

ICAT

Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons

*ICAT expertise and experience in countering
trafficking in persons*

**An overview of the mandate and activities of ICAT
organizations**

**On the occasion of
the First Meeting of Principals of the Inter-Agency Coordination
Group Against Trafficking in Persons
2 May 2018**

NOTE:
This document has not been formally edited.

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Introduction

The Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT) is a policy forum mandated by the General Assembly to improve coordination amongst the UN and other relevant international organizations to facilitate a holistic and comprehensive approach to preventing and combating trafficking in persons. As a coordination mechanism, ICAT held its first meeting in 2006, and was formalized thereafter by the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 61/180.¹

In 2010, the Paper published by ICAT entitled '[An analytical review, 10 years on from the adoption of the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol](#)' provided a review of where the international community stood 10 years on from the adoption of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and looked to the future by providing concrete recommendations for priorities going forward. This paper also offered an overview of the mandates of each member organization of ICAT and their key activities in countering trafficking in persons.

Since then, there has been increasing recognition of ICAT's role as a vehicle for enabling coordination and cooperation within the UN system, but also with relevant non-UN entities. The **United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons** (Resolution A/RES/64/293) strongly urged "*all responsible United Nations entities to coordinate their efforts to fight trafficking in persons effectively and to protect the human rights of its victims, including by means of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons*".

More recently, a series of resolutions adopted by the Security Council,² the General Assembly³ and the Economic and Social Council⁴ have reiterated the importance of ICAT's role in fostering cooperation in the global fight against trafficking in persons, and have called for the active participation of all relevant agencies in these efforts.

In Resolution A/RES/72/195 on "Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons", the General Assembly requested "*the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime as a coordinator of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons, as a matter of priority, to convene a meeting of the Group at the level of principals of the relevant United Nations agencies and organizations, including those agencies that are not active members of the Coordination Group*".⁵ This first-ever meeting at principal level will take place in May 2018 in London, and aims at discussing the future work and priorities of ICAT, as well as the strengthening of coordinated activities amongst relevant organizations within and outside the UN system.

This paper has been prepared as a background document for the Principal Level Meeting, but is also intended to assist more broadly in that it **provides an up-to-date overview of the mandates of ICAT organizations, reflecting evolutions in their mandates, as well as in the**

¹ UNGA Resolution A/RES/61/180, 20 Dec. 2006, 'Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons'.

² UNSC Resolution 2388 (2017), 21 November 2017, 'Maintenance of international peace and security'; UNSC Resolution 2331 (2016), 20 December 2016, 'Maintenance of international peace and security'.

³ UNGA Resolution A/RES/72/195, 19 Dec. 2017, 'Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons'; UNGA Resolution A/RES/71/287, 4 May 2017, 'Modalities, format and organization of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the appraisal of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons'; UNGA Resolution A/RES/70/179, 17 December 2015, 'Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons'.

⁴ ECOSOC Resolution E/RES/2017/18, 6 July 2017, 'Implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons'.

⁵ UNGA Resolution A/RES/72/195, see supra, para.10.

international response to trafficking in persons.⁶ These organizations collectively represent the relevant United Nations agencies and other international organizations involved in preventing and combating trafficking in persons. The exercise is particularly timely considering that, since the 2010 paper was prepared, new entities, including regional organizations, have joined ICAT. It is also important to highlight the efforts to counter trafficking in persons that address new contexts in which trafficking in persons occurs, such as in conflict situations, as well as new trends such as the linkages between trafficking and terrorism financing. These efforts demonstrate the importance of new actors being involved in ICAT's coordination efforts.

As this paper demonstrates, many activities are currently conducted within the UN system, as well as outside it, to address the multiple dimensions of trafficking in persons. This paper also highlights the potential for a more comprehensive and effective response by the ICAT organizations.

