

Reference document

Guidelines for the **identification** of victims of trafficking in human beings

Especially for
Consular Services
and Border Guards

EU legal and policy framework on trafficking in human beings

Trafficking in human beings is a serious crime and a grave violation of human rights prohibited under Article 5 on the prohibition of slavery and forced labour of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union⁽¹⁾.

Based on the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union⁽²⁾, over the last few years the EU has developed a comprehensive policy and legislative framework to effectively address trafficking in human beings. The framework focuses equally on the prevention of trafficking, prosecution of criminals, protection of victims and partnership across relevant disciplines and with the different stakeholders and actors involved. This integrated and multidisciplinary perspective is combined with a human-rights-centred and gender-specific approach.

On 19 June 2012 the Commission adopted the Communication 'The EU Strategy towards the Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings 2012-2016'⁽³⁾ ('the Strategy') replacing the EU Plan on best practices, standards and procedures for combating and preventing trafficking in human beings of 2005.⁽⁴⁾ The Strategy focuses on concrete measures that support the implementation of the new Directive 2011/36/EU on preventing and combating trafficking in human

beings and protecting its victims⁽⁵⁾ ('the Directive').

The main responsibility for addressing trafficking in human beings lies with the Member States; the Strategy shows how the Commission will support Member States in addressing the challenges for the next five years in a way which is as concrete and practical as possible. The Strategy proposes a series of concrete actions (about 40) grouped under the following key priorities: identifying, protecting and assisting victims of trafficking; stepping up the prevention of trafficking in human beings; increased prosecution of traffickers; and enhanced coordination and cooperation among key actors and policy coherence; increased knowledge of and effective response to emerging concerns related to all forms of trafficking in human beings. The Strategy includes a strong gender and human rights perspective whilst promoting a multidisciplinary approach which incorporates different actors.

On 25 October 2012, the Council adopted Conclusions endorsing the EU Strategy towards the Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings 2012-2016⁽⁶⁾ which present a set of recommendations for EU Member States, relevant EU Agencies and the Commission.

Identification of victims of trafficking – a key challenge

The Directive **obliges Member States to ensure that a person is provided with assistance and support as soon as the competent authorities have a reasonable-grounds indication for believing that he or she might be a victim of trafficking.** Member States also need **to establish appropriate mechanisms aimed at early identification,**

(1) Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (2000/C 364/01), O J L 364, 18.12.2000, p. 1 / Article 5: Prohibition of slavery and forced labour

(2) Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, article 79 on Policies on Border Checks, Asylum and Immigration and article 83 on Judicial Cooperation in Criminal Matters

(3) Communication The EU Strategy towards the Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings 2012–2016 COM(2012)286 final

(4) EU Plan on Best Practices, Standards and Procedures for Combating and Preventing Trafficking in Human Beings of 9 December 2005, 2005/C 311/01

(5) Directive 2011/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2011 on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Protecting Its Victims, and Replacing Council Framework Decision 2002/629/JHA, O J L 101, 15. 4.2011, p. 1

(6) Council conclusions on the new EU Strategy towards the Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings 2012–2016, 3195th JUSTICE and HOME AFFAIRS Council meeting, Luxembourg, 25 October 2012

assistance, and support for victims based on their individual needs, at the very least including appropriate and safe accommodation, material assistance, medical treatment, psychological assistance, counselling and information and translation and interpretation services. The Directive also requires Member States to **grant special treatment to particularly vulnerable victims, including children, pregnant women and victims with disabilities**. In order to prevent trafficking in human beings, Member States are obliged to **promote the regular training for officials likely to come into contact with both victims and potential victims**, including front-line police officers, to enable them to identify and help them.

Against this background, it should be emphasised that **early identification is crucial to promptly assist, support and protect victims of trafficking in human beings and enables police and prosecution authorities to better investigate and punish traffickers**. At the same time, mechanisms to protect, assist and socially include victims of trafficking need to be established.

Under the priority 'Identifying, protecting and assisting victims of trafficking', the Strategy promotes concrete actions to improve identification of victims of trafficking. In this context, the Strategy highlights the crucial role consular services and border guards play in the identification of victims and potential victims of trafficking in human beings as front-line officers.

Development of the Reference Document for Consular Services and Border guards

In order to increase coherence and avoid duplication of efforts in this area, as well as bearing in mind the on-going projects related to identification of victims of trafficking in human beings funded by the Commission (*see List of projects in attachment*), the aim of this document is **to highlight existing documents and projects on the identification of victims**, and in particular those targeting consular services and border guards and thus encourage their systematic use by the respective officials.

