How were you able to subsequently implement what you had learned following the training?**

.....

A. After the simulation, I returned to my organization with a better understanding of the capacities and constraints of the actors I currently work with and a greater appreciation for the agencies that I do not currently work as closely with.

As a result of the simulation, I realised what a key role they could play in my real work and took initiative to engage with them more fully. The training changed my overall attitude and approach to multi-agency co-ordination and also compelled me to develop better referral mechanisms between both formal and informal partners. I learned how to foster constructive dialogue and really streamline our existing organizational practices. I also facilitated a knowledge cascade transfer of best practice to key staff in my organization so we all could have a common vision on the direction of our protection strategy and the gaps or neglected relationships in our response efforts.

Witnessing in the simulation how the effective implementation of each component affected the wider THB response allowed me to reflect upon my own projects contextually based in Lebanon where I am currently working.



Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings in Supply Chains through Government Practices and Measures

In September 2015, the OSR/CTHB convened an expert meeting on the prevention of trafficking in human beings in supply chains in Italy at the UK Pavilion of the Milan Expo.

During that first consultation, representatives from eleven OSCE participating States and six international organizations, along with NGOs and think tanks, expressed unanimous support for the OSCE to address prevention of trafficking in human beings in supply chains, especially on measures that governments can take. In the ensuing two years, and in the belief that human trafficking in supply chains can only be effectively addressed if governments, businesses and other relevant stakeholders work together, the OSR/CTHB has built an extra-budgetary project with financial support from the governments of Austria, Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the United States of America.

Based on a thorough process of research and consultation, the first of five workshops and a launch conference were organized by the OSR/CTHB in Berlin, in co-operation with the German Chairmanship in Office. Entitled the **“High-Level Conference on the Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings in Supply Chains through Government Measures”**, the conference brought together over 170 experts from governments, civil society, international organizations, the private sector, trade unions and academia to discuss good practices in the field of preventing human trafficking through ethical sourcing from a variety of perspectives.



.....

“Human trafficking in supply chains can only be effectively addressed if governments, businesses and stakeholders work together. Businesses, governments and trade unions can do a lot more to prevent trafficking without any further delay by using already known methods. Governments, for example, by regulating public procurement, transparency and labour recruitment.”

.....

Per-Anders Sunesson,
Swedish Ambassador at Large for Combating Trafficking in Persons





Speakers at the Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings in Supply Chains through Government Practices and Measures workshop in Berlin, Germany, 7-8 September, 2016

📷 (OSCE/Radu Cucos)

Following this significant and successful gathering, workshops were organized in London, Stockholm and Astana, each aiming to raise awareness and build the capacity of participating States to prevent THB in supply chains through leveraging the power of government procurement, transparency in supply chains, fair labour recruitment, and other means. As a direct result of this project, a number of participating States have followed up and begun the process of developing public procurement and other relevant policies or have concrete plans to implement appropriate policies in this area.

Building on this success, the OSR/CTHB plans to launch a **publication** in December 2017, entitled “Flexible Model Guidelines for Governments on Preventing THB in Supply Chains”. This will focus on fair labour recruitment, public procurement and transparency practices. It will consist of a series of guidelines and promising practices regarding governmental measures on preventing THB in supply chains within and beyond the OSCE region. This tool for states will provide practical guidance with standards, and the basis of a model law, with the goal of harmonizing policies and regulations across the OSCE region, so that businesses do not have to adapt to disparate rules in different jurisdictions and can operate on a more level playing field.

“

.....

“Events like the OSCE workshop are not only a great platform to exchange knowledge and good practices between experts from different countries; they also contribute to the strengthening of co-operation in the OSCE area in general, by promoting dialogue and mutual understanding.”

.....

”

Roman Vassilenko
*Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Kazakhstan*



Mercia Silva, Executive Co-ordinator of the National Pact Institute for the Eradication of Forced Labor (InPacto), Brazil, engaging the public during the Conference on Preventing Trafficking in Human Beings for Labour Exploitation in Supply Chains, Berlin, 7-8 September 2016.

(Anton Vassilev Photography/Anton Vassilev)



“I was delighted to host an OSCE workshop on human trafficking in supply chains in November last year and welcome their work on this important agenda. Modern slavery, which includes human trafficking, is a multi-billion dollar crime that is perpetrated all around the world. Tackling this horrendous crime is a priority for the UK Government.

Modern supply chains are global and complex and international collaboration is essential if we are to ensure the goods and services we buy are not driving demand for slavery. I am pleased that the workshop helped participants to learn more about other countries’ approaches including the UK’s experience of developing innovative transparency legislation. The UK stands ready to support countries to take similar measures.”

Sarah Newton MP
Minister for Crime, Safeguarding & Vulnerability



Discussants at the London Workshop: Kevin Hyland, UK Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner, Ruth Freedom Pojman and Ambassador Madina Jarbussynova, SR/CTHB, Sarah Newton MP, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Crime, Safeguarding and Vulnerability and John Morrison, Chief Executive, Institute for Human Rights and Business.

(OSCE/Radu Cucos)



Pauline Göthberg, National Co-ordinator, Social responsibility in public procurement, Swedish County Councils and Regions, speaking at the Third OSCE Workshop on the Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings in Supply Chains through Government Practices and Measures, Stockholm, 18-19 May 2017

📷 (OSCE/Radu Cucos)



Opening of the Fourth OSCE Workshop on the Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings in Supply Chains through Government Practices and Measures at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan, Astana, 15 June, 2017

📷 (OSCE/Radu Cucos)



Ruth Freedom Pojman
Senior Adviser at the OSR/CTHB



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“I commend the German Chairmanship for their support in the organization of the successful High-Level Conference in Berlin. Furthermore, their leadership in Hamburg was critical for the adoption of the 2016 OSCE Ministerial Council Decision on ‘Strengthening Good Governance and Promoting Connectivity’, which recognizes the role of transparency in public procurement processes in preventing human trafficking and labour exploitation and for the first time clearly reflects the second dimensional aspect of combating trafficking of human beings as a cross dimensional issue.”

.....





Public-Private Partnership in the Fight against Human Trafficking



.....
“I underline that the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, through the efforts of the Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, has worked tirelessly to mobilize national and international action and has been a leader in this regard.”
.....

Kamran FANNIZADEH, Deputy-Director,
Governance and Tripartism Department, International Labour Organization (ILO)

Kamran Fannizadeh, Deputy Director, Governance and Tripartism Department, ILO, speaking at the Public-Private Partnership in the Fight Against Human Trafficking event, Moscow, 20 July 2017.

© (OSCE/R.F.Pojman)

“Under the current conditions of continuing uncertainty in the world economy and rising social instability, it is becoming more important than ever to unite the efforts of states, international organizations, civil society, and the private sector to combat trafficking in human beings, while preserving the United Nation’s leadership. We welcome the OSCE’s comprehensive efforts to prevent and combat this dangerous phenomenon.”

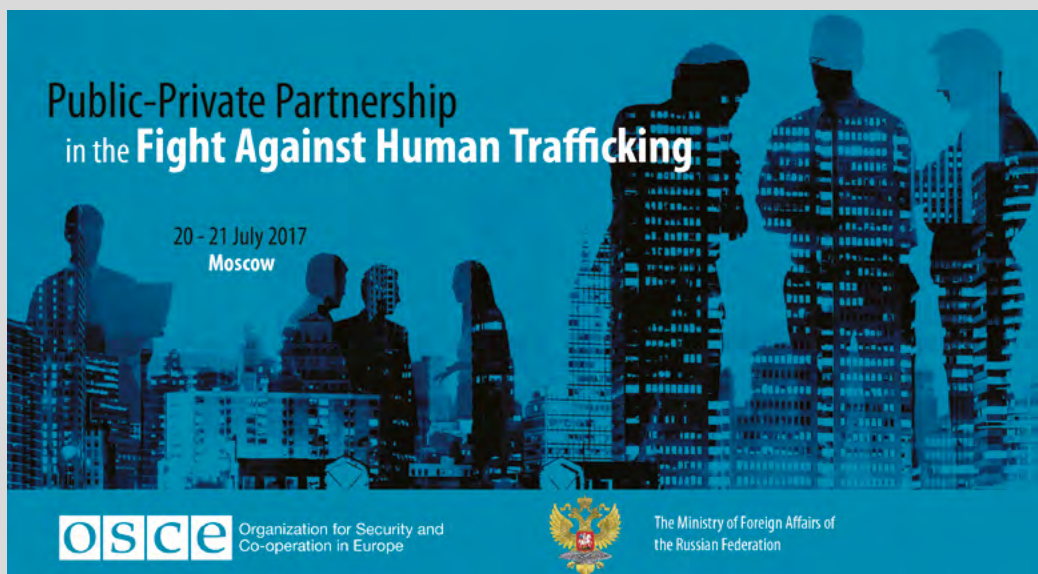
.....
Opening remarks of the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, **Sergei Lavrov**, as delivered by **Anatoly Viktorov**, *Director of the Department for Humanitarian Co-operation and Human Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation*

In co-operation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, in July 2017, the OSR/CTHB organized an OSCE-wide Conference on “Public-Private Partnership in the Fight against Human Trafficking” at the Moscow State Institute of International Relations.

The conference provided participants with a platform to discuss relevant international frameworks and instruments, the magnitude of human trafficking in the private economy, and the roles of governments and the private sector, along with OSCE projects and activities to prevent human trafficking for all forms, especially for labour exploitation, in the private sector. They also discussed how to build on existing experience and lessons learned in other countries around the world and identified promising prevention methods and measures to

minimize the risk of human trafficking. The two-day event gathered almost 200 participants from 40 OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation, countries outside of the OSCE area, as well as representatives of numerous international organizations, non-governmental entities, the private sector (over 20 private sector representatives), trade unions, academia and the media.

All presentations are available in the Resources section of the conference [webpage](#).



Public-Private
Partnership in the
Fight Against
Human Trafficking,
Moscow,
20-21 July 2017.

📷 (iStockphoto/
Rawpixel/OSCE)

IN FOCUS



Trafficking of Human Beings in Crisis Situations and Humanitarian Emergencies

In and around the OSCE region, crisis situations such as large scale migratory flows, conflict, displacement and humanitarian emergencies have increased the risk of trafficking in human beings, particularly for the **purposes of labour and sexual exploitation**.



The SR/CTHB addresses the UN Security Council High-Level Debate “Trafficking in persons in conflict situations: forced labour, slavery and other similar practices” in New York, March 2017. © (OSCE/Claudio Formisano)

As crises continued to have direct and indirect security implications across the OSCE region in 2016 and 2017, the OSR/CTHB paid particularly close attention to THB-related risks in the context of:

- Mixed-migration flows;
- Minors, unaccompanied and separated children;
- Conflict Situations;
- Terrorism.

Victims may be trafficked as combatants, in order to finance armed conflict, to provide sexual services, for forced labour, for forced marriage and, in some cases, to reinforce the enslavement of ethnic minorities. Desperately lacking in security and opportunity, migrants, refugees and IDPs are particularly vulnerable.



“Crisis situations of this scale amplify the vulnerability of individuals subject to predatory exploitation. As trafficking in human beings is a transnational crime, which recognizes no borders, no country can tackle it on its own. It is our shared duty to prevent the flourishing of human trafficking networks.”

Madina Jarbussynova
OSCE Special Representative and Co-ordinator
for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings




Trafficking in Human Beings and Mixed-Migration Flows



Since the outbreak of the migrant and refugee crisis in Europe, the Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings has worked tirelessly to enhance criminal justice responses and raise awareness on the nexus between large flows of people on the move and the risks of trafficking.



The SR/CTHB meeting with Mr. William Lacy Swing, Director General, International Organization for Migration, Vienna International Centre, September 2017

 (OSCE/Claudio Formisano)

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.....

“Anti-trafficking measures should work on a large scale to protect migrants in vulnerable situations such as children, women subjected to rape and sexual exploitation, and young adults exploited at work, during their journey, and at destination. Early screening of migrants in points of first arrival should be established, aiming to identify vulnerabilities to trafficking. Migrants and asylum seekers in vulnerable situations should be offered tailored solutions and job opportunities, in order to prevent further exploitation and re-trafficking.”