As of April 2018, ICAT is made up of the following organizations:

- Council of Europe (CoE);
- Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED);
- United Nations Department of Public Affairs (DPA);
- United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO);
- International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO);
- International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD);
- International Police Cooperation Organization (ICPO – Interpol);
- International Labour Organization (ILO);
- International Organization for Migration (IOM);
- Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR);
- Office on Genocide Prevention and Responsibility to Protect (OGPRtoP);
- Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (OSRSG-SVC)
- Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE);
- United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS);
- United Nations Development Program (UNDP);
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA);
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR);
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF);
- United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI);
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC);
- United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women);
- and
- World Bank.

⁶ Due to the unavailability of information at the time of publication, an overview of the activities of the following ICAT organizations is not included: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); and United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).

Council of Europe (CoE)

The Council of Europe's engagement in combating trafficking in human beings reached an important stage in 2005 with the adoption of the Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings, following a series of other initiatives by the Council of Europe in this area. The Convention entered into force on 1 February 2008. Beyond the criminalisation of trafficking and the prosecution of traffickers, the Convention defines human trafficking as a violation of human rights and places positive obligations on States to put in place effective measures to prevent human trafficking and to protect its victims. While building on existing international instruments, the Council of Europe Convention goes beyond the minimum standards agreed upon in them and seeks to strengthen the protection afforded by them. The Convention also has a comprehensive scope of application, encompassing all forms of trafficking (whether national or transnational, linked or not linked to organized crime) and all persons who are victims of trafficking (women, men or children).

As of March 2018, the Convention has been ratified by 46 Council of Europe member States (all except for the Russian Federation), as well as Belarus. Since the Convention is open to non-Council of Europe member states, countries beyond Europe have expressed an interest in acceding to it. In February 2018, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe decided to invite Tunisia to accede to the Convention.

The Convention set up a monitoring mechanism comprising two pillars: the Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA) which is a multidisciplinary panel of 15 independent experts, and a more politically oriented structure, the Committee of the Parties to the Convention.

GRETA started functioning in February 2009 and is currently the only independent international expert group monitoring the implementation of binding international legal provisions on combating trafficking in human beings. GRETA evaluates the implementation of the Convention by the Parties following a procedure divided in rounds. In carrying out its monitoring work, GRETA has the right to avail itself of a variety of means for collecting information.

As a first step, GRETA sends a questionnaire to the authorities of the Party undergoing evaluation. The questionnaire is also sent to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) active in the field of action against trafficking in human beings. GRETA subsequently organizes a visit to the country concerned in order to hold meetings with relevant governmental and non-governmental actors, collect additional information and evaluate the practical implementation of adopted measures. Following the conduct of the country visit, GRETA draws up a draft evaluation report containing an analysis of the implementation of the Convention and conclusions concerning the action which the Party needs to take to deal with any problems identified. The draft report is discussed in a plenary meeting and, following its approval by GRETA, is sent to the national authorities for comments. Following the receipt of these comments, GRETA draws up a final report which is discussed and adopted in another plenary session, and subsequently transmitted to the Party concerned and the Committee of the Parties to the Convention. GRETA's final report is made public together with eventual final comments by the Party concerned. The Committee of the Parties to the Convention considers GRETA's reports and, on the basis of them, adopts recommendations to the governments of the Parties concerned.

Capacity building and support in the implementation of the Convention

On the basis of GRETA's reports, the Council of Europe assists States to strengthen the implementation of the Convention by organising targeted co-operation activities:

- With a view to promoting a better understanding of the Convention's provisions and GRETA's recommendations, stimulating dialogue between relevant stakeholders, and identifying areas where the Council of Europe can support national anti-trafficking efforts, round-table meetings are organized in State Parties to the Convention;
- Workshops, training seminars and study visits are organized for different professional groups
- Conferences, awareness-raising events and publications; and
- Co-operation projects under the European Union/Council of Europe Horizontal Facility for the Western Balkans.