Indeed, the Commission is currently **funding various projects addressing directly or indirectly the issue of identification of victims of trafficking**. More specifically, and as highlighted in the Strategy, the Commission currently funds a specific project under the ISEC Programme ("Development of Common

Guidelines and Procedures on Identification of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings" EuroTrafGuID) which aims to develop guidelines to better identify victims of trafficking in human beings, taking into account the EC/ILO 2009 lists of indicators on trafficking in human beings. The aim of the project is to propose tools to enhance and harmonise methods and procedures for the first level of identification of victims of trafficking within the EU in order to better address trafficking and to ensure equal treatment of victims as regards their rights, including the right to protection.

Regarding the existing handbooks and manuals on this matter, the Commission highlights in particular two specific documents addressed to border guards and consular services namely the **"Anti-trafficking Training for Border Guards – Trainer's Manual"** of the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union (FRONTEX) and the **"Handbook for diplomatic and consular personnel on how to assist and protect victims of human trafficking"** of the Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS).

Indeed, these two documents provide comprehensive guidance to early identify victims of trafficking addressing separately consular services and border guards in a clear, comprehensible format and provide helpful, targeted advice useful to front-line officers in the course of their day to day duties. These documents, combined with other existing handbooks of more general nature such as e.g. Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking of UN Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner as well as input from the Group of Experts advising the European Commission on trafficking in human beings⁽⁷⁾, have fed into the Commission's indicative guidelines contained in this document.

In order to avoid duplication and to ensure that the Commission's document is of practical use to front-line officers the document contains only indicative guidelines presented in a concise way.

This document should also complement and

(7) Commission Decision of 10 August 2011 on setting up the Group of Experts on Trafficking in Human Beings and repealing Decision 2007/675/EC, 2011/502/EU http://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/section.action?sectionId=d55a635a-4b9c-4cd8-b3be-17d1c7c2fc33§ionType=LIST_ENTITIES_WITH_ATT

synergistically interact with other work streams such as the funded projects for the development of comprehensive guidelines to facilitate a pan-European Union, coordinated approach to the identification and assistance of victims. It should also offer an overview of the EU and policy framework on trafficking in human beings in order to provide a basic understanding and equip consular services and border guards with basic tools to identify situation of trafficking.

The indicative guidelines include basic provisions on identification, interviewing, referral, data collection, cooperation and prevention whilst also referencing existing documentation to provide more in depth information. Given the vulnerability of children the document contains special guidelines for children to attend the specificity of this group.

Anti-trafficking Training for Border Guards – Trainer’s Manual (Frontex)

The FRONTEX Trainer’s Manual on Anti-trafficking Training for Border Guards was developed in 2011 by the FRONTEX Training Unit in collaboration with experts from 13 Member States and Schengen Associated Countries as well as experts from CEPOL and EUROJUST. International organisations such as the IOM, OHCHR, UNHCR, UNICEF and the OSCE contributed to the development of the Manual to ensure the reflection of international standards and a human rights based approach.

The Manual aims at assisting national trainers to raise awareness on trafficking in human beings among first and second line border guards and equipping them with the special skills needed to identify and interview potential victims and perpetrators. The Manual provides practical guidance to support Member States in the early identification, assistance and support for victims of trafficking at the border by placing the fundamental rights of the victims at the centre of efforts addressing trafficking in human beings with particular regards for vulnerable groups such as children and persons in need of international protection.

As explained in the introduction to the Manual, the training package comprises three training modules; awareness, identification and interviewing. Each module is composed of learning objectives, lesson plans and training material and contains a dedicated chapter on children. The Awareness module increases understanding and enhances knowledge of trafficking in human beings and the human rights violations it entails, its characteristics, actors, functioning and mechanism.

The Identification module is aimed at improving the ability of border guards to identify potential victims of trafficking and suspected traffickers by providing indicators illustrated by real world examples. The interviewing module helps experts determine whether the person is a victim of human trafficking, taking into account any need for assistance as well as the most effective referral for further follow-up.

Handbook for diplomatic and consular personnel on how to assist and protect victims of human trafficking (CBSS)

The Handbook for diplomatic and consular personnel on how to assist and protect victims of human trafficking has been published by the Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS) Secretariat in 2011 as the culmination of a two year training programme carried out by the CBSS Task Force against Trafficking in human beings (TF-THB) and the IOM mission to Moldova. The Handbook incorporates the expert inputs from trainers from NGOs, governmental authorities and International Organisations provided during the training seminars conducted between 2008 and 2010 by TF-THB and IOM.