.....

”

Maria Grazia Giammarinaro,
*UN Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons,
especially women and children*



Fact-Finding Visits

Throughout the reporting period, the Special Representative undertook a number of fact-finding visits to several temporary protection and first reception centres in countries across the OSCE region most affected by large movements of migrants.

The objective of these visits was to:

- Raise awareness of THB.
- Aid in designing comprehensive anti-trafficking responses across the sectors of prosecution, protection, and prevention.

Each Fact-Finding Visit:

- Proved invaluable in examining progress made by relevant authorities in identifying and assisting potential victims of trafficking among mixed migration flows.
- Generated data on how best to support law enforcement agencies and first responders in identifying victims of trafficking along with perpetrators.
- Informed tailor-made policy recommendations, capacity-building and awareness raising initiatives.

Countries visited include:

-  Italy (July 2017)
-  Greece (May 2017)
-  Serbia (March 2017)
-  Bulgaria (June 2016)
-  Turkey (May 2016)



During the Fact-Finding Visit to Lampedusa, Italy, the SR/CTHB visits the CARA di Mineo Hosting Centre for Asylum Seekers in Sicily.



The Special Representative reviews the camp plan while visiting the Nizip 1-2 Temporary Protection Centres in Gaziantep, Turkey, 12 May, 2016.

📷 (OSCE/Tarana Baghirova)

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“The OSCE Mission to Serbia, since 2015, has been assisting Serbia in responding to the migration crisis and the possible consequent increase in cases of THB. In co-operation with the Office of the Special Representative, in March 2017 we carried out a field visit with the purpose of raising awareness on the need to enhance local capacities to identify possible victims of trafficking among the migrant population. Synergies between OSCE institutions and field operations, as well as close partnerships with host countries with a regional approach, are crucial to tackling this issue at appropriate levels.”

Ambassador Andrea Orizio,
Head of the OSCE Mission to Serbia

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📷 (OSCE/Alberto Andreani)



Ambassador Andrea Orizio, *Head of the OSCE Mission to Serbia,* meeting the SR/CTHB.
📷 (OSCE/Claudio Formisano)



Anti-Trafficking Responses at First Identification and Reception Centres for Migrants and Refugees



Pozzallo (Ragusa Province), in Sicily, Italy, 12 July 2017. OSR/CTHB staff observing first reception practice while researching for the OSR/CTHB needs assessment publication.

📷 (OSCE/Claudio Formisano)

.....
“Our message is blunt: migrants are dying who need not. It is time to do more than count the number of dead. It is time to engage the world to stop this violence against desperate migrants.”
.....

Ambassador William Lacy Swing,
Director General, International Organization for Migration





Claudio Formisano,
Executive Programme
Officer, OSR/CTHB



“It is increasingly evident that the current migration and refugee crisis creates a perfect market for the exploitation of migrants within transit and destination countries by unscrupulous criminal syndicates and lone perpetrators. Drawing upon almost two years of fact-finding missions and ad-hoc expert research in countries most impacted by the present situation, we researched the challenges and opportunities to enhance anti-trafficking responses at first identification and reception facilities for migrants and refugees in the OSCE region”.



Following consultations with national authorities and based in part on the data generated from SR/CTHB Fact-Finding visits, the OSR/CTHB will release a non-country specific needs assessment publication in late 2017 which will:

- contain targeted actions on how first responders can best be supported in identifying potential victims of trafficking among large flows of migrants and refugees;
- promote best practices on the identification of human trafficking among mixed migration flows;
- be relevant for the entire OSCE region.

“We believe that any viable anti-trafficking strategy should envisage a clear division of roles and responsibilities of competent stakeholders at central and local levels and the optimization of allocated financial resources. Failure to do so risks neglecting the vulnerabilities of a large number of people who may very well fall prey to human trafficking practices as a result”.



Oleksandr Kyrylenko, Programme Officer, OSR/CTHB



Trafficking of Minors, including Unaccompanied and Separated Children

In recognition of the fact that countless children across the OSCE region and beyond are increasingly vulnerable to violence and exploitation, the OSR/CTHB has been putting the spotlight on child trafficking, in particular threats facing children in crisis situations, factors heightening child vulnerability, the adequacy of existing child protection systems, and policies and measures which foster the best interests of the child. This is well reflected in our political outreach to date and in a number of upcoming initiatives.

The OSR/CTHB, together with the 2017 Chair of the Contact Group with the OSCE Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation, Italy, dedicated a working session of the Mediterranean Conference on addressing various aspects of trafficking, in particular of unaccompanied and separated children, stemming from conflict and post-conflict areas, as well as in humanitarian settings and large movement of migrants.

Aiming to **raise the public and political profile** of the international and national anti-trafficking agenda at the highest political and diplomatic level, **the 17th Alliance against Trafficking in Persons** conference in 2017 was entitled **Trafficking in Children and the Best Interests of the Child**. (For more information, please see P.56 of this report)



Logo of the 17th Alliance against Trafficking in Persons Conference © (OSCE)

.....
“Many underlying factors increase the vulnerability of migrant and refugee children, including lack of birth registration, of employment opportunities, poverty, limited access to education, lack of parental care and crisis situations. Failures of child protection systems in countries of origin are push factors which can force children to migrate and increase the risk of trafficking. However, if in place, effective child protection systems in countries of transit and destination can reduce this risk and create conditions for assisting children. Child trafficking and child protection should not be considered separately – child trafficking cannot be addressed without functional and effective protection systems in place.”

Marilena Viviani, Director Geneva Liaison Office, UNICEF Public Partnerships Division, speaking at the 17th Alliance Against Trafficking in Persons Conference. © (OSCE/Micky Kroell)



THB-Related Risks and Conflict Situations



Throughout the reporting period, the OSR/CTHB has engaged with high-level authorities, the Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (SMM) and the OSCE Project Co-ordinator to strengthen the capacity of Ukrainian institutions and OSCE monitors to identify human trafficking trends and to report on alleged cases, as well as to raise awareness among displaced persons themselves regarding the risks the crisis poses.

The Office has conducted a number of trainings with the staff of the SMM on how to monitor and report trafficking related trends, ensuring that the Mission's activities do not contribute to any form of human trafficking. The OSR/CTHB has so far trained approximately 200 SMM monitors at a variety of locations, including Dnipro, Kharkiv, Kramatorsk, Kyiv and Mariupol.

In 2017, the OSR/CTHB, in co-operation with the SMM and CPC, also contributed to the UNODC's efforts to develop guidance material on trafficking in persons in conflict situations under Security Council Resolution 2331 (2016).



Ambassador Ertugrul Apakan,
Chief Monitor of
the OSCE Special
Monitoring Mission to
Ukraine.

© (OSCE/Micky Kroell)



.....
“During her regular visits to Ukraine, Ambassador Jarbussynova has briefed monitors in different field teams on trafficking in human beings, OSCE approaches to this global issue, and Ukrainian legislation and support systems in place for victims of trafficking. The briefings have strengthened our understanding that conflict can exacerbate the risks of trafficking in human beings, with internally displaced persons being assessed as a particularly vulnerable group. Monitors are better equipped to identify possible conflict-related trends in human trafficking and are informed about where to refer potential cases.”
.....





Human Trafficking for the Purposes of Terrorist Activities

On 20 December 2016, the connection between human trafficking, sexual violence, terrorism and other transnational organized criminal activities was internationally recognized by the UN Security Council with the adoption of Decision 2331.



However, despite international organizations and other relevant stakeholders indicating a need to examine the impact of conflict on trafficking for sexual, labour and other forms of exploitation more closely, the number of studies conducted on these potential trafficking patterns is limited.

With inadequate existing child protection systems, a widespread absence of balanced and sustainable youth development and marginalization of vulnerable groups and economically disadvantaged communities continuously creating an environment conducive for criminals to groom susceptible target groups into trafficking cycles, the need to address this threat to regional and global security remains more pressing than ever.

SR/CTHB **Madina Jarbussynova** and **Nadia Murad**, Yazidi survivor and public advocate, on the margins of Miss Murad's intervention at the OSCE Conference on Counter Terrorism, 23 May 2017.

📷 OSCE/Claudio Formisano)

With the OSR/CTHB mandated by OSCE participating States to provide technical assistance in policy development on emerging forms of human trafficking, since June 2016 the Office has been conducting research on the latest trends and possible interlinks between human trafficking and terrorist activities.

The report outlining the findings of the research is expected to provide evidence-based data on the recruitment of persons by terrorist organizations for various exploitative purposes, and propose targeted recommendations to help participating States better react to this new form of human trafficking.



**Parosha
Chandran,**
Human Rights Barrister



“It has been an honour to work with the Special Representative for Combating Trafficking Human Beings, Ambassador Madina Jarbussynova, her committed team and expert partners on this world-leading project on Human Trafficking for the Purposes of Terrorist Activities.

We have conducted painstaking work to document and analyse real-life case studies whereby terrorist groups which impact across the OSCE region have recruited, transported, transferred, harboured or received adults and children in circumstances that fit the human trafficking definition.

Our landmark research has highlighted a new exploitative purpose: trafficking for the purposes of terrorist activities.

We hope the report including recommendations that the OSCE will publish in 2018 will materially assist Governments in the prevention of this new form of human trafficking.”

Parosha received the prestigious Trafficking in Persons Hero award from the U.S. State Department in 2015, the same year in which the Trafficking in Persons Report recognized her as being one of the world’s leading anti-slavery lawyers.





Survey Report 2016 of Efforts to Implement OSCE Commitments and Recommended Actions to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings



Survey Report 2016 of Efforts to Implement OSCE Commitments and Recommended Actions to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings

Issue Date: 15 December 2016

Format: Print Document, electronic version in PDF



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“Action against trafficking in human beings is one of the four priority areas of co-operation between the Council of Europe and the OSCE. The two organisations have collaborated closely in organizing joint events and exchanging information, with a view to avoiding duplication and making full use of the comparative advantages of each organisation. The report on the survey assessing the status of the implementation of the OSCE anti-trafficking commitments, which was peer-reviewed by the Council of Europe Secretariat, provides valuable information and analysis which complement GRETA’s country-by-country reports.”

.....

Petya Nestorova

Executive Secretary of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings



Over the course of 2016 the OSR/CTHB compiled a survey on the implementation of selected aspects of the 2003 OSCE Action Plan and its 2013 *Addendum* (hereafter referred to as ‘the survey’), with the aim of better understanding the current situation and assessing progress across selected aspects of existing commitments and recommended actions on the following areas:

- 1 THB for labour exploitation
- 2 Child trafficking
- 3 THB for organ removal
- 4 Victim identification
- 5 Victim support
- 6 Support in the criminal justice process
- 7 Targeting assets of traffickers
- 8 Financial investigations

Although the data generated by the survey from governments and NGOs indicates strong progress by participating States in implementing OSCE commitments and recommended actions, it also shows that there remains considerable work to be done, particularly in ensuring that OSCE participating States are adequately equipped to:



Prevent

including emerging responses on making THB unprofitable through targeting (1) demand and (2) profits of crime;



Protect

through improved (1) victim identification (2) usage of the non-punishment principle, and (3) facilitating access to compensation;



Prosecute

end the impunity of traffickers and apply the non-punishment principle for victims.

Importantly, the survey created a comprehensive data set as a baseline for future survey work, to inform country visits and to streamline ongoing data collection internally and with partner organizations, such as the CoE and UNODC who peer-reviewed the survey design, along with IOM, ICMPD and Walk Free, and the analysis of the responses.