Promotion of the Convention's standards beyond Europe

Human trafficking was identified as a priority area of co-operation between the Council of Europe and South Mediterranean countries, especially Morocco and Tunisia. Activities include:

- Assessing and developing the legislative and policy framework;
- Capacity building of key stakeholders to prevent trafficking, protect victims and prosecute traffickers; and
- Establishing formal and informal networks and strengthening the co-ordination capacity.

European Court of Human Rights

The case-law of the European Court of Human Rights related to Article 4 of the European Convention on Human Rights (prohibiting slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour) has clearly established that Article 4 entails a positive obligation to protect victims, or potential victims, of trafficking, as well as a procedural obligation to investigate trafficking. Particular reference should be made to in the case of *Rantsev v. Cyprus and Russia*, where the Court concluded that human trafficking within the meaning of Article 3(a) of the Palermo Protocol and Article 4(a) of the Anti-Trafficking Convention falls within the scope of Article 4 of the European Convention on Human Rights.

Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED)

The Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), a political mission established in support of the policy decisions of the Counter Terrorism Committee (CTC), conducts expert assessments of Member States' counter-terrorism legal, institutional and operational frameworks and facilitates the delivery of counter-terrorism technical assistance.

Over recent years, CTED's mandate has expanded considerably in response to the new challenges faced by the international community in its fight against terrorism. The newly adopted resolution 2395 (which extends CTED'S mandate until December 2021) reiterates the essential role of CTED within the United Nations to identify and assess issues, trends and developments relating to the implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005) and 2178 (2014), and other relevant resolutions.

In this regard, and in order to respond to the call of resolution 2331 (2016), the first-ever Council resolution on human trafficking, CTED has been tasked by the Council to include in its country assessments, as appropriate, information regarding Member States' efforts to address the issue of trafficking in persons where it is committed for the purpose of supporting terrorism, including for the financing of, or recruitment for, the commission of terrorist acts.

Council resolution 2388 (2017) encourages Member States to increase their efforts to collect, analyse and share, through appropriate channels and arrangements and consistent with international and domestic law, data relating to financial flows associated with human trafficking and the extent and nature of financing of terrorism through this crime and to provide CTED with relevant information. CTED has initiated including the question of the possible human trafficking/terrorism nexus in its dialogue with Member States.

In view of the complexity of these phenomena and the limited information currently available, CTED is conducting an in-depth study aimed at identifying and exploring the nexus between human trafficking and terrorism financing.

United Nations Department of Political Affairs (DPA)

The mandate of the Department of Political Affairs (DPA) is directly informed by the UN Charter's pledge to "save succeeding generations from the scourge of war". DPA provides advice and support to the Secretary-General and the United Nations system with regard to the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts, including early warning, political analysis, mediation and peacebuilding. DPA's activities include support to Member States during complex political transitions and electoral processes with a view to creating participatory political mechanisms and inclusive societies. The Department serves as the operational arm of the Secretary-General's good offices, including in managing high-level diplomatic engagements to help prevent and resolve conflict. To achieve these goals, the Department deploys and manages a variety of field presences, such as liaison offices with regional organizations, Peace and Development Advisers embedded in United Nations Country Teams, and a wide range of special political missions (SPMs) with country-, regional-, or thematic mandates.

The complexity of today's peace and security landscape, including the growing recognition of the crime-conflict nexus, has brought new urgency to DPA's conflict prevention agenda. The Department combines approaches to prevention that include: (i) long-term, structural initiatives which aim to address, together with other parts of the UN system and external partners, the root causes of conflict; and (ii) diplomatic efforts undertaken around emerging or ongoing crises, under the "good offices" of the Secretary-General, to prevent the eruption, prolongation, escalation or resumption of conflict.