The Handbook aims at increasing knowledge about trafficking in human beings among consular and diplomatic personnel and guiding them when dealing with suspected incidents of trafficking. It provides tools for consular personnel to properly identify assist and protect victims of trafficking in their daily work and for cooperating with relevant actors.

The Handbook is a practical and illustrative guide divided into chapters. It initially explains trafficking in human beings and the role of diplomatic and consular personnel and it provides an overview of the international legal framework, including EU law. The chapters include advice on how to identify and interview potential victims of trafficking and how to develop strategies to effectively work against human trafficking as well as data confidentiality, risk assessment and safe return. It contains specific guidelines for identifying and assisting children and finally provides a list of relevant referral organisations and contact points for further assistance for CBSS Member States.

Indicative guidelines for consular services and border guards on the identification of victims of trafficking

Objective/Purpose of the Guidelines

The EU Member States have a responsibility to act to prevent trafficking, to investigate and prosecute traffickers and to assist and protect victims of trafficking. Consular services and border guards play, as front-line officers, a very important role in the possible early identification of this crime, when traffickers decide to cross borders. The **indicative guidelines** complemented by all existing documents on this matter should be taken into account by consular services and border guards to help them to understand how, in the performance of their duties, to identify and adequately deal with victims of trafficking in human beings.

Definition

Offences concerning trafficking in human beings⁽⁸⁾:

The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or reception of persons, including the exchange or transfer of control over those persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.

Introduction

Trafficking in human beings is a serious crime and a gross violation of human rights. Consular services and border guards play, as front-line officers, a very important role in the possible early identification of potential victims and therefore contribute to the fight against this crime. As such consular services and border guards should refer the identified potential victims to the appropriate authorities for adequate follow up with due respect for the rights of the victims.

Member States shall ensure that the national competent authorities are entitled not to prosecute or impose penalties on victims of trafficking in human beings for their involvement in criminal activities which they have been compelled to commit as a direct consequence of being trafficked.

Consular services and border guards should ensure the raising of awareness of their staff that when an offence of trafficking in human beings was committed by public officials in the performance of their duties, it is regarded as an aggravating circumstance.

Operational Guidelines

General

Consular services and border guards should take the necessary measures in cooperation with the competent national authorities to establish appropriate mechanisms aimed at the early identification of, assistance to and support for victims, in cooperation with relevant support organisations.

Consular services and border guards should in cooperation with the competent national authorities endeavour to pay extra attention to particularly vulnerable victims, in particular, pregnant women, people with a disability, a mental or psychological disorder, or people who suffered from a serious form of psychological, physical or sexual violence.

Identification

Consular services and border guards should conduct regular training for officials likely to come into contact with victims or potential victims of trafficking in human beings aimed at enabling them to identify and deal with victims and potential victims of trafficking in human beings.

Victims of human trafficking possibly suffer from various psychological problems as they may have experienced multi-traumatic incidents in their lives. Therefore, it is very important to acknowledge the impact of trauma upon trafficked persons and recognise the symptoms.

(8) DIRECTIVE 2011/36/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 5 April 2011 on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims.

Interviewing

Victims of trafficking in human beings have the right to receive information as from their first contact with the national authorities relevant for the protection of their interests in the context of criminal proceedings.

Communication difficulties to understand what is going on and the role of the victim involved in the proceedings should be minimised. Where appropriate interpretation should be made available.

Investigation into or prosecution of trafficking in human beings offences is not dependent on reporting or accusation by a victim, and criminal proceedings may continue even if the victim has withdrawn his or her statement.

Information on a reflection and recovery period and information on the possibility of seeking and obtaining international protection should be provided to the potential victim at the beginning of the interview.

Referral

Consular services and border guards should take the necessary measures to ensure that a person is directed towards the competent national authorities that provide assistance and support as soon as the competent authorities have a reasonable-grounds indication for believing that the person might have been subjected to any of the offences related to trafficking in human beings.

Consular services and border guards should take the necessary measures to refer the potential victims to the competent national authorities that provide assistance and support for a victim.

Data Processing, including data collection

Individual

Information should be passed on as soon as possible, and to appropriate authorities and partners who are entitled to use it. This information should be treated in a legitimate way and with full respect for the victim's interests and privacy. The personal data of potential victims and victims of trafficking in human beings should always be treated in full compliance with

applicable data protection rules.

Statistical

Consular services and border guards should consider ensuring in full compliance with relevant data protection rules that data concerning individuals who are trafficked is disaggregated on the basis of age, gender, nationality, form of exploitation and other relevant characteristics, like the use of documents and the travel route taken.