Survey respondents: Governments and NGOs

Responses were received from 52 of 57 OSCE participating States and 90 non-governmental organizations from across the OSCE region. (OSCE)

Responding Government	Responding NGOs
Albania	4
Armenia	2
Austria	3
Azerbaijan	1
Belarus	4
Belgium	2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4
Bulgaria	1
Canada	1
Croatia	1
Cyprus	1
Czech Republic	1
Denmark	2
Estonia	1
Finland	1
France	2
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1
Georgia	1
Germany	1
Greece	2
Hungary	2
Iceland	2
Ireland	3
Italy	6
Kazakhstan	5
Kyrgyzstan	1

Responding Government	Responding NGOs
Latvia	1
Liechtenstein	0
Lithuania	1
Malta	0
Moldova	1
Monaco	0
Montenegro	0
Netherlands	1
Norway	0
Poland	0
Portugal	2
Romania	0
Russian Federation	2
San Marino	0
Serbia	1
Slovakia	0
Slovenia	1
Spain	3
Sweden	0
Switzerland	1
Tajikistan	5
Turkey	1
Ukraine	6
United Kingdom	3
United States	4
Uzbekistan	2



Survey Responses on the Use of Financial Techniques and Approaches in Responding to THB

- ✓ An emerging and very promising area in the response to trafficking in human beings.
- ✓ Regarding the confiscation of assets, 47 of the 48 states responding to the question indicated laws in place on tracing, freezing and confiscating proceeds of THB.
- ✓ 28 states reported that they had confiscated and/or seized the proceeds of human trafficking or the assets of human traffickers.
- ✓ Only ten countries reported the use of these confiscated assets to compensate victims.



Survey Responses Highlight NGO Concerns

- ✓ Victims often choose not to come forward because they fear mandatory return to their countries of origin or do not perceive services as appropriate.
- ✓ Failure to identify THB victims among groups in breach of the law.
- ✓ Gaps in processes to identify trafficked persons among asylum seekers.
- ✓ Inconsistent access of NGOs to detention facilities for the purpose of identifying trafficked persons.
- ✓ Concerns about the application of the non-punishment provision, especially as it relates to irregular migrants, children in forced criminality and women in prostitution.



Recommendations for Governments on Identifying and Addressing Trafficking in Human Beings for Labour Exploitation (THB/LE)

- a. Review blacklists of potential suppliers;
- b. Require suppliers to provide access to audit reports;
- c. Require suppliers to provide access to the names and address of factories in their supply chains;
- d. Define award criteria that require the implementation of human rights standards in the supply chain, in particular the ILO Core Conventions;
- e. Require contractors to take reasonable measures to ensure that THB/LE does not take place in the supply chain, to the best of their knowledge after performing due diligence, by having a policy in place that aims to mitigate human rights risks in its supply chain;
- f. Corporations receiving government contracts being obliged to adopt a THB/LE Preventive Policy;
- g. A mechanism to monitor compliance should be considered.



Survey Responses on the Prompt and Accurate Identification of Trafficked Persons

- ✓ Although central to the anti-trafficking response, data gaps remain, with only 20 participating States able to provide information on the avenues through which trafficked persons have been identified.
- ✓ Where information was available, it highlighted low levels of identification through labour, health and safety inspections.
- ✓ Labour inspectors appeared to have limited access to training on THB in comparison to other respondent groups.



Country Visits and Official Visits



In accordance with her mandate, the Special Representative encourages governments of participating States to place combating all forms of human trafficking high on their political agenda. During the two-year period covered in this report, country visits remained integral to the OSCE's efforts to combat human trafficking by providing a platform for the Office to share knowledge and good practices on a national level with governments, parliamentarians, members of the judiciary, international organizations and NGOs.

2017

In **2017**, the Office of the Special Representative carried out country visits to OSCE participating States **Denmark, Mongolia** and the **Russian Federation**. A follow-up visit was also conducted in **Canada**.



Canada

(Follow-up recommendations were submitted)



Denmark



Russian Federation



Mongolia

2016



Armenia



Turkey



Romania (Follow-up recommendations were submitted on 12 December 2016)

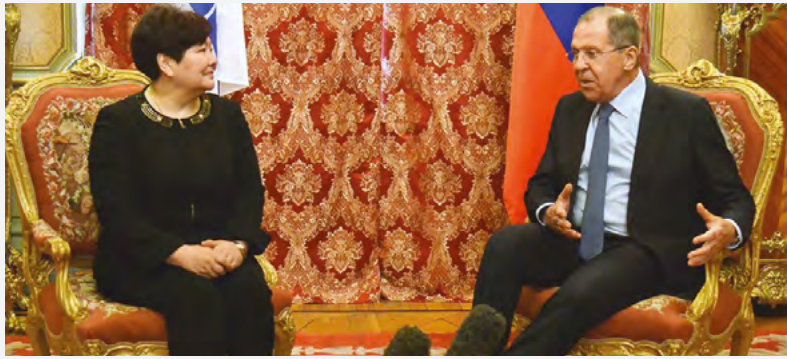


Czech Republic




United States of America

In **2016**, the Office of the Special Representative carried out country visits to OSCE participating States: **Armenia, the Czech Republic, Turkey** and the **United States of America**. A follow-up visit was also conducted in **Romania**.




During her country visit to the Russian Federation, the Special Representative held in-depth discussions with Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov. (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation)




The Special Representative meets with U.S. Rep. Chris Smith (R-Hamilton, N.J.) during her Country Visit to the United States of America.  (OSCE)



Meeting with the Head of the Mongolian Immigration Agency, Mr. Murun, to discuss how to strengthen victim identification in Mongolia, October 2017.  (OSCE/Tarana Baghirova)



Staff of the OSR/CTHB meet with Mr. Jakub Kulhánek, Vice-Minister for Security and Multilateral Issues, Czech Republic.  (OSCE)

After each country visit, the Office of the Special Representative writes a country report, underlining promising practices present in the country, as well as challenges discussed and areas where anti-trafficking policy could be enhanced.

The report contains concrete and focused recommendations to support the country in enhancing the implementation of OSCE anti-trafficking commitments. These reports are shared with national authorities of participating States, who have the opportunity to comment on the report before it is published on the OSCE website.

All country visit reports can be found [here](#).







Country Visit Reports

Country Visit Reports Published in 2016

- Czech Republic
- Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
- Kazakhstan
- Tajikistan
- United States of America




THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE IN 2016:

-  Praised the *Czech* Government for adopting comprehensive four-year strategies which set priorities and established tasks according to the four pillars of the fight against THB by evaluating the results and outcomes of previous strategies.
-  Commended the *Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia* for providing legal grounds for the confiscation of all proceeds of THB (real estate, items, and means of transport) to pay compensation to victims.
-  Acknowledged the important normative role of the Supreme Court in developing guidelines for a better understanding and implementation of *Kazakh* legislation related to trafficking cases.
-  Lauded the *United States* for its leading role in preventing and combating trafficking in human beings in supply chains, including through government procurement.

Country Visit Reports Published in 2017

- Armenia
- Russian Federation
- Turkey

THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE IN 2017:

-  Commended *Armenia* for establishing an appropriate institutional and legislative framework to prevent and counter human trafficking.
-  Complimented the Civic Chamber of the *Russian Federation* for initiating a roundtable discussion on 25 October 2016 dedicated to the “problem of human trafficking as a modern threat to society in the Russian Federation” and developing a set of concrete recommendations to improve anti-trafficking measures in the country.
-  Noted with appreciation that *Turkish* legislation contains a non-punishment clause which is fundamental for exempting victims of trafficking from civil, administrative or criminal liability for offences committed under coercion or intimidation.



The Alliance Conference Against Trafficking in Persons

16th ALLIANCE CONFERENCE



Lamberto Zannier (left), OSCE Former Secretary General, Ambassador Madina Jarbussynova (centre) and Eberhard Pohl, Chairman of the OSCE Permanent Council, at the 16th *Alliance* Conference, Vienna, 11 April 2016.

📷 (OSCE/Micky Kroell)

The annual *Alliance against Trafficking in Persons* Conference brings together internationally renowned experts and OSCE participating States to raise awareness of the social and legal implications of human trafficking for forced criminality, building upon the existing OSCE policy recommendations stated in the 2013 Addendum to the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings and according to relevant OSCE commitments.

Central to the 16th *Alliance against Trafficking in Person's* conference's agenda was the importance of understanding the wide range of unlawful activities that this form of exploitation entails. These include, but are not limited to, theft, burglary, pick-pocketing, shop lifting, benefit fraud, forced sham marriage, as well as illicit drug production and trafficking. Each raises specific national and international challenges regarding prosecution whilst safeguarding victims' rights. Identification of victims and means of providing assistance were thoroughly

analysed so as to develop best practices as a response to outstanding gaps in current anti-trafficking mechanisms.

The speakers' contributions were based on their practical experience and work on transnational cases. Particular attention was paid to trafficking in children, keeping in mind that girls and boys are the most vulnerable groups forced to commit criminal activities.

Broadcast live in both English and Russian, it was covered by ORF, the Austrian public service broadcaster, and Kazakhstan's 24 KZ television.



John Brandolino, Director, Division of Treaty Affairs, UNODC delivers his Welcoming Remarks at the 16th *Alliance against Trafficking in Persons* Conference, Vienna, 11 April 2016.



The 16th *Alliance* Conference welcomed over 325 participants from 57 OSCE participating States and 11 Partners for Co-operation. High-level speakers included experts, practitioners, government representatives and national co-ordinators on trafficking in human beings. Relevant international and regional organizations, NGOs, academia, think-tanks and the media were also represented.

📷 (OSCE/Micky Kroell)

Opening session



Discussing recommendations for future policy and research, Louise Shelley, the Omer L. and Nancy Hirst Endowed Chair, Director, Terrorism, Transnational Crime and Corruption Center (TraCCC), University Professor, School of Policy, Government and International Affairs, George Mason University, United States 📷 (OSCE/Micky Kroell)



Eberhard Pohl,

Chairperson of the OSCE
Permanent Council, Germany



Lamberto Zannier,

Former Secretary General
of the OSCE



John Brandolino,

Director, Division for Treaty
Affairs, UNODC



Madina Jarbussynova,

OSCE Special Representative
and Co-ordinator for Combating
Trafficking in Human Beings

16th ALLIANCE CONFERENCE

AGENDA



PANEL 1:

Trafficking for forced criminality:
forms and implications.

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The first panel provided an overview of the phenomenon in the OSCE region. It focused on the different types of unlawful activities that this form of human trafficking currently entails as well as recalled the states' obligations when facing this crime. Speakers discussed the social and legal implications of this form of exploitation and its impact on society. The profile and specific situation of minors involved in delinquency was described using case studies and analysed from a sociological point of view. The panel provided a basis for discussion and created a framework for further research and policy recommendations.



PANEL 2:

Challenges of investigations
and prosecution.

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This panel provided an overview of the challenges involved in investigating and prosecuting human trafficking for forced criminality. The speakers presented transnational cases with a focus on international co-operation and the use of joint investigation teams. In addition, the panel discussion explored different practices in the application of the non-punishment provision. Speakers outlined the lessons learned and provided recommendations on ways to improve the criminal justice responses to this form of exploitation.



PANEL 3:

Victims' rights: challenges
in identification, referral and
assistance of trafficked people.

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This penultimate panel looked at some successful practices in identification, referral and assistance to victims of trafficking for forced criminality. Based on their practical experience dealing with transnational cases, the speakers outlined lessons learned and shared recommendations on strengthening the response to this form of trafficking while upholding victims' rights. The complementary expertise of the panellists laid the foundation for a lively discussion on the issue, whilst highlighting the different legal and social aspects of victim support across the OSCE region.



PANEL 4:

Looking forward:
recommendations for policy
and research.

.....

The final panel presented practical recommendations collected and developed during the conference. Panellists offered concluding thoughts on how states could strengthen anti-trafficking policies and fully comply with their commitments and obligations, while observing internationally accepted standards in cases of trafficking in human beings for forced criminality. Furthermore, panellists discussed the need for research on the topic so as to inform further policy development.

All presentations are available in the **Resources section** of the *Alliance* conference [webpage](#).