Due to DPA's global mandate, the Department is active in parts of the world where trafficking in persons, along with other forms of organized crime, presents a fundamental challenge to its efforts. SPMs are increasingly deployed in environments where criminal actors wield considerable influence during peace processes, undermine state legitimacy and contribute to the erosion of the rule of law (e.g. Somalia, Libya, Afghanistan, Iraq, Guinea-Bissau). Even though SPMs are typically not directly mandated to address trafficking in persons, DPA recognizes the strategic and operational impact of trafficking on its core activities and the need to adapt policies accordingly.

Given the mutually reinforcing effect of organized crime and conflict, DPA's primary contribution in the fight against trafficking in persons is to help build peaceful and stable political environments that mitigate to the extent possible the risk of trafficking gaining a foothold in source, transit or destination countries. Broadly speaking, this involves supporting legitimate, inclusive, representative, accountable and transparent institutions, respect for the rule of law, and functioning state-society relations.

In addition, DPA's more specific activities to combat and prevent trafficking in persons include the following:

- Information gathering and analysis: DPA, in particular in regions or countries with a field presence or where dedicated support is provided to sanctions regimes, collects and analyzes information on a range of conflict factors, including organized criminal activities such as trafficking in persons, that feed into a broader conflict analysis. Relevant information is shared with the wider UN system through established mechanisms such as the humanitarian cluster approach to enable integrated analysis.

- Reporting: DPA includes relevant information on trafficking in persons into its range of formal reporting duties. For instance, DPA was the lead drafter on two reports of the Secretary-General regarding migrant smuggling and human trafficking into, through and from the Libyan territory and off the coast of Libya (S/2016/766 and S/2017/761) and contributes to other relevant reports, including the report pursuant to Security Council resolution 2331 (2016).
- Strategic and operational advice to national authorities: DPA missions have been mandated to provide strategic and operational advice to national governments in the fight against organized crime, including trafficking in persons. In select cases, this can extend to dedicated capacity building activities. The SPM in Guinea-Bissau, for instance, has provided targeted support to local law enforcement entities.
- Advocacy and public sensitization: Through public communication channels and by engaging with a wide range of stakeholders, DPA fulfils an important function of sensitizing the public towards the impact and importance of trafficking in persons, and promotes the full respect for human rights.
- Support to sanctions regimes and panels of experts: Where the Security Council has established sanctions regimes that include criminal activities as designation criteria, DPA fulfils analytical and reporting tasks as mandated. In the case of Mali, for instance, Security Council resolution 2374 (2017) explicitly mandates the tracking of activities related to trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants. Trafficking in persons is also reported by the panel of experts on Libya and the monitoring team on the ISIL (Da'esh), Al Qaida sanctions regime.

United Nations Department for Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO)

In accordance with the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) is dedicated to assisting Member States and the Secretary-General in their efforts to maintain international peace and security. The Department's mission is to plan, prepare, manage and direct UN peacekeeping operations, so that they can effectively fulfil their mandates under the overall authority of the Security Council and General Assembly, and under the command vested in the Secretary-General. DPKO provides political and executive direction to UN peacekeeping operations, and works to integrate the efforts of UN, governmental and non-governmental entities in the context of peacekeeping operations. DPKO also provides guidance and support on military, police, mine action and other relevant issues to other UN political and peace-building missions.

Trafficking in persons, especially in its transnational form, flourishes in areas affected by armed conflict and post-conflict situations due to the failure of police and other elements of the criminal justice system. The DPKO has been tasked by the UN Security Council resolutions 2331/2016 and 2388/2017 to initiate coordinated support with other UN agencies, like UNODC, UNHCR or CTED and partners like INTERPOL, to peacekeeping missions to address trafficking in persons in areas affected by armed conflicts and post-conflict situations. The role of UNPOL in this coordinated support is to strengthen the rule of law by encouraging national police authorities to take more proactive action to prevent and counter this serious crime.