Cooperation

Consular services and border guards should consider developing cooperation arrangements to facilitate the rapid identification of trafficked persons including the sharing and exchange of information in full compliance with applicable data protection rules .

From the moment there are reasonable grounds to suspect a person is a victim of trafficking consular services and border guards should be aware that assistance and support should be provided. Consular services and border guards should aim to develop together with the competent national authorities appropriate mechanisms that will allow this, eventually in co-operation with relevant support organisations like Non-Governmental Organisations.

Prevention and training

Consular services and border guards should consider identifying in cooperation with the relevant national authorities appropriate points of intervention to provide information to migrants and potential migrants about possible dangers and consequences of trafficking and to provide information that enables them to seek assistance if required.

Consular services and border guards should consider including anti-trafficking dossiers into internal training curricula. Anti-trafficking dossiers should also be introduced in the intranet and internet websites of both consular services and border guards (coherence should be established with relevant general anti-trafficking website if existing).

Special guidelines for Children

General

When the crime of trafficking in human beings involves a child, it shall be a punishable offence even if none of the means has been used, which implies that the definition of trafficking in children is : The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or reception of children, including the exchange or transfer of control over those children for the purpose of exploitation.

Child victims of trafficking in human beings shall be provided with assistance, support and protection.

Consular services and border guards shall ensure that, where the age of a person subject to trafficking in human beings is uncertain and there are reasons to believe that the person is a child, that person is presumed to be a child in order to receive immediate access to assistance, support and protection

Interviewing

Interviews of child victims should take place without unjustified delay after the facts have been reported to the competent authorities.

Interviews of child victims should take place, where necessary, in premises designed or adapted for that purpose.

Interviews with child victims should be carried out, where necessary, by or through professionals trained for that purpose.

The same persons, if possible and where appropriate, should conduct all of the interviews with a particular child victim.

The number of interviews should be as limited as possible. They should be carried out only where strictly necessary for the purposes of criminal investigations and proceedings.

The child victim may be accompanied by a representative or, where appropriate, an adult of the child's choice, unless a reasoned decision has been made to the contrary in respect of that person.

ANNEX I:

Projects on identification of victims of trafficking in human beings funded by Commission under AGIS, ISEC, Return, TAIEX and External Borders Fund.

Reference	Title	Promoter	Country	Partners	Country	EC Fund
AGIS 2003 AGIS/2003/083	Identifying Rights: towards a standard protocol for identification and assistance of trafficked women	Anti-Slavery International, UK	UK	Eaves Housing for Women	UK	€ 140,000.00
				On the Road	Italy	
				Police Academy	Netherlands	
				Policy Academy	Albania	
				Policy Academy	Nigeria	
				Policy Academy	Thailand	
AGIS 2004 AGIS/2004/203	Awareness Training on Trafficking in Human Beings for Police, Border Guards and Customs Officials – Development of a European Curriculum	ICMPD – International Centre for Migration Policy Development	International Organisation	Czech Ministry of Interior	Czech Republic	€ 365,000
				Austrian Federal Ministry of Interior	Austria	
				On the Road	Italy	
AGIS 2004 AGIS/2004/011	Capacity building to Combat the Forced Labour Outcomes of Human Trafficking	International Labour Office	International Organisation	ICMPD – International Centre for Migration Policy Development	IO, HQ in Austria	€ 110,000
				Department for Work and Pensions	UK	
				Association for Technical Cooperation, GTZ	Germany	
					Poland	
					Romania	
					Moldova	
	Ukraine					

Guidelines for the identification of victims of trafficking in human beings

Reference	Title	Promoter	Country	Partners	Country	EC Fund
AGIS 2004 AGIS/2004/115	Forum to improve best practice in prevention, detection and the investigation of Human Trafficking. Examination of best practices aimed at fighting and preventing corruption of public officials in the Immigration administrations	Irish Police Service, Ireland	Ireland	National Criminal Intelligence Service (NCIS)	UK	€ 73,000
AGIS 2005 AGIS/2005/045	Development of a child-rights methodology to identify and support child victims of traffic	Save the Children, Italy	Italy	Bulgaria Foundations Caritas Save the Children	Bulgaria Germany Romania	€ 155,000.00
ISEC 2007 ISEC/2007/537	AGIRE. Acting for stronger private-public partnerships in the field of identification and support of children victims and at risk of trafficking in Europe	Save the Children, Italy	Italy	International Centre for migration Policy Development (ICMPD) Ministry of Interior, Criminal Intelligence Service. Association for the Social Support of Youth, ARSIS Hellenic Police State Security Division, Central Directorate against Crime, State Police Department of Equal Opportunities, Presidency of the Council of Ministers Interdepartmental Centre on Human Rights of Peoples, University of Padua National Agency against Trafficking in Persons Save the Children	IO, HQ in Austria Austria Greece Greece Italy Italy Italy Romania Romania	€ 235,000.00
TAIEX 2009 JHA IND/EXP 31785	Training for female Border Guards on How to fight against Trafficking in Human Beings	Ministry of the Interior, Albania	Albania			€ 14,000.00