Three thematic sessions were held on the margins of the *Alliance* conference

- Identifying victims of trafficking in places of detention, co-organized with the Council of Europe;
- The use of new technologies for trafficking in human beings for the purpose of forced criminality, co-organized with the Executive Committee of the CIS;
- Data collection and exchange of information in detection of human trafficking cases and identification of victims: challenges, best practices and lessons learned, co-organized with the OSCE's Transnational Threats Department (TNTD)/ Strategic Police Matters Unit (SPMU)

Concrete Results



Research, best practices and further recommendations to complement existing legislation were shared throughout the conference, with the specific intention of **developing an effective, human rights-based response** to human trafficking for the purposes of forced criminality. It was highlighted that applying the **non-punishment principle** for victims of human trafficking and **ending impunity for the perpetrators** of human trafficking must be universally adopted across states and relevant international organizations to properly address the specific challenges of trafficking for forced criminality.



The conference culminated in a set of **concrete recommendations**, such as the importance of applying the non-punishment principle to victims, the need for systemic training and awareness-raising for law-enforcement on victim identification, including replacing standard training models with flexible training sessions which address emerging and changing trends in human trafficking for forced criminality. Recommendations also included the duty to protect the rights of victims, and the development of better data collection and data sharing systems among relevant actors.



Feedback received by the OSR/CTHB from participants found that the conference topics and recommendations have effectively informed practice by states, *Alliance* partners and UN forums.

Testimony



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“The diversity of manifestations of forced criminality requires flexible organizations and knowledge of human trafficking, also in departments that do not specialize in the phenomenon. The non-punishment principle moreover imposes upon us the obligations to see offenders as victims. Altogether, forced criminality forces us to look at things differently, more so than any other form of human trafficking.”

.....

Ms. Corrine Dettmeijer-Vermeulen, Dutch Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings and Sexual Violence against Children, from her speech “Changing the way we look at forced criminality” at the 16th *Alliance Against Trafficking in Persons*, High-Level OSCE Conference “Combating Trafficking in Human Beings for the Purposes of Forced Criminality” 11 April 2016 (source)



.....

“We know that the profits of trafficking in persons are great. It is currently one of the most profitable crimes in the world, providing huge assets to its perpetrators. Money generated at the expense of shattered lives. Lives – and this is something that everyone around the world needs to be encouraged to keep in mind – that, no matter where you reside, they are all around you -- sometimes hidden, but without a doubt present and likely nearby. They may be the people cleaning our hotel rooms, building our residences and picking our fruits, having no choice but to comply with the demands of their traffickers. We, the international community, need to respond to the needs of trafficked persons, collectively ensuring that we enact and implement the right strategies and policies to assist and support them and end impunity for the traffickers. The Alliance, by bringing together diverse partners, including national authorities as well as international, regional and non-governmental organizations, is helping to promote the co-operative and comprehensive responses we need.”

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John Brandolino, Director, Division for Treaty Affairs, UNODC during his remarks at the 16th *Alliance Against Trafficking in Persons*, High Level OSCE Conference “Combating Trafficking in Human Beings for the Purposes of Forced Criminality” 11 April 2016






The Alliance Conference Against Trafficking in Persons

17th ALLIANCE CONFERENCE



A record number of 381 participants from all 57 OSCE participating States and 11 Partners for Co-operation attended the 17th Alliance Conference, including international and regional organizations, NGOs, academia, think-tanks, the media, experts, legal practitioners and government representatives, in particular national co-ordinators on trafficking in human beings.  (OSCE/Micky Kroell)

The 17th *Alliance against Trafficking in Persons* conference provided an interactive platform for expert discussion on how to enhance the coherence of international efforts and further promote adequate approaches to respond to child trafficking in the OSCE region in the best interests of the child, and in line with relevant OSCE commitments.

To strengthen measures to prevent child trafficking, protect children's rights and efficiently prosecute perpetrators, conference topics included threats facing children in crisis situations, factors heightening child vulnerability, the adequacy of existing child protection systems, as

well as policies and measures which should foster the best interests of the child.

- **Live-stream** watched by hundreds of viewers across the globe.



(l-r) Former OSCE Secretary General Lamberto Zannier, Ambassador Madina Jarbussynova, OSCE Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, Michael Linhart, Deputy Minister for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs and Austrian OSCE Chairmanship after Foreign Affairs Michael Czerny, Under-Secretary at Migrants & Refugees Section Holy See at the 17th *Alliance against Trafficking In Persons*, Vienna, 3 April 2017. © (OSCE/Micky Kroell)



Myria Vassiliadou, EU Anti-Trafficking Co-ordinator, European Commission delivering a keynote address at the 17th *Alliance Conference*. (OSCE/Micky Kroell)



Bragi Guðbrandsson, Director General, Government Agency for Child Protection, Iceland, presented the BARNAHUS model at the 17th *Alliance against Trafficking in Persons Conference*.

(OSCE/Micky Kroell)

Opening session



Michael Linhart, Deputy Minister for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs, Austrian OSCE Chairmanship.



Lamberto Zannier, Secretary General of the OSCE.



Fr. Michael Czerny, Under-Secretary at the Migrants and Refugees Section, Holy See.



Madina Jarbussynova, OSCE Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings

17th ALLIANCE CONFERENCE

AGENDA



PANEL 1:

Human trafficking threats for children in crisis.

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The first panel provided an overview of the crisis-inflicted scenarios that directly or indirectly affect children's security and welfare in the OSCE region, and highlight factors that increase children's vulnerability to falling victim to trafficking in human beings. Speakers dwelled on the most pervasive trafficking-related threats for children in crisis situations, such as forced labour, sexual exploitation, forced marriages, trafficking for organ removal, begging and coercion into criminal activities. A special emphasis was placed on children on the move, including unaccompanied minors and internally displaced children.



PANEL 2:

Towards effective child protection systems to prevent and combat human trafficking.

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This panel looked at successful and good practices of prevention of child trafficking, identification of and assistance to trafficked children. It provided examples of multi-disciplinary and interagency responses in a rights-based manner which fosters co-operation and seek to optimize the quality of prosecution and of the treatment of the child. Panel presentations provided a basis for discussion on the effectiveness of current child protection systems, the determination of the best interests of the child, pre-conditions for a child-friendly environment and the importance of empowering exploited children to realise their rights and access justice.



PANEL 3

Looking forward:
guidelines for policy
development and
implementation.

.....

All presentations are available in the **Resources section** of the *Alliance* conference [webpage](#).

Four thematic sessions were held on the margins of the *Alliance* conference

- Trafficked for terrorism – children and youth in peril, co-organized with the Executive Committee of the CIS.
- Prevention of early forced marriages among vulnerable groups, co-organized with the Permanent Representation of France to the OSCE.
- Legal framework and practical measures for conducting child interviews in human trafficking investigations: challenges, best practices and lessons learned, co-organized with the OSCE’s Transnational Threats Department (TNTD) / Strategic Police Matters Unit (SPMU).
- The forthcoming review of the UN Global Action Plan in light of new human trafficking trends, co-organized with the Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Belarus to the OSCE.

Concrete Results



Throughout the conference, **good practices, case studies** and **gaps to be addressed** were highlighted with the aim of developing integrated recommendations to effectively respond to child trafficking in a rights-based and child-friendly manner



A comprehensive set of **concrete recommendations** developed over the course of the conference which were then further discussed and honed at an OSCE-wide National Anti-Trafficking Co-ordinators meeting in late June, 2017.



Feedback received by the OSR/CTHB demonstrates that these practical and child-focused recommendations have subsequently been used to aid the work of participating States, *Alliance* partners and UN forums

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.....

“For the Alliance against Trafficking in Persons to gather for a 17th Conference in Vienna is a welcome sign of the OSCE’s determination to eradicate what must be among the most shameful dynamics to scar the face of modern humanity... It is a form of slavery, a crime against humanity, a grave violation of human rights, an atrocious scourge, and it is all the more to be condemned when it takes place against children”.

.....

”

Keynote Speaker **Michael Czerny** addressing the 17th Alliance against Trafficking in Persons Conference.
📷 (OSCE/ Micky Kroell)

Extract of Telegram from Pope Francis, read out by Michael Czerny S.J., Under-Secretary of the Migrants and Refugees Section, Dicastery for Promoting Integral Human Development at the opening of the 17th Alliance Conference.





Work with Civil Society Organizations

The OSCE, as an inter-governmental organization, strongly supports the work of civil society and acknowledges the importance of its role across its three dimensions. The need to involve anti-trafficking NGOs in combating human trafficking is underlined in a number of relevant commitments.



Representatives of 20 NGOs from 17 OSCE participating States at the consultation meeting, Warsaw, September 2017.

📷 (LaStrada Foundation against Trafficking in Persons and Slavery/Joanna Garnier)



“While primary responsibility for combating and preventing trafficking in human beings rests with participating States, the link of this phenomenon to transnational organized crime requires co-operation at the international and regional level, involving the private sector and NGOs”.

Preamble to the OSCE Action Plan to Combat
Trafficking in Human Beings, adopted in 2003.



NGO consultation meetings and drafting an Occasional Paper

In November 2016, the OSR/CTHB, supported by the Swiss Department of Foreign Affairs and the Geneva Centre for the Democratic of Armed Forces (DCAF), held its first consultation meeting with representatives of civil society active in the anti-trafficking field in the OSCE region. During the meeting, 23 specialized NGOs from 22 participating States highlighted their critical role in providing services to trafficked persons, as well as the need for their full-fledged participation in policy and decision-making processes. The meeting also demonstrated the necessity to reaffirm the **critical role of civil society organizations in combating trafficking in human beings**.

A second consultation with NGOs from the OSCE region took place on the margins of the OSCE/ODIHR Human Dimension Implementation Meeting (HDIM) on 19 September 2017.

During the meeting, 20 specialized NGOs from 17 participating States discussed a list of questions on the

role played by civil society, as well as the effectiveness of co-ordination and co-operation between state agencies and anti-trafficking NGOs.

The results of this discussion acted as one set of empirical data, before being subsequently fine-tuned during a follow-up with participants, other experts and civil society stakeholders. In late 2017, this data in turn was complemented by an analysis of relevant legal documents and official reports from the OSCE, Council of Europe and other relevant institutions. The result of these efforts subsequently informed the OSR/CTHB’s Occasional Paper on “Critical Role of Civil Society Organizations in Combating Trafficking in Human Beings”, to be released in early 2018.

It is envisaged that this publication will reflect the need to address and alleviate the challenges faced by anti-trafficking NGOs in their daily work, both at the level of service provision and during their interaction with other anti-trafficking actors.



Preventing Human Trafficking for Domestic Servitude in Diplomatic Households

In May 2017, high-level diplomats and heads of Protocol Departments within Ministries of Foreign Affairs from across the OSCE region met at the Hofburg to exchange best practices and discuss ways to stamp out human trafficking for domestic servitude in diplomatic households.



(l-r) Ambassador Tichy-Fisslberger, *Austrian National Co-ordinator on Combating Human Trafficking*, Ambassador Madina Jarbussynova, OSCE Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and CTHB Adviser Georgina Vaz Cabral at the Austrian OSCE Chairmanship Conference on “Preventing Human Trafficking for Domestic Servitude in Diplomatic Households”, Vienna, 12 May 2017.

📷 (OSCE/Micky Kroell)

Participants at the conference underlined that increasing dialogue and strengthening co-operation among participating States is crucial to combating the exploitation of private domestic staff. Tangible examples of value-added initiatives and lessons learned

from across the OSCE region were presented and discussed during the event.

Key speakers at the event included representatives from Italy, Norway, Switzerland, Sweden, Uzbekistan and Austria, as well as Canada, France, Germany, Poland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States. Various other delegations showed great interest in the topic and contributed by sharing their country's experience, new challenges and trends in the area.

Representatives of the Austrian Protocol Department, the Criminal Intelligence Service, the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Consumer Protection and non-governmental organizations also presented conference attendants with the Austrian system for preventing the trafficking and exploitation of domestic staff of diplomats. They provided information about staff rights and how respect for these rights is being monitored.