To this aim, the Police Division (PD) is working on new forms of tailored support through the deployment in peacekeeping missions of Specialized Police Teams (SPT) on Serious and Organized Crime. This new modality of deployment will provide specific police expertise on serious crimes including the trafficking in persons. PD has been also working in close cooperation with UNODC and INTERPOL on finding synergies to better address trafficking in persons in conflict situations. Existing capacity-building efforts include programmes to strengthen the host state law enforcement agencies' capacities and capabilities by creating the necessary conditions to effectively counter serious and organized crime (SOC) in mission areas. To this end, Specialized Police Teams are currently deployed in existing DPKO missions in Mali, DRC and Haiti.

In 2016, a Focal Point Network was established within police components across the missions to address widely SOC related issues, including trafficking in persons. PD also liaises with UNODC and UNPOL deployed in peacekeeping missions for the purposes of providing input to the UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons (next edition to be published in 2018). DPKO also contributed to the UNODC-led drafting of the thematic paper on "Countering trafficking in persons in conflict situations", also for publication in 2018. Ongoing activities in the Central African Republic, Libya, Somalia and Afghanistan intend to improve the support provided to relevant law enforcement agencies on this serious matter.

More specifically on trafficking in persons, MINUSMA Police Component is advising the Malian Security Forces through co-location. This advice includes different capacity-building activities and training courses on trafficking in persons. In the UN Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), the Police Section is in close communication with the Officer in Charge of the Human Trafficking and Organized Crime Unit of the Somali Police Force (SPF), and is considering organizing training courses on this topic.

Missions' mandates are not addressing the issue of trafficking in persons explicitly. However, this is implied since this falls within the broader protection of civilian task. In this vein, DPKO/DFS-DPET Integrated Training Service is currently reviewing existing pre-deployment training curricula to better address trafficking in persons.

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

The International Civil Aviation Organization is a UN Specialized Agency, established by States in 1944 to manage the administration and governance of the Convention on International Civil Aviation (the Chicago Convention). In cooperation with Member States and industry groups, ICAO develops international civil aviation Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) and policies in support of a safe, efficient, secure, economically sustainable and environmentally responsible civil aviation sector.

ICAO establishes in particular standards for travel documents and immigration inspection procedures and develops measures to tackle security problems related to implementation of these standards. These include, for example, procedures for dealing with inadmissible persons as well as the interception of fraudulent, falsified or counterfeit travel documents.

Building on its outstanding leadership in Machine Readable Travel Document (MRTDs), ICAO has implemented the ICAO Traveller Identification Programme (TRIP) strategy which helps to harmonize the global line of defence in confronting notably international movements of Foreign Terrorist Fighters, in line with some relevant UN Security Council resolutions as well as human trafficking and the many other threats to the safety and security of civil society and international aviation.

The main part of the ICAO TRIP strategy is conducted under the regulatory framework established by Annex 9- *Facilitation* SARPs which are dealing, among other things, with customs and immigration procedures. Chapter 3 of this Annex addresses entry and departure of persons and their baggage and contains SARPs regarding minors. These SARPs place an emphasis on children, including unaccompanied minors, who may be more vulnerable to becoming victims of trafficking, and reinforce the need for States and operators to address this vulnerability through procedures and training. ICAO recently updated its standards in Annex 9 on the transport of minors - both accompanied and un-accompanied - with the objective of reducing children's vulnerabilities to trafficking and to ensure that air transport is not used to facilitate such trafficking. The recent changes included the definitions of accompanying person, minor and unaccompanied minor, as well as recommended practices advising of adequate training of the staff in contact with the minor and placing minor in the care of the relevant priority.

As aviation is used by traffickers as one of the primary forms of transportation, ICAO therefore recommend to States' Civil Aviation Authorities and aviation operators the development of corresponding policies, procedures, specialised trainings and guidance for employees.