Guidelines for the identification of victims of trafficking in human beings

Reference	Title	Promoter	Country	Partners	Country	EC Fund
ISEC 2009 ISEC/2009/054	Developing agreed methodology of identification and referral for trafficking for labour exploitation: guaranteeing the victims the access to protection	ACCEM, Spain	Spain	On the Road Churches Commission for Migrants in Europe Foundation Floarea Ialomiteana	Italy IO, HQ in Belgium Romania	€ 290,000.00
ISEC 2010 HOME-2010-ISEC-AG-016	Development of common guidelines and procedures on identification of victims of trafficking (CoGuideID-THB)	France Cooperation International, French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs	France	National Commission for Combating Trafficking in Human beings Ministry for Equality Ministry of Security and Justice, General Inspectorate of the Police Council of Europe International Labour organisation ICMPD UNDOC	Bulgaria Spain Netherlands Romania IO, HQ in France IO, HQ in Switzerland IO, HQ in Austria IO	€ 612,000.00
ISEC 2011 HOME/2011/ISEC/AG/2495	FRONTLINE- cooperation in fighting against human trafficking by exchanging best practices on the investigation/enforcement in the prostitution branch	Amsterdam-Amstelland Police, Netherlands	Netherlands	County Administrative Board of Stockholm (National Task Force Against Prostitution/Trafficking), Sweden	Sweden	€ 200,000
ISEC 2012 HOME/2012/ISEC/AG/THB/4 000003911	Protection First: early identification, protection and assistance of child victims and at risk of trafficking and exploitation	Save the Children, Italy	Italy	On the Road Cooperativa sociale Dedalus Stichting Defence for Children International Nederland- ECPAT Save the Children	Italy Italy Netherlands Romania	€ 430,658.42

ANNEX II:

Descriptive of Projects on identification of victims of trafficking in human beings funded by Commission under AGIS, ISEC, Return, TAIEX and External Borders Fund.

Project	<i>Identifying Rights: towards a standard protocol for identification and assistance of trafficked women</i>
Reference	AGIS/2003/083
Promoter	Anti-Slavery International, UK http://www.antislavery.org/
Budget	€ 180 000 (€ 140 000 of EU support)
Timeframe	December 2003 — September 2005
Partners	Anti-Slavery International; Eaves Housing for Women, UK; Association On the road, Italy; Police Academy, Netherlands; Albania, Nigeria, Thailand
Objectives and results	The main objective of this project was to develop a model protocol for government officials to correctly interview migrants in order to determine whether they are victims of trafficking and related violence. To implement this protocol, training was organised for law enforcement officials and other front-line workers who encounter trafficked persons. It helped them deal more sensitively with migrants, especially those who may have been trafficked. Around 180 law enforcement officers from three member states took part in the training sessions.
Publications and other resources	Identification protocol for Identification and Assistance to Trafficked Persons Training kit
Further information	Ms Klara Skrivankova, Anti-Slavery International - k.skrivankova@antislavery.org Mr Rod Leith - r.leith@antislavery.org

Guidelines for the identification of victims of trafficking in human beings

Project	<i>Awareness Training on Trafficking in Human Beings for Police, Border Guards and Customs Officials — Development of a European Curriculum</i>
Reference	AGIS/2004/203
Promoter	ICMPD — International Centre for Migration Policy Development http://www.icmpd.org/
Budget	€ 691 000 (€ 365 000 of EU support)
Timeframe	December 2004 — March 2006
Partners	Czech Ministry of Interior; Austrian Federal Ministry of Interior; On the Road Association, Italy
Objectives and results	<p>The objective of the project was to enhance the capabilities of law enforcement services to detect, investigate and counteract trafficking and to support victims. For this purpose training modules were developed for police officers, border guards and customs officials of all ranks. Based on European and UN standards and guidelines, the modules were tested in 10 Member States and candidate countries. The curricula were disseminated at the EU level via CEPOL and ACT (Ad Hoc Centre for Training of Border Guards) and could be adapted to each national context.</p> <p>Consideration was also given to stepping up cooperation with NGOs by involving them closely in the victim support activities. Two meetings were organised to exchange information and best practice — in June 2005 in Budapest and in Traiskirchen, Austria, in February 2006.</p>
Publications and other resources	Website www.anti-trafficking.net Training manuals with lesson plans and exercises and a summary of the project
Further information	Mrs B. Stevkovski, ICMPD – Brigitte.stevkovski@icmpd.org