In 2016, the OSR/CTHB also furthered its work to prevent trafficking in human beings for domestic servitude, inter alia in diplomatic households, by releasing a [Spanish version](#) to complement previously published French and English versions of the Handbook for Diplomatic Personnel on "How to Prevent Human Trafficking for Domestic Servitude in Diplomatic Households and Protect Private Domestic Workers".

The ExB project achieved tangible results both in the OSCE region and beyond. 16 participating States followed up on the issue with the adoption of new measures or improvements. Likewise, following the completion of the project, Canada, Ireland and Poland contributed to the handbook with a factsheet on their practices, with the Czech Republic following suit in June 2016.



Czech Republic

Policy and Practice

I – Background and national policy

As of April 2016, the Czech Republic hosts:

- 85 diplomatic missions, 1 full fledged international organisation (Galileo)
- About 2,500 members of diplomatic missions, family members included, residing in the Czech Republic
- About 40 private servants currently registered with the MFA Diplomatic Protocol

In 2000, the MFA Diplomatic Protocol introduced a policy to prevent and combat servitude in diplomatic households and it continues to develop it on the basis of national as well as of international experience. The current national policy has been inspired also by the outcome of several workshops organized by the OSCE Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings. This policy reflects the National Strategy for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in the Czech Republic.

II – Rules and procedures

- Only members of the diplomatic staff can employ private servants:
- Ambassadors: maximum 3 private servants
- Diplomatic agents: maximum 2 private servants
- The residence permit issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) of the Czech Republic is valid only for the duration of the employment, and no residence permits of this type are issued to the private servant's family members. Family members of private servants are not registered with the Diplomatic Protocol.
- The private servant cannot be in blood relation either with his/her employer or with the employer's spouse.
- The employer must ensure that the private servant's working and personal conditions comply with the Czech Republic's legislation (i.e. working time of 40 hours per week, extra-pay for overtime work, corresponding wage no less than the minimum wage set in the Czech Republic, paid leave entitlement of 4 weeks per calendar year, entitlement to his/her own separate room, board consisting of at least three main meals a day, individual medical insurance paid by the employer, transport back to the employee's place of permanent residence upon termination of the employment paid by the employer).
- The employer must agree not to restrict the employee's free movement, including the employee's right to leave the employer's house during the employee's time off. At the same time, the employer must acknowledge that, in the Czech Republic, restriction of personal freedom constitutes a crime.

In June 2016, the Czech Republic contributed to the Handbook with a factsheet on their practices. See Pg. 68 of the English version of the [Handbook](#) for more.



.....

“As host country to a large diplomatic community and a number of important international organizations dealing with the issue of human security, Austria has a particular responsibility in this regard. Protocol officers play a key role in fighting this heinous crime by informing private domestic staff of diplomats of their rights and monitoring the respect of national regulations and fair treatment by their employers.”

.....

Ambassador Tichy-Fisslberger,
Austrian National Co-ordinator
on Combating Human Trafficking





OSCE Field Operations

The OSCE's extensive field presence consists of a network of Field Operations assisting host countries in putting OSCE commitments into practice and to foster local capacities through concrete projects and activities.

During the reporting period, work was conducted by Field Operations in:

- **South-Eastern Europe,**
- **Eastern Europe,**
- **South Caucasus,**
- **and Central Asia.**

The OSR/CTHB works closely with anti-trafficking Focal Points based across the OSCE Field Operations on, inter alia, how best to further unite efforts to counter human trafficking. In 2016-2017, this entailed a series of initiatives both within individual participating States, and across the OSCE area as a whole.

In June 2017, the Office hosted a meeting of 51 National Anti-Trafficking Co-ordinators and Rapporteurs from 42 OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation in Vienna. During the meeting, participants discussed how best to address current human trafficking-related challenges in the OSCE region and foster the implementation of relevant OSCE commitments, including through joint action and initiatives.

The following offers a snapshot of some of the anti-trafficking efforts that the OSCE's Field Operations conducted throughout 2016-2017.

South-Eastern Europe

OSCE Presence in Albania

The **Presence in Albania** continued its efforts in addressing human trafficking through a cross-dimensional approach, providing support to state institutions and civil society organizations to enhance their anti-trafficking efforts.

The Presence continued to support **synergies between the Child Protection and Anti-Trafficking National Referral Mechanism**, resulting in increased numbers of identified child trafficking cases. **An evaluation** of the local level anti-trafficking initiatives was conducted, followed by the **development of local plans** to address the phenomena of children in street situations and child trafficking.

Training sessions were organized for multi-disciplinary groups composed of police, social services, child protection workers and NGOs. During 2016-2017, 300 professionals in 7 municipalities received training on identifying, referring and providing assistance to children at risk and victims of trafficking.

To **enhance inter-institutional co-ordination** and promote the investigation of human trafficking offences, six coordination meetings between Serious Crimes Prosecutors and the police were organized. Staff from the office of the National Anti-Trafficking Co-ordinator and labour inspectors provided **expertise and support to the Working Groups**.

Enhancing international co-operation among anti-trafficking authorities remained a key priority for the Presence. In May 2016, the Presence and the Albanian National Anti-Trafficking Co-ordinator hosted the **meeting of the South-Eastern Europe National Anti-Trafficking Co-ordinators** on the topic of unaccompanied minors in migration situations. One of the follow-up



On the World Day against Child Labour, the OSCE Presence in Albania launched a project supporting access to vocational education for children at risk of trafficking/former victims of trafficking. The staff of “Tjetër Vizion” NGO, together with central and local level authorities, came together to discuss challenges and recommendations to improve children’s access to vocational education with scholarships, Tirana, 12 June 2017.

📷 (State Agency for Child Protection/Jonita Kabashi)

actions was an **analysis of the Albanian migrants pre-screening system**, conducted in early 2017, focusing on the identification of vulnerable groups, such as victims of trafficking and unaccompanied minors.

With financial contribution from the Italian Government, the Presence focused on **efforts to prevent unsafe migration of children** through awareness raising and access to vocational education. In 2017 the Presence conducted a study on this topic, which identified systemic and practical needs for vulnerable children. The study was followed by the provision of **scholarships for vocational education** for 35 young people (including former victims of trafficking and children at risk of trafficking) and the organization of seven co-ordination meetings between child protection workers designed to enhance vulnerable children's access to vocational education. These activities were conducted jointly with the State Agency for the Protection of Children's Rights in co-operation with the Ministry of Internal Affairs. 25 sessions raising awareness on safe migration and vocational education took place.



World Day against Child Labour activities, Tirana, 12 June 2017

📷 (State Agency for Child Protection/Jonita Kabashi)



Mission of BaH training on good practices in conducting child interviews, in which a psychologist interviews a teenage child played by a professional actress.

📷 (International Forum of Solidarity EMMAUS)

OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina



The Mission carried out a wide range of anti-trafficking activities during the reporting period.

In particular, the Mission increased its advocacy efforts for the criminalization of human trafficking in all domestic jurisdictions. These advocacy efforts resulted in the long-awaited inclusion of trafficking in human beings as a criminal offence in the Criminal Code of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in June 2016.

Capacity building activities also represented a significant part of the Mission's work. In February 2016, the Mission organized five roundtable discussions on developments in case-law relating to trafficking in human beings in BiH and distributed the *Case Law Compendium in Trafficking in Human Beings* to all participants. The Mission also supported training efforts of the Judicial and Prosecutorial Training Centres (JPTCs), and organized training for judges and prosecutors on trafficking in human beings for purposes of labour exploitation and forced criminality.

In May 2016, the Mission, in co-operation with the IFS Emmaus and the Netherlands Helsinki Committee, organized training for judicial actors on damage compensa-

tion claims. The Mission also supported the organization of a three-day workshop on interviewing child victims of trafficking, at the Annual Prosecutorial Conference, and two two-day workshops on human trafficking for labour inspectors.

To raise public awareness about human trafficking and the rights of victims, the Mission organized a social media campaign on its official Facebook and Twitter pages from 28 to 30 July 2016 in order to mark the World Day against Trafficking in Persons. Nine Facebook posts reached more than 14,000 people. A similar campaign was organized in order to mark European Anti-Trafficking Day on 18 October 2016.

In March and December 2016, the Mission gave lectures on human trafficking for students from Tuzla Law Faculty and students of the Human Rights Clinic in Mostar, respectively. Capacity building activities continued in 2017. The Mission organized eight capacity building events for law enforcement, social services providers and judicial actors. At two training events a prosecutor who completed a simulation based exercise organized within the OSR/CTHB designed project "Combating Trafficking along Migration Routes" acted as a trainer.

OSCE Mission in Kosovo

During the period covered in this report, **the Mission** supported relevant authorities such as the Ministry of Internal Affairs/Secretariat for Strategies and the Kosovo¹ Police, with the aim of strengthening their capacity in the drafting and implementation of strategies and action plans designed to combat trafficking in human beings; specifically to detect, investigate, prosecute and adjudicate cases.

In December 2016, the OMIK organized two-day basic training on the topic of the “Role of Women in Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings” for 60 female officers from the Association of Kosovo Police Women. The purpose of the workshop was to improve female officers’ knowledge of trafficking in human beings in order to further contribute to the fight against organized crime and strengthen co-operation between relevant units of the Kosovo Police. This training is the first of the five planned modules for combating trafficking in human beings which will be implemented during 2017 and 2018.

In February 2017, the OMIK supported the annual review of the Strategy and Action Plan against Trafficking in Hu-



Participants of the OMIK organized two-day basic training on the topic of the “Role of Women in Preventing and Combating THB”.

© (OSCE)

man Beings 2015-2019. The strategy provides a legislative and institutional framework for preventing and combating trafficking in human beings by defining roles and responsibilities of institutions in accordance with the objectives of the strategy. The working group consisted of 24 representatives from all relevant stakeholders, such as the National Co-ordinator, the Secretariat against Trafficking in Human Beings, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Kosovo Police, Kosovo Judicial Council, Kosovo Prosecutorial Council, and other relevant institutions and service providers. This was the first review and assessment of the Strategy and Action Plan since it was adopted in 2015.

From 22 to 26 May 2017, the OMIK delivered a specialized training on the methods, procedures and techniques related to the management of cases involving trafficking in human beings, which engaged twenty investigators from the Kosovo Police Directorate of Investigations. The training focused on the role of the case manager in investigative operations, challenges and limitations of case managers, and access to information, with particular emphasis also given to case management for victims, law enforcement and prosecutors.



Two-day training on the role of women in prevention and combating trafficking in human beings for 60 female officers from Association of Kosovo Police Women.

© (OSCE)

¹ All references to Kosovo, whether to the territory, institutions or population, in this text should be understood in full compliance with the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244.

OSCE Mission to Montenegro

The Mission provided support to the organization for training of 215 border police on how to identify potential victims of trafficking and the steps required to provide these victims with assistance. Additional training is being developed for delivery to border police staff (inspectors for foreigners and labour) on combating trafficking in human beings and the prevention of labour exploitation.

The Mission focused on promoting regional co-operation through the implementation of the agreed Protocols on Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings. This was signed between representatives from Tirana, Podgorica and Pristina. The third trilateral meeting was held in November 2016 in Montenegro, which adopted standard operating procedures for cross-border trafficking cases, with a focus on the protection of victims.

The Mission organized local roundtables concerning a memorandum of co-operation in the fight against trafficking in human beings. Officials from the Ministries of Education and Health, relevant institutions, police and civil society were tasked with improving co-operation in the prevention, reporting, and prosecution of traffickers and protection of potential victims and victims of

human trafficking with the aim of ensuring their welfare and facilitating their integration in society. In co-operation with the Ministry of the Interior and in the particular state-established Working Group, the Mission organized a roundtable on the legal framework and recommendations required for implementing the Non-Punishment Principle for Victims of Human Trafficking. The Working Group, consisting of experts from the judiciary, prosecution, police, National Office for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, and civil society, drafted guidelines for police, prosecution and judges. This activity continues to deliver analysis on the current legal framework and support this with written guidelines for Standard Operational Procedures for implementing the principle.