Issuing MRTDs such as Machine Readable Passports (MRPs) which are compliant with ICAO Doc 9303 technical and international specifications, is a pillar of the ICAO TRIP strategy aiming to identify each traveller as a unique individual. The verification of the information contained in the MRPs highlights the important role of global airlines in tracking the movement of higher risk passengers such as human trafficker. Specifically, it recognized the importance of national authorities sharing advanced passenger information (API), an Annex 9 Standard effective since 23 October 2017, to help mitigate associated risks.

Basically, the identity information on the travel document are captured by a document reader with the objectives to verify the identity information on the document, and to do so, to query international, regional and local nominal watch lists or databases such as the International Police Organization (INTERPOL) Stolen and Lost Travel Documents (SLTD) database, allowing to identify known human

traffickers before they board the plane. This capture takes place at the checking step, by the aircraft operator in the framework of an API system and then it is transmitted to the appropriate authority in charge of border control clearance.

This traveller identification takes place well ahead of the work that could be done by the cabin crew in detecting abnormal behaviour on board and takes into account the need to identify individuals as soon as possible in the passenger travel cycle in order to ensure a secure flight.

ICAO is also an active contributor to the UN Sustainable Development Goals, especially concerning those on combating human trafficking. In cooperation with OHCHR, ICAO developed [Guidelines for Training Cabin Crew on Identifying and Responding to Trafficking in Persons](#). This tool provides States and operators with a framework and topics that should be included in training packages of cabin crew members, but also of flight crew members and personnel at airports, to ensure that they can report suspected trafficking cases to the appropriate authorities.

ICAO works to foster improved TRIP Strategy awareness worldwide and no one actor can tackle demand alone. Therefore international cooperation is crucial for achieving our common target for an enhanced secure and sustainable air transport development. In that context ICAO is working closely with key international organizations in the field, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and INTERPOL, to name a few. ICAO Contracting States have also resolved to cooperate and assist one another to protect the security and integrity of passports by, for example, establishing controls on the lawful creation and issuance of travel documents and notifying one another of lost or stolen passports.

International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD)

ICMPD is an international organization headquartered in Vienna. For more than two decades it has contributed to forming migration policies in Europe and beyond and has built up significant networks, in-depth migration expertise, the capacity of innovation and strategic partnerships, making it a key partner in migration states. The Member States, presently 15 EU and non-EU European states, set the strategic direction of the organization. Drawing on the three-pronged structure of ICMPD - policy and research, migration dialogues and capacity building - Member States are given access to the knowledge, networks, strategic thinking and innovation built up by ICMPD.

The base of ICMPD is European, but it is active worldwide, in acknowledgment of the reality of migration flows. Recognising the importance of a regional perspective in international migration, ICMPD fosters close relationships with different regions, aiming to create efficient cooperation and partnerships along migration routes.

The Anti-Trafficking Programme is ICMPD's centre of excellence for anti-trafficking activities, and it has been working for almost 16 years across 50 countries, from Pakistan to the Caucasus, West Africa, Central Asia, the Middle East, Turkey and the Western Balkans to Brazil. Our work covers research and assessments, the development of training materials, handbooks and guidelines and the delivery of in-person training, in parallel with the development of national strategies and action plans, migration policies, data management, technical cooperation, and standard operating procedures for national and transnational referral mechanisms for victims of trafficking.

Capacity Building

Policy and institutional tools will remain as mere frameworks if they cannot be translated into concrete actions. ICMPD's capacity-building activities seek to provide stakeholders with the knowledge, skills and confidence to effectively implement anti-trafficking policies and strategies, through:

- Conducting **multi-agency training** sessions for law enforcement officers, labour inspectors, judges, prosecutors, social workers and civil society actors to strengthen harmonious working practices and capacities to identify and prevent trafficking;
- Developing tailored **training curricula** based on the training requirements of stakeholders;
- Assisting in the development of **Standard Operating Procedures**, guidelines and **Training of Trainers programmes** to ensure the sustainability of interventions and embed best practice within institutional settings; and
- Developing systems for harmonized **data collection** and information exchange. ICMPD always seeks to provide a solution adapted to the requirements of current systems.