Guidelines for the identification of victims of trafficking in human beings

Project	<i>Capacity building to Combat the Forced Labour Outcomes of Human Trafficking</i>
Reference	AGIS/2004/011
Promoter	International Labour Office (ILO) www.ilo.org
Budget	€ 230 000 (€ 110 000 of EU support)
Timeframe	September 2004 — December 2006
Partners	International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD); Department for Work and Pensions (DWP), UK, Association for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), Germany, Poland, Romania, Moldova, Ukraine.

Objectives and results The project made a contribution to the prevention and progressive elimination of human trafficking for the purposes of forced labour and sexual exploitation. Its main focus was on administrative controls to detect forced labour. The cover activities of private recruitment agencies were explored, especially regarding travel, mail-order bride, model and other agencies — part of the *modus operandi* of the trafficking criminals.

The three main components of the project were:

- 1) Help law enforcement officials from countries of origin and destination to better understand the forced labour outcomes of human trafficking
- 2) Incorporate in national training curricula the ILO training module on monitoring private recruitment agencies
- 3) Encourage private recruitment agencies and their business associations to adopt self-regulation mechanisms.

The project was intended to help EU Member States fulfil their obligation to implement the provisions of the Palermo Protocol and to help the EU harmonise its anti-trafficking response on this issue.

Publications and other resources Website www.anti-trafficking.net

Publication of reports and a translation of the ILO manual in English, German, Romanian, Ukrainian, Polish, and Portuguese

Further information Overkaemping Sabine, ILO - overkaemping@ilo.org

Guidelines for the identification of victims of trafficking in human beings

Project	<i>Forum to improve best practice in prevention, detection and the investigation of Human Trafficking. Examination of best practices aimed at fighting and preventing corruption of public officials in the Immigration administrations</i>
Reference	AGIS/2004/115
Promoter	Irish Police Service, Ireland www.garda.ie
Budget	€ 120 000 (€ 73 000 of EU support)
Timeframe	December 2004 — March 2006
Partners	National Criminal Intelligence Service (NCIS), UK; Immigration Service, UK; Protective Service of Law Enforcement Agency (PLSEA), Hungary; Hungarian Border Guards; Ireland, Czech Republic, Latvia, Italy, Lithuania, Holland, Spain
Objectives and results	<p>This project aimed at exploring immigration trends in trafficking in human beings and at exchanging best practice and other information on prevention, detection and investigation. A particular focus was put on preventing corruption in public administration. Another important goal was to step up cooperation with the applicant countries, other non-EU countries and appropriate regional and international organisations.</p> <p>The project comprised data gathering, seminars and study visits.</p>
Publications and other resources	CD-ROM with the results of the project
Further information	Thomas Dixon — tom.dixon@garda.ie or Catherine Whelan - gnib@iol.ie or Orla McPartlin - gicu@iol.ie from Irish National police

Guidelines for the identification of victims of trafficking in human beings

Project	<i>Development of a child-rights methodology to identify and support child victims of traffic</i>
Reference	AGIS/2005/045
Promoter	ONLUS — Save the Children, Italy http://www.savethechildren.it/
Budget	€ 214.000 (€ 155.000 of EU support)
Timeframe	December 2005 — December 2007
Partners	Bulgaria Foundations, Bulgaria; Caritas, Germany; Save the Children, Romania
Objectives and results	The project was designed to develop a child-rights-based methodology and techniques for correctly interviewing, properly identifying and adequately supporting and assisting child victims of trafficking. It also aimed to increase the knowledge and strengthen the professional skills of the practitioners involved.
Publications and other resources	Results of and materials used in the project, published on the website www.savethechildren.it Research report and a summary of methodology (pva)
Further information	Costella Giuseppe, Save the children, Italy - pippo@savethechildren.it