The Mission continues to implement project activities aimed at strengthening the capacities of the local authorities and civil society to raise awareness of early (forced) marriages in vulnerable groups. It also increased access to information and established better protection of the communities most affected, by placing a focus on domestic violence, economic empowerment, and health protection as they relate to vulnerable women and the potential correlation between these issues and human trafficking.



Developing Guidelines for the application of the provisions of non-punishment of victims of human trafficking, Podgorica, June 26th, 2017.

OSCE Mission to Serbia




Throughout the reporting period in question, the [OSCE Mission to Serbia](#) successfully developed and implemented a number of initiatives.

- 1 2016: four roundtables to present the guidelines for non-punishment of victims of human trafficking, titled “Legal framework and recommendations for implementation of the non-punishment principle in the Republic of Serbia”, were developed by a multi-disciplinary group composed of judges, prosecutors, police officers and CSOs.
- 2 Throughout 2016 and 2017: organization of multi-lateral meetings between the Serbian Task Force to Combat Human Smuggling and their peers in the region, to exchange data and evidence in cases of organized crime dealing with trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants.
- 3 13 February 2017: donation of two vehicles and IT equipment to the Serbian Task Force to Combat Human Smuggling. The ceremony was attended by OSCE Chairperson-in-Office Sebastian Kurz.
- 4 18-19 May 2017: co-operation between Serbian and Austrian law enforcement on the occasion of EU Action Day Against Trafficking in Human Beings for Labour Purposes.
- 5 March 2017: field visit of SR Amb. Jarbussynova to Serbia with a view to raise awareness on trafficking in human beings and the risks to potential trafficking victims in migration flows along the “Balkan Route”.
- 6 From September to December 2017: four roundtable presentations on the guidelines for applying the non-punishment principle of victims of human trafficking for judges of 45 misdemeanor courts in Serbia.
- 7 October 2017: regional conference with the participation of international experts to mark EU Anti-Trafficking Day. The conference’s goal was to share international best practices on the “reflection period”.
- 8 November 2017: participation of Serbian law enforcement in anti-trafficking in human beings investigation training in Saint-Petersburg (Russia).



OSCE Chairperson-in-Office Sebastian Kurz, attends a ceremony to mark the donation of two vehicles and IT equipment to the Serbian Task Force to Combat Human Smuggling on 13 February 2017.

 (OSCE)

OSCE Mission to Skopje

The Mission continued to empower the national authorities and civil society in reinforcing a comprehensive and human rights-based approach in countering trafficking in human beings, adjusting its interventions to the fast-evolving migration context.

In October 2016, the Mission, with the support of the OSR/CTHB, hosted a **High-Level Regional Conference** on “Promoting Synergies and Common Approaches among Western Balkan and Migration Affected Countries in Addressing Human Trafficking along Migration Routes”.



The Head and Deputy Head of the OSCE Mission to Skopje visit the “Vinojug” transit centre in Gevgelija, 29 September 2016.

 (OSCE/Steven Davis)



OSCE Mission field-deployed staff monitor the refugee/migrant crisis in Gevgelija.

 (OSCE/Gabor Kemeny)



Ambassador Nina Suomalainen, Head of the OSCE Mission to Skopje (c), speaking at the conference on addressing human trafficking along Western Balkan migration routes, Skopje, 27 October 2016.

 (OSCE/Mihajlo Lahtov)

Close to 90 representatives from national authorities and CSOs from 14 countries of transit and destination, including also OSCE Field Operations and international partners, engaged in a constructive and action-oriented dialogue on challenges in addressing vulnerabilities to human trafficking among mix migration flows. As a result, a **Joint Declaration was endorsed by the Western Balkan National Anti-Trafficking Co-ordinators** that took stock of achievements and proposed a realistic way forward in key areas in combating human trafficking along migration routes.

Additionally, the Mission assisted in developing a four-year national strategy and action plan against human trafficking and illegal migration; trained 60 frontline social workers deployed at border-crossings in early and proactive identification of victims, especially among at-risk groups such as unaccompanied minors, refugees, migrants, asylum seekers; and upgraded the knowledge and skills of 20 young lawyers to represent and provide legal aid to victims.

Eastern Europe

OSCE Mission to Moldova

In 2016-2017, the Mission facilitated several working groups for national anti-trafficking focal points to develop a comprehensive Strategy for the period of 2017-2022 and associated NAP on anti-trafficking. Focus was given to new trends such as online child sexual exploitation and trafficking for the purpose of involvement in criminal activities.

The Mission hosted well-attended bi-monthly Technical Co-ordination Meetings with main key actors representing governmental agencies, civil society and international organizations.


The Mission provided increased support to the national anti-trafficking network led by the Permanent Secretariat of the National Committee to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings with emphasis on the activity of the territorial anti-trafficking committees in all 35 districts.

The Mission has supported capacity-building activities focusing on trafficking and exploitation through the use of the internet, parallel financial investigations, and trafficking in organs, tissues and cells, whilst ensuring a victim-centred approach in line with OSCE commitments. These have generated a collection of trafficking in human beings data from the left bank, for the first time, in national reporting. Approximately 300 judges, prosecutors and public lawyers benefited from specialized training on investigating THB cases and related cyber-crimes, as well as on combating domestic violence, organized in co-operation with the National Institute of Justice. Additionally, **386 police officers from six districts in northern Moldova, including a pool**

of 25 law enforcement national trainers, benefited from similar trainings on recent amendments to domestic violence legislative provisions.

A social theatre play “Body of Child” which illustrates the dangers of child sexual exploitation, in particular online grooming of children, was attended by more than 200 adults and young people aged over 16 years old with the purpose to inform and raise awareness about the threat of online and offline child exploitation, including through debates following the play.



Organized by the Mission to raise awareness about the threat of online and offline child exploitation, the social theatre play “Body of Child” was attended by over 200 adults and young people.  (OSCE Mission to Moldova)

Awareness on promoting gender equality and women’s rights and family counselling – subjects not included in state curricula - was raised among 1000 vocational schools students and teachers during 20 public lectures throughout Moldova. Mission support to outreach operations of regional assistance centres, especially for active NGOs on the left bank, resulted in enhanced capacities to assist vulnerable groups on the left bank and Gagauz region through upgrading service providers’ skills.

OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine

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The [Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine \(PCU\)](#) focused its anti-trafficking support on legislative developments, protection of victims, enhancing prosecution, and raising awareness about human trafficking risks. This resulted in adoption of the new State Social Programme on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings through 2020 and an anti-trafficking agreement between the Ministry of Social Policy and the National Police. Intensive support in implementation of the NRM included co-ordination events, promotion of reconvening of the high-level Inter-Agency Co-ordination Council, training of approximately 6,700 stakeholders, and developing a module on identifying and intervening in trafficking cases for teachers.

The PCU also gathered 200 social service providers, labour inspectors, anti-human trafficking police officers, prosecutors, judges and NGOs from the entire Ukraine as well as the OSR/CTHB and international speakers at the conference on Combating Human Trafficking for Labour Exploitation.

To advance public awareness during the Global and European Anti-Trafficking days and 2017 Eurovision Song Contest, the PCU helped produce and distribute over 1 million leaflets, booklets, posters, stickers and manuals featuring warnings about the risks of trafficking and offering referral and help. This resulted in 110 people registered as trafficking victims under the NRM in 2016, a one-third increase from 2015 and the first year when the NRM registered more victims than the police, demonstrating greater sensitivity to victims' needs. This trend has continued with 101 victims registered in the 1st half of 2017.



Ukrainian educators plan regional training for school teachers on identifying and intervening in trafficking cases based on the PCU-facilitated manual.

© (OSCE/Liliya Grudko)

To aid Ukraine's police reform, the PCU supported the development of 161 training courses as well as facilitated training of more than 12,500 officers, including 300 specialized anti-human trafficking police officers. The course on combating human trafficking developed with PCU support is now approved as mandatory for all National Police training and re-training programmes.

Recognizing the need to address new challenges in investigation and prosecution of human trafficking, the PCU continued implementation of a five-day training course on combating IT-facilitated human trafficking crimes for specialised anti-human trafficking and cyber police units, as well as conducted roundtables for police, prosecutors and judges on improving the criminal justice response to it.

The PCU continued building capacity of three social enterprises which provided job skills to 106 persons at risk and trafficking victims.



Ukrainian border police officer distributes PCU-produced anti-trafficking leaflets to visitors of the Eurovision Song Contest at Kyiv's International Airport.

📷 (OSCE/Andrii Naumenko)



Children discuss stereotypes about human trafficking at the PCU-facilitated anti-trafficking lesson in a Kyiv school.

📷 (OSCE/Liliya Grudko)

South Caucasus

OSCE Office in Yerevan

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During 2016, the Office in Yerevan organized and supported visits by the inter-agency Trafficking Victim Identification Board, which includes representatives of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the police, the Investigative Committee and civil society, to several of Armenia's regions (Gegharkunik, Syunik and Tavush), where they met with local authorities and civil society and made presentations on key aspects of national anti-trafficking legislation and its implementation. The objective of these visits was to strengthen the capacity of actors outside Yerevan on referral, initial identification and protection of suspected and actual victims of trafficking. In conjunction with these visits, the Office organized sensitization and training courses to support enforcement of the new Law on Identification of and Assistance to Trafficking Victims, which were delivered to representatives of regional police units, social departments of regional governors' offices and local NGOs. The Office also organized sensitization courses in four locations in two regions on labour trafficking and forced labour for 110 high school students and their teachers, as well as officials of the regional administration centres.

In October 2016 the Office supported the visit of the OSCE Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, Ambassador Madina Jarbussynova, who met with the Inter-Ministerial Working Group on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, law enforcement officials, ministries, prosecutors, the State Migration Service, the International Organization for Migration, the office of the United Nations High Commissioner

for Refugees and civil society representatives, as well as visiting Yerevan's reception centre for migrants.

At the end of 2016, the Office organized a two-day workshop for 40 participants, including members of the state Inter-Agency Anti-Trafficking Working Group, to finalize the new 2016-2018 National Action Plan on Combating Human Trafficking. The workshop resulted in a finalized National Action Plan that was submitted to the Prime Minister's Office and later adopted by the government.

As of the expiry of the mandate of the OSCE Office in Yerevan on 31 December 2016, no consensus on its renewal existed. Accordingly, the Office did not implement its mandate during 2017. On 4 May 2017, the Chairmanship informed the Permanent Council that continuing mandate negotiations would no longer be fruitful, and that it had instructed the Secretary General to initiate the closure process. The Office closed on 31 August 2017.



During her Country Visit to Armenia, Ambassador Madina Jarbussynova, OSCE Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, meeting with Ashot Hovakimian, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Armenia.

© (OSCE/Claudio Formisano)



Central Asia

OSCE Centre in Ashgabat

Throughout the reporting period, the Centre continued to focus on supporting the host-country's anti-trafficking efforts by building the capacities of national professionals engaged in addressing the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings. Through participation in OSCE-organized conferences, workshops and seminars, as well as information sharing, the state officials increased their expertise and skills and learned more about the commitments of the OSCE participating States in the area of combating trafficking in human beings.

In July 2016, jointly with the International Organization for Migration, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Population Fund and diplomatic missions in Turkmenistan, the Centre supported an awareness-raising event in Turkmenabat, the second largest city in Turkmenistan, to mark the World Day against Trafficking in Persons.

Taking a collaborative approach to combating trafficking in human beings, the Centre continued to participate in the work of the Technical Working Group, headed by the IOM Mission in Turkmenistan and comprised of representatives of UN agencies, the Prosecutor's Office, State Migration Service, Ministry of Interior Affairs, Ministry of Justice and other relevant state agencies, aimed at co-ordinating national anti-trafficking activities, with all aspects of this complex problem addressed.

Programme Office in Bishkek²

Activities under the Programme office in Bishkek's (POiB) Combating Trafficking in Human Beings portfolio in Kyrgyzstan have been implemented against the backdrop of a growing consensus among the authorities and civil society that serious steps must be taken to fully meet anti-trafficking commitments. To that end, POiB endeavours to support Kyrgyzstan in enhancing security through inclusive, cross-sectoral, sustainable and protection-oriented initiatives rendered through enhanced inter-agency coordination and civilian oversight.