Policy

Initiatives to support the development and implementation of national anti-trafficking strategies, action plans and mechanisms lie at the heart of the Anti-Trafficking Programme's activities. ICMPD:

- Supports the development of **national anti-trafficking strategies and action plans**;
and

- Facilitates the development and supports the implementation of **transnational referral mechanisms between countries of origin, transit and destination**.

Research

The Anti-Trafficking Programme strives to deliver **cutting-edge, policy-relevant research**, fostering a link and encouraging dialogue between academic institutions, stakeholders on the ground and policy-makers, and conducting **desk and field research** to inform project activities. This involves:

- Contributing to the policy debate through the publication of **policy-relevant studies**;
- Linking up academic institutions, state and non-state stakeholders and policymakers;
- Supporting our project activities with academically sound assessments and recommendations; and
- Engaging actively in high-level international debates on Trafficking in Persons.

ICMPD cooperates with more than 200 partners worldwide, including EU institutions and UN agencies. Our officials and experts are often consulted during political processes where actual decision-making takes place, as well as disseminating cutting-edge knowledge at relevant academic and policy events.

As a result of ICMPD's recognised international competence, for example, they have been entrusted since 2011 with the responsibility of acting as the Secretariat for the regular meetings of National Anti-trafficking Coordinators from South-Eastern Europe. These meetings serve as forums for sharing good practices, discussing the needs of these countries and identifying areas for potential cooperation in the future.

The Anti-Trafficking Programme has published a multitude of manuals and guidelines. Some of these are broad in thematic coverage and can support the work of anti-trafficking stakeholders around the world, including those who were not directly involved our activities. These publications increase the impact of ICMPD's projects beyond their actual duration. Among the main publications issued are:

- Targeting Vulnerabilities – The Impact of the Syrian War and Refugee Situation on Trafficking in Persons: A Study of Syria, Lebanon, Turkey, Jordan and Iraq;
- Human Trafficking - How to Investigate It. Training Manual for Law Enforcement Officers;
- Train-the-Trainer Curriculum on the Identification, Referral and Assistance of Trafficked Persons;
- Stepping Up the Fight against Trafficking for Labour Exploitation;
- The Way Forward in Establishing Effective Transnational Referral Mechanisms in Trafficking Cases. A Report Based on Experiences in South-Eastern Europe;
- Guidelines for the Development of a Transnational Referral Mechanism for Trafficked Persons in Europe; and
- Monitoring and Evaluation Handbook for National Action Plans against Trafficking in Human Beings; and Cooperation beyond Borders: Development of Transnational Referral Mechanism for Trafficked Persons.

International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)

INTERPOL is the world's largest international police organization with 192 member states.

The INTERPOL General Secretariat is based in Lyon, France and is supported by the Global Complex for Innovation in Singapore, seven regional bureaus in the Americas, Africa and Southeast Asia and Special Representative Offices at the African Union, the European Union and the United Nations. Each member country runs an INTERPOL National Central Bureau, staffed by national law enforcement officials, which connects them and their frontline officers to our global network.

The mandate and the primary task of INTERPOL is to support police and law enforcement agencies in its member states in their efforts to prevent crime and conduct criminal investigations. Specifically, INTERPOL facilitates cross-border police cooperation and where appropriate, supports governmental and intergovernmental organizations whose mission is to prevent or combat crime.

In order to carry out its mandate, INTERPOL provides its member states with four core functions or services:

- Secure global police communications services;
- Global databases and data services;
- Operational police support services; and
- Capacity-building.

All INTERPOL member states are connected through a secure communications system. This gives police real-time access to criminal databases containing millions of records such as the Stolen and Lost Travel Document Database (SLTD) or the Fingerprints Database. INTERPOL's unique system of Notices is used to alert member states to fugitives, dangerous criminals, missing persons or weapons' threats.