Guidelines for the identification of victims of trafficking in human beings

Project	<i>AGIRE. Acting for stronger private-public partnerships in the field of identification and support of children victims and at risk of trafficking in Europe</i>
Reference	ISEC/2007/537
Promoter	Save the Children Italia Onlus http://www.savethechildren.it/
Budget	€ 336 000 (€ 235 000 of EU support)
Timeframe	December 2007 – December 2010
Partners	International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), Austria; Federal Ministry of Interior, Criminal Intelligence Service, Austria; Association for the Social Support of Youth, ARSIS, Greece; Hellenic Police, State Security Division; Central Directorate against Crime, State Police, Italy; Department for Equal Opportunities, Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Italy; Interdepartmental Centre on Human Rights and the Rights of Peoples, University of Padua, Italy; National Agency against Trafficking in Persons, Romania; Save the Children, Romania
Objectives and results	<p>The project aimed to help prevent and combat child trafficking by developing a strong private-public partnership. It paid a special attention to the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">review of existing methodologies for supporting and identifying children who are victims of, or at risk from, trafficking;research into the profile of children who are victims or at risk, with a view to developing relevant indicators;adapting existing training modules to better enable private-public actors to use identification and support methodologies;developing best practices for identification, support and assistance. <p>Four training seminars and four training courses in central police schools were planned, involving around 240 participants.</p>
Publications and other resources	http://www.savethechildren.it/IT/Page/t01/view_html?idp=498
Further information	Ms Carlotta BELLINI, Save the Children Italia Onlus - carlotta.bellini@savethechildren.it and sarah.digiglio@savethechildren.it

Guidelines for the identification of victims of trafficking in human beings

Project	<i>Developing agreed methodology of identification and referral for trafficking for labour exploitation: guaranteeing the victims the access to protection</i>
Reference	ISEC/2009/054
Promoter	Catholic Commission for Migration Association, Spain www.accem.es
Budget	€ 290 000 of EU support
Timeframe	From February 2010 to January 2012
Partners	Opere Riunite Buon Pastore, Association on the road, Italy; Churches Commission for migrants in Europe, Belgium; Foundation Floarea Ialomiteana, Romania
Objectives and results	<p>The main aim of the project was to develop a methodology for identifying and referring risk situations, as this is the only way to ensure that the victims of human trafficking have access to protection.</p> <p>The main activities were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Mapping sectors and circumstances where trafficking for labour exploitation is more likely to happen in targeted countries.- Country visits and training sessions.- Preparing awareness-raising materials to be disseminated in each targeted country.- Drawing up the final methodology
Further information	Maria Reyes Castillo, Catholic Commission for Migration Association - internacional@accem.es

Guidelines for the identification of victims of trafficking in human beings

Project	<i>Training for Female Border Guards on How to Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings</i>
Reference	JHA IND/EXP 31785
Promoter	Ministry of the Interior, Albania
Budget	14.000€
Timeframe	2009
Objectives and results	<p>The objective was to train female border guards on how to detect victims of trafficking with a particular focus on interrogations.</p> <p>In co-operation with the Belgian Federal Police (Directorate for the fight against criminality against persons), the project supported the improvement of the existing mechanism for detection of victims of trafficking in human beings. Particular emphasis was paid to cases of trafficking for sexual exploitation and forced labour.</p> <p>Scientific policing, financial investigation and internet monitoring cases were covered by the experts.</p> <p>The Belgium experts stressed the need to set up an integrated approach to the phenomenon of human trafficking (cooperation with labour inspectorates and state social services) and the importance of facilitating the cooperation between law enforcement agencies and the victims.</p>
Further information	Technical Assistance and Information Exchange Instrument (TAIEX), DG Enlargement, European Commission - Elarg-Taiaex@ec.europa.eu

Guidelines for the identification of victims of trafficking in human beings

Project	<i>Development of common guidelines and procedures on identification of victims of trafficking (CoGuideID-THB)</i>
Reference	HOME-2010-ISEC-AG-016
Promoter	France Cooperation International, French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs
Foreseen Budget	612.000€
Timeframe	2011-2012
Partners	National Commission for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, Bulgaria; Ministry for Equality, Spain; Ministry of Security and Justice, Netherlands; General Inspectorate of the Police, Romania; Council of Europe; International Labour Organisation (SAPFL); UNODC; ICMPD
Objectives and results	<p>The overall objective of the project was to enhance and harmonise the methods and procedures for the identification of victims of trafficking (adults and children) within the EU in order to better tackle trafficking and to ensure equal treatment of victims.</p> <p>More specifically, the project intended to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Develop a network of national contact points in the participating countries (Bulgaria, France, Greece, Romania, Spain and The Netherlands) with the aim of collecting and exchanging best practices among law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges, labour inspectors, organisations providing services to victims, NGOs and trade unions.2. Develop common guidelines and procedures on identification of victims on the basis of national reports. The guidelines were tested during a 4-month pilot phase in Spain before final endorsement and publication in 7 EU official languages.3. Dissemination and training sessions for key experts <p>Nearly 150 persons participated in the project.</p>