In brief, POiB supported the evaluation of the National Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (2013-2016) in close co-ordination with International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UN-ODC), and International Labour Organization (ILO). In 2016, the work of the POiB-established an Inter-Agency Platform - a unique venue to exchange views, co-ordinate activities and follow-up on anti-trafficking commitments - bridged the co-ordination gap between ministries, state agencies, and civil society. As a result, the National Action Plan (NAP) for Combating Human Trafficking (2017-2020) was conjointly drafted to outline the new course of action.

Following this, POiB supported the development of a specialized manual for high school teachers and college instructors on mainstreaming preventive anti-trafficking

² Change from OSCE Centre in Bishkek to Programme Office in Bishkek as of 1 May 2017.

measures in their programs. The overarching goal of the manual is to assist teachers and instructors in raising awareness about the many forms of human trafficking, as well as elaborating effective and innovative means to prevent it. In March 2017, POiB facilitated two two-day workshops in Bishkek and Osh for 100 teachers and instructors with the aim of presenting the manual and training the participants on its effective probation. Later this year, POiB will



The OSCE Centre in Bishkek supporting a public awareness raising campaign at Alymbek Datka Square in Osh city marking the World Day against Trafficking in Persons.



Flash mob against Trafficking in Human Beings at Ataturk Park in Osh city.

📷 (Centre for Support of International Protection/Mirlan Kydyrmyshev)

conduct two train-the-trainer courses for 50 selected educators in an effort to ensure the widest possible outreach to schools and colleges across the regions.

With every passing year, local authorities are challenged by the lack of sustainable funding needed to conduct regular public awareness campaigns. Owing to five mini-grant initiatives, supported by POiB, civil society and local authorities jointly reached out to 20 communities in Osh, Batken, and Jalalabad to raise awareness about the risks pertaining to illegal labour migration, including human trafficking.

OSCE Programme Office in Astana

During 2016-2017, in accordance with its mandate, the [OSCE Programme Office in Astana](#) continued to support activities to assist the Government of Kazakhstan in implementing provisions of the UN Convention on Transnational Organized Crime and its Supplementing Protocol, the UN Convention against Torture and OPCAT, as well as the OSCE Action Plan. Such engagement included capacity-building training events of judges, particularly in the realms of crime classification, collection of evidence, protection and compensation of victims, and international law enforcement mechanisms and judicial practice for dealing with human trafficking cases.

Furthermore, the Office supported a series of seven training seminars co-organized by the US Embassy in Astana and the Justice Academy. These capacity-building workshops trained 245 judges in total on international legal instruments to help prevent trafficking in human beings.

Another series of seven training seminars was also co-organized by the Programme Office in Astana in co-operation with the Health Care and Social Development and Interior Ministries and the US Embassy in Kazakhstan. These seminars focused on national and international standards for assisting victims of human trafficking, social isolation and discomfort as trafficking supplying factors, along with issues of integration and rehabilitation and compensation for damages. Some 260 law-enforcement officers and social workers, along with representatives of local government and the Regional Prosecutor's Offices were targeted by the seminars.


Programme Office in Dushanbe³

Following the 2015 visit of the OSCE's Special Representative on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, Ambassador Madina Jarbussynova, the [Programme Office in Dushanbe](#) (POiD) followed up on her recommendations in relation to providing support to the Government on improvement of legislative and political frameworks and expansion of preventative measures in combating trafficking in human beings, strengthening the identification of victims of trafficking and teaching the state structure on identifying the victims of trafficking.

In the course of 2016, the POiD hosted two high-level Dialogues on combating trafficking in human beings that brought together 50 key participants from state agencies, civil society organizations and the international community. The Dialogue is part of the POiD's support to the Inter-Agency Commission on CTHB and contribution to implement the OSCE Action Plan to CTHB. The participants discussed the latest developments in this area, including past and future activities for realization of anti-trafficking legislation and discussed the successes and challenges in this field.



Participants in the Dialogue of Inter-Agency Commission on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings discuss the findings and recommendations on strengthening efforts, Khujand, September 16, 2016.

 (OSCE Office in Tajikistan)

³ Change from OSCE Office in Tajikistan to Programme Office in Dushanbe as of 1 July, 2017.

In addition, in 2016, the POiD donated equipment to the Police Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs to be used for the course on combating trafficking in human beings. The audio-visual equipment allows the lecturers to apply interactive teaching techniques related to investigation of trafficking in human beings crimes, including video projection of specialized films and simulation exercises.

The POiD facilitates the annual participation of main actors (i.e. governmental structures, civil society and NGOs) on combating human trafficking to different relevant international events.

In 2016, the POiD facilitated participation of representatives of the Inter-Agency Commission on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, the Organized Crime Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and civil society to two events, namely the Conference on “Combating Trafficking in Human Beings for the Purpose of Forced Criminality” in Vienna and to the Conference on “Preventing Trafficking in Human Beings for Labour Exploitation in Supply Chains” in Berlin. Both conferences were organized by the Office of the SR and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings of the OSCE.

In addition, the POiD organized a training course on combating trafficking in human beings for facilitators from the 18 Women Resource Centres present in Tajikistan, supported by the POiD. The goal of this training was to strengthen the knowledge of the facilitators from the WRCs on how to raise the awareness of the general public on human trafficking and to deepen their understanding on the correlation between human trafficking and domestic violence.

In 2017, the POiD hired international and national experts to develop guidelines for identification of trafficked persons. The Guidelines are currently being translated and will soon be printed and distributed. Training for civil society and governmental structures on how to use these guidelines is envisaged with participation of an international expert.

Furthermore, the POiD supported participation of two Tajik NGOs’ representatives (“Femida” and “Madina”) to the international conference, “17th *Alliance against Trafficking in Persons: Trafficking in Children and the Best Interests of the Child*”, which was held in Vienna on April 3-4, 2017, organized by the Office of the SR on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings.



Participants of the training on combating trafficking in human beings, use group work to facilitate discussions on recent phenomena, Dushanbe, September 22-23, 2016.

📷 (OSCE Office in Tajikistan)

OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan

In the reporting period, the OSCE [Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan](#) (PCUz) continued its assistance to the authorities and civil society in Uzbekistan in countering trafficking in human beings.

The Project Co-ordinator organized a training course for journalists representing different types of media from all the regions of Uzbekistan with the aim of improving journalistic response to human trafficking and to discuss effective ways to use international and national good practices, along with the challenges in reporting on human trafficking. To enhance the efficiency of justice through quality professional training the PCUz mainstreamed the topic of human trafficking into a series of training events for the prosecutors.

To facilitate the issue of the public and private partnership in counteracting human trafficking, the OSCE PCUz, jointly with the National Human Rights Centre of Uzbekistan, launched a new project on promoting the social and human rights responsibility of businesses including prevention of human trafficking and labour exploitation.

In June 2016, the PCUz and its national counterparts organized a round-table discussion on critically important issues, including the consumer rights protection mechanism, social and human rights responsibility of businesses, and access to legal protection in case of violation of rights by business. In addition, the PCUz supported the translation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and




The PCUz supported translation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights into the Uzbek language.

Human Rights into the Uzbek language and disseminated it widely among trade unions, the business community, government agencies, and academia.



PCUz organized training for journalists from across Uzbekistan to improve journalistic responses to human trafficking and discuss challenges in reporting on human trafficking.

 (OSCE)



Internal co-operation and Co-ordination

In line with its mandate, the OSR/CTHB leads the OSCE’s anti-trafficking work by investing considerable efforts in strategic co-ordination among relevant OSCE executive structures (ODIHR, TNTD and Field Operations), as well as the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly.

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Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR)

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ODIHR has been active in working to prevent trafficking in human beings in the OSCE region since 1999. In particular, ODIHR has assisted participating States in the creation of National Referral Mechanisms (NRMs), in line with the guidance offered in the [ODIHR Handbook on National Referral Mechanisms – Joining Efforts to Protect the Rights of Trafficked Persons](#). The Office paved the way in promoting access to justice and effective remedies for victims of trafficking, including through the development of resources instrumental in providing guidance and assistance to participating States, including [“Compensation for Trafficked and Exploited Persons in the OSCE Region”](#) and [“The Guiding Principles on Human Rights in the Return of Trafficked Persons”](#).

Since the publication of the handbook on NRMs in 2004, there have been significant developments in the area of combating trafficking in human beings. In 2017, the Office embarked on efforts to update the handbook, starting with two in-depth NRM assessments, in Poland and Georgia, and preparing for five additional assessments for the final quarter of 2017. Moreover, ODIHR plans to collect information on the status of the implementation of NRMs in the OSCE region, through a multi-disciplinary

survey to be sent to all 57 OSCE participating States in the final quarter of 2017. The information gathered will be included in the updated handbook, which will also include a new addendum on national practices in the OSCE region.

In 2017, ODIHR, together with the OSCE Transnational Threats Department (TNTD)/Strategic Police Matters Unit (SPMU), discussed modalities for helping OSCE participating States in the Mediterranean address gaps in combating trafficking in human beings in the context of mixed migration flows, as well as supporting participating States in South Eastern Europe through the provision of technical assistance and capacity-building activities.

In addition to the above activities, ODIHR has continued to co-operate with and provide input to the activities of OSCE structures, including the OSR/CTHB, the TNTD/SPMU, and OSCE field operations, as well as international organizations and bodies active in the anti-trafficking field.

In co-operation with the OSR/CTHB, in September 2017, ODIHR organized a Human Dimension Implementation Meeting plenary session focusing on combating trafficking in human beings. In October 2017, ODIHR will prepare a session on combating trafficking in children for the Human Dimension Seminar “Rights of the Child: Children in Situations of Risk.”



The SR/CTHB addressing the Human Dimension Implementation Meeting in Warsaw, September 2017.

📷 (ODIHR)



Meeting during the NRM Assessment visit in Batumi, Georgia, with a multi-disciplinary group of stakeholders.

📷 (ODIHR)

OSCE Parliamentary Assembly

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly continued to play a **leading role in pushing forward the OSCE anti-trafficking agenda with a special focus on child exploitation and trafficking along migration routes**, including through the dedicated efforts of its **Special Representative on Human Trafficking issues**, Congressman Christopher Smith from the United States. According to its mandate, the Special Representative collects information on human trafficking in the OSCE region, promotes dialogue on how to address it, and advises on the implementation and development of new policies in this field.

Notably, in the reporting period Mr. Smith sponsored **two resolutions on human trafficking** which were overwhelmingly supported at the 2016 and 2017 OSCE PA Annual Sessions in Tbilisi and Minsk, respectively. The 2016 **Resolution on Law Enforcement Co-ordination to Prevent Child Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking by Known Sex Offenders** called on OSCE participating States to strengthen efforts to adequately prevent and counter sexual exploitation of children in tourist destinations through, *inter alia*, better law enforcement co-ordination and notification procedures, public-private partnerships and education and awareness raising. The 2017 **Resolution on Preventing Child Sexual Exploitation Online through Advances in Technology** instead called on OSCE participating States to:

- prioritize the prosecution of traffickers and all those who assist them, including classified advertising website owners who financially benefit from advertising children for sex trafficking;
- work with the private sector on the implementation of modern verification technologies for access to pornographic websites;
- train border officials, law enforcement officials, judges, prosecutors, immigration and other relevant officials to

identify and combat the use of the internet and other information and communication technologies for committing trafficking crimes, and;

- provide a decent system of shelter and both legal and psychological support for the victims of child exploitation.

Responding to **human trafficking in the context of the on-going migration crisis** has also been the focus of Parliamentary Assembly work, especially its recently established **Ad Hoc Committee on Migration** which conducted several on-site visits to migrant and refugee hotspots in the region. A case in point in terms of co-operation between the governmental and parliamentary dimensions of the OSCE is represented by the **joint OSR-OSCE PA visit to Lampedusa**, Italy, on 19-24 June 2016. Based on these visits' findings, the OSCE PA is developing detailed policy recommendations on, *inter alia*, the need to protect vulnerable people on the move, and especially children, from human exploitation. Some of these preliminary findings have already been reflected in the 2017 Minsk **Resolution on Ensuring a Coherent, Shared and Responsible Governance of Migration and Refugee Flows**.