INTERPOL Notices and Diffusions enable global cooperation in tracking criminals and suspects, locating missing persons or collecting information. Apart from the well-known red notice, INTERPOL motivates member states to use the yellow, the green, the purple, and the blue notices in trafficking cases. The Red notices are used to inform all member states that a fugitive criminal (a trafficker in the crime area) is wanted. Similarly the yellow notice is very important in case a person is missing (a potential victim of trafficking for instance). It helps locate the persons, often minors, or identify persons who are unable to identify themselves. The green notice is used to provide warnings about crimes that might reach to other countries – for instance to warn neighbouring countries if a known child sex offender or suspected trafficker or trafficking victim is travelling to their region. The purple notice is to seek or to provide information on modus operandi, objects, devices and concealment methods used by criminals, and especially the traffickers of human beings. INTERPOL's most important tool in terms of information-sharing on human trafficking remains the diffusions, that allow member states to formulate any type of request related to a case, to one or several other targeted member states.

The Command and Coordination Centre (CCC) located in Lyon, Singapore and Buenos Aires is operational around the clock in the four official INTERPOL languages (English, Arabic, French and Spanish) and serves as the first point of contact for any member country faced with a crisis.

INTERPOL, in its unique position as international police organization, plays a central role in police cooperation worldwide. There is a focal point in charge of trafficking in human beings issues within each of the INTERPOL regional bureaus, called specialized regional officer. Adopting this regional approach allows INTERPOL to effectively communicate and coordinate with member states. Then, INTERPOL gathers information and intelligence relating to trafficking in human beings, and shares this information with member states in real time.

INTERPOL has a strong track record on tackling human trafficking, people smuggling and crimes against children not least as it devotes special Units to assist member states within a dedicated Vulnerable Communities Sub-directorate under the command of the Organized and Emerging Crime Directorate.

The unit's priorities can be summarized in "4 Ps":

- **P**revention (training and advice to members states, victim identification, assistance with victim-centric investigations);
- **P**rosecution (support to member states for the investigation process, international cooperation, and the arrest and prosecution suspected traffickers);
- **P**rotection (protection of the victims); and
- **P**artnership (with other international or regional organizations as well as private companies).

The Trafficking in Human Beings and the People Smuggling Networks (PSN) Units in the Vulnerable Communities Sub-Directorate assist member states in combatting human trafficking and migrant smuggling through information-sharing, capacity-building and operational support. It does this through INTERPOL tools and services, annual conferences and Expert Groups.

With a view to strengthening the capacity of police forces around the world to effectively investigate trafficking in persons and people smuggling network cases, the units conduct many capacity-building activities under projects ongoing in different regions around the world. The trafficking in persons training activities are developed based on the INTERPOL Trafficking in Human Beings Manual for Investigators, of which a new edition will be published in 2018.

The Human Trafficking Expert Group, which currently consists of some 70 members, is a network of active police officers from member states specialised in THB. These experts, with all their diversity of skills and abilities, support the INTERPOL THB Unit in the definition of strategies, projects and activities implementation and sharing of information and they can be deployed to assist our member states during operations or investigations. The People Smuggling Team works with the Specialized Operational Network against Migrant Smuggling (ISON) which is a network of some 100 members to leverage intelligence-gathering and information-sharing in the affected regions.

The last operation the THB Unit coordinated was entitled Operation Epervier, carried out in Mali, Senegal, Chad, Mauritania and Niger in November 2017. A total of 495 victims were rescued, of which 236 were minor, and a total 40 suspected traffickers were arrested on the charges of forced begging and sexual and labour exploitation.

Within Vulnerable Communities, the Crimes Against Children (CAC) Unit is committed to identifying and rescuing victims and identifying and prosecuting criminals. In order to do this, the CAC Team hosts best practices and victim identification workshops, which bring together experts in the field in

order to work in a concerted and concentrated