Expected Publications and other resources

Guidelines and procedures for the identification of victims of trafficking

Further information

Mr Alan Dreanic – Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Paris - alan.dreanic@diplomatie.gouv.fr

Guidelines for the identification of victims of trafficking in human beings

Project	<i>FRONTLINE - cooperation in fighting against human trafficking by exchanging best practices on the investigation/enforcement in the prostitution branch</i>
Reference	HOME/2011/ISEC/AG/2493
Promoter	Amsterdam-Amstelland Police, the Netherlands www.amsterdam.politie.nl
Budget	253.000€ (200.000€ of EU requested support)
Timeframe	2012 - 2014
Partners	County Administrative Board of Stockholm (National Task Force Against Prostitution/Trafficking), Sweden; Stockholm County Police, Sweden; Stichting HVO-Querido, the Netherlands
Objectives and results	<p>FRONTLINE project is a partnership between police and social welfare organisations in Sweden and The Netherlands. Other actors such as municipalities, health care, prosecution, lawyers etc. will be involved as well.</p> <p>Inspections and supervision in the prostitution sector are important tools for the police in the fight against trafficking. Shelter and support for victims can be of great value to the police since victims who feel safe can provide useful information to the investigation.</p> <p>Even if Sweden and the Netherlands have different legislations regarding prostitution, they consider the detection of hidden prostitution as a priority. Exchange of best practices should contribute to the improvement of the detection and investigations and search for efficient and innovative solutions. Best practices can among others relate to investigation and prosecution of punishable customers and investigations on the use of the Internet.</p> <p>The project includes training sessions involving a wide range of experts.</p> <p>The results will be made available for all THB professionals in Europe through a toolkit and a film presenting best practices.</p>
Further information	Ms Corine Horstra - corine.horstra@amsterdam.politie.nl

Guidelines for the identification of victims of trafficking in human beings

Project	<i>Protection First: early identification, protection and assistance of child victims and at risk of trafficking and exploitation</i>
Reference	HOME/2012/ISEC/AG/TH/B/4000003911
Promoter	Save the Children (IT)
Budget	478.509€ (maximum EU grant – 430.658€)
Timeframe	24 months.
Partners	On the Road ONLUS (IT); Cooperativa sociale Dedalus (IT); Stichting Defence for Children International Nederland-ECPAT Nederland (NL); Organizatia Salvati Copiii (Save the Children Romania) (RO)
Objectives and outputs	<p>The project is implemented in Italy, The Netherlands and Romania. Its general objective is to improve knowledge on child trafficking and to prevent child trafficking and protect child victims and children at risk of trafficking and any form of exploitation, including the less known ones (e.g. involvement in criminal activities) through research, the use of identification tools and awareness raising.</p> <p>The specific objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">To improve the identification of child victims or at risk of trafficking and exploitation in care facilities in Italy, The Netherlands and Romania;To raise awareness among child victims and children at risk and improve their capacity to self-assess the risks and if they are in the process of trafficking/exploitation. <p>Some of the results expected are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A desk review and a research collecting 18 case studies on child trafficking and exploitation;Development of nine new tools on early identification, children's self-assessment and aware raising;Four trainings to 105 care workers and guardians;A EU final event in Brussels.
Further information	Ms Elisabetta Leonardi – Italy-EU Programmes Unit Coordinator elisabetta.leonardi@savethechildren.it



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EU POLICY
31.07.2013

Targeted Call of expression of interest to participate in the EU Civil Society Platform against Trafficking in Human Beings

Civil society organisations from Slovenia, four selected neighbouring priority third countries (Albania, Morocco, Turkey and Ukraine) and civil society organisations dedicated to children rights are invited to express an interest to participate in th [more+](#)

EU POLICY
27.06.2013

ISEC 2013 targeted calls for proposal

The ISEC 2013 targeted call for proposals on trafficking in human beings has been published. The deadline for submission of proposals is 31 October 2013 (12:00 CET). [more+](#)

EU POLICY
19.06.2012

New European Strategy 2012-2016

On 19 June 2012, the European Commission adopted the "EU Strategy towards the Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings (2012-2016)". The Strategy is a set of concrete and practical [more+](#)

EU POLICY
15.04.2013

EUROSTAT: First EU Statistical Data Report

European Commission - Eurostat and DG Home Affairs, 2012, 91 pages This publication presents the first report at the EU level on statistics on trafficking in human beings. It includes data for the

EU POLICY
15.04.2013

The EU rights of victims of trafficking

European Commission-DG Home Affairs, 2013, 32 pages The EU approach places the victim and its human rights at the centre [more+](#)

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