Moreover, on 6 July 2017, the OSCE PA Special Representative co-organized a **side-event on combating human trafficking** at the margins of the OSCE PA Annual Session in Minsk to raise awareness and build synergies in this field. Finally, he continued to **report regularly to the Parliamentary Assembly** on his consultations with OSCE colleagues and international officials, as well as on trends, improvements and setbacks within the OSCE area.

Overall, the OSCE PA efforts have **contributed to sharpen the focus of the international security agenda on the human trafficking threat** and have prompted national parliaments to remain seized of the matter.

OSCE Secretariat Offices and Departments

The OSR/CTHB co-operates with relevant thematic units in the OSCE Secretariat and field operations to deliver projects and joint activities through its network of Anti-Trafficking Focal Points.

Transnational Threats Department (TNTD)/Strategic Police Matters Unit (SPMU)

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The OSR/CTHB enjoys close co-operation with TNTD/SPMU on issues of mutual concern, including police-related matters. During the reporting period, the Strategic Police Matters Unit at the OSCE Transnational Threats Department undertook a number of projects regarding THB and the smuggling of migrants, including conferences, trainings and co-operation. These events generated key findings and outcomes and also highlighted the OSCE's effort to combat the threat posed by THB to individuals and societies worldwide.


On the margins of the 16th **Alliance against Trafficking in Persons** conference from 11-12 April 2016, a side event with the goal of strengthening combating trafficking in persons in co-operation amongst participating States and Partners for Co-operation was organized on information exchange and the detection of victims of THB for the purpose of forced criminality.

From 31 August to 1 September 2016, a regional workshop was carried out together with IOM and UNODC in

Podgorica on “Enhancing and Strengthening International Cross-border Co-operation in Addressing Irregular Migration-related Crimes in the Western Balkans”. This important initiative promoted interactive discussions on persistent challenges and identifying efficient measures and possible shortcomings by gathering representatives of migration authorities and senior experts within the criminal justice community. During the workshop, several challenges were identified and possible solutions were elaborated upon, including the role of social media in luring potential human trafficking victims and the importance of financial investigations and the confiscation of assets, both often linked to other forms of organized crime such as the smuggling of migrants.



Oleksandr Kyrylenko (left), Programme Officer CTHB, Gerald Neuhaus Police Affairs Adviser and Adviser on CTHB, Madina Jarbussynova, OSCE Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Guy Vinet (right), Head of the OSCE Strategic Police Matters Unit, at the regional workshop on “Enhancing and Strengthening International Cross-border Co-operation in Addressing Irregular Migration-related Crimes in the Western Balkans”, Podgorica, September 2016.

 (OSCE)

This gathering was followed by a regional seminar on 19-20 September 2017 in Sarajevo in co-ordination with OSR/CTHB and the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina, together with IOM and UNODC. The objective of this seminar was to identify gaps, challenges and good practices, as well as to strengthen information sharing networks between countries of origin, transit and destination, while also addressing the current situation on migration-related crimes in South-Eastern Europe, with a particular focus on prevention, protection, prosecution, and international and cross-border co-operation and assistance to victims of THB.

To emphasize a more practical approach, in co-ordination with the OSR/CTHB, SPMU contributed to the 17th *Alli-*

ance against Trafficking in Persons Conference from 3-4 April 2017 with a thematic session on measures for conducting child interviews in human trafficking investigations. The event provided a comprehensive overview of the latest research and best practices that exist on this crucial issue.

Early October 2017 witnessed further co-operation between the OSR/CTHB and TNTD/SPMU on a project which saw Mongolian police forces trained on organized crime, with a particular focus on THB based on their regional needs. This project provided the necessary knowledge and tools to combat trafficking in human beings in the region and by including a “Train-the-Trainers” element, the project hopes to ensure that future trainings can be successfully implemented by the respective authorities themselves.

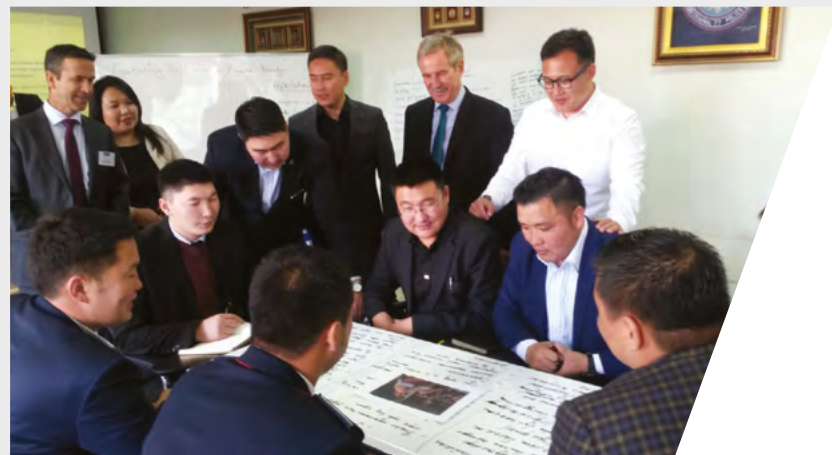
Speakers at the 17th *Alliance against Trafficking in Persons* Conference TNTD/SPMU Thematic Session “Legal Framework and Practical Measures for Conducting Child Interviews in Human Trafficking Investigations: Challenges, Best Practices and Lessons Learned”.

📷 (OSCE / Alberto Andreani)



Participants during the OSCE-supported course on trends and tendencies of organized crime, Ulaanbaatar, 2 October 2017

📷 (OSCE)



Multisectoral and Multi-Agency Partnership



The OSR/CTHB recognizes that multisectoral and multi-agency partnerships represent the starting point of any successful strategy to prevent and prosecute the increasingly transnational crime of trafficking in human beings. Structured co-operation is vital to address loopholes in legislative frameworks, as well as gaps in international co-operation on which criminal organizations thrive and prosper. Fostering collaboration with other organizations remains of paramount importance in achieving progress.



OSR/CTHB attending an ICAT briefing at the UN in New York to exchange information, experiences and good practices on anti-trafficking activities, March 2017.

📷 (OSCE/Claudio Formisano)

The OSR/CTHB therefore actively engages with external stakeholders, including international organisations and NGOs to strengthen synergies, avoid overlap and facilitate the exchange of expertise and best practices on THB. The ***Alliance against Trafficking in Persons***, a broad international platform (now comprising over 30 members, including international organisations, NGOs, trade unions and employers organizations) remains a key tool for OSR/CTHB in achieving these goals as every year, the SR/CTHB holds a high level *Alliance* conference and two meetings of the *Alliance* Expert Co-ordination Team.

As a regional security organisation under Chapter VIII of the UN Charter, the OSR/CTHB also prides itself on solid, constructive, and concrete partnership with United Nations entities, especially within the framework of ICAT, the **Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons**, in which the OSCE participates as a partner organization. This fruitful partnership enhances co-operation and enables the UN and OSCE to pursue even more effective efforts in the fight against trafficking in human beings. Both the *Alliance against Trafficking in Persons* and ICAT provide ideal frameworks to enhance policy co-ordination and the exchange of best practices on preventing and combating THB in the OSCE region.

Aiming to help prevent and prosecute both traditional and developing forms of human trafficking, the OSR/CTHB remains committed to strengthening the collective action by Member States to implement the United Nations **Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons** at the regional and sub-regional level. A thematic side session at the 17th *Alliance* on **The forthcoming review of the UN Global Action Plan in light of new human trafficking trends**, co-organized with the Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Belarus to the OSCE, saw the participation of ICAT and our *Alliance* partners, including the ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNICEF and **UNODC**, as well as various OSCE departments.

On 27-28 September 2017, the SR/CTHB Madina Jarbussynova also participated in the High-Level Meeting of the plenary of the United Nations General Assembly on the appraisal of progress made in the plan's implementation. Upon taking the floor, the SR/

CTHB briefed attendants on some of the achievements, gaps and challenges regarding the implementation of the Global Plan to date and stressed the OSCE's strong commitment to further strengthening synergy and partnership between the UN and OSCE.

Throughout 2016-2017, the long-standing partnership between the OSR/CTHB and the UNODC was enhanced. Both organizations practically promoted the implementation of relevant UN standards and OSCE commitments in the field of anti-trafficking while actively engaging in the framework of a number of strategic OSCE and UN-ODC activities.

UNODC's Executive Director, Yuri Fedotov and John Brandolino, Director, Division for Treaty Affairs, each delivered inspiring presentations at the 2015 and 2016 OSCE *Alliance against Trafficking in Persons* conferences. Close coordination on data collection for the 2016 Survey on the implementation of OSCE anti-trafficking commitment likewise ensured duplication of efforts was avoided and made certain of the complementarity of information collected. The UNODC also contributed staff and expertise to the OSCE's live-simulation exercises to combat human trafficking along migration routes.



Mock Trial organized at the international seminar “The Critical Role of the Judiciary in Combating Trafficking in Human Beings” in Haifa, Israel.

📷 (OSCE/Georgina Vaz Cabral)

To strengthen the capacity of the judiciary to prosecute perpetrators and safeguard the rights of victims of trafficking, the UNODC, IOM, and OSR/CTHB also co-organized the third international conference for judges on the critical role of the judiciary in combating human

trafficking together with Israel's Agency for International Development Cooperation, the Golda Meir Mount Carmel International Training Center, the Institute of Advanced Judicial Studies and the Anti-Trafficking Unit at the Israeli Ministry of Justice. The event was attended by more than 25 judges from across the globe, and included representatives from 12 OSCE participating States, the International Criminal Court and OSCE Partners for Co-operation.

The OSR/CTHB has likewise been co-operating closely with **FRONTEX**. At the FRONTEX 2016 Annual Training Conference, the OSR/CTHB presented OSCE activities and discussed how to mainstream a human rights-centred approach in the development of training methodologies for the European Border and Coast Guard Agency. The OSR/CTHB also contributed to a FRONTEX-led initiative to develop a train-the-trainers programme on countering trafficking in human beings which was implemented in Lyon, in co-operation with representatives from IOM, OHCHR, UNHCR and UNODC.

The OSR/CTHB also took part in a **NATO** seminar, "Combating Trafficking in Human Beings", at the NATO Partnership for Peace Training Centre in Ankara, Turkey. The training provided insights into different approaches and practices relating to the development of THB trainings for border guards.

Finally, co-operation between the **Council of Europe** and OSCE in the field of action against trafficking in human beings remained strong in 2016-2017. Members of GRETA and representatives of the Council of Europe Secretariat regularly participate in conferences and other events organized by the OSCE. By way of example, a member of GRETA and the Executive Secretary of the Convention participated in the OSCE *Alliance* Conference entitled "Trafficking in Children and the Best Interests of the Child", held on 3-4 April in Vienna, Austria. Further, the Executive Secretary of the Convention took part in the conference "The Public-Private Partnership in the Fight against Human Trafficking", organized by the OSCE in Moscow on 20-21 July 2017.



On the margins of the the High-Level Meeting of the plenary of the United Nations General Assembly, the SR/CTHB meets with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Ms. Pramila Patten of Mauritius.

📷 (OSCE/Claudio Formisano)

The Executive Secretary of the Convention also participated in the meeting of **National Anti-Trafficking Co-ordinators and Rapporteurs** from the OSCE Region, organized by the OSR/CTHB and held in Vienna on 30 June 2017. Part of this meeting was dedicated to presenting the 2016 OSCE Survey Report on the implementation of political commitments to combat trafficking in human beings, which was peer-reviewed during its preparation stage by the CoE Anti-Trafficking Secretariat and UNODC.

To avoid duplication on country visits, the Council of Europe and the OSR/CTHB also continued to regularly exchange information and co-ordinate visit plans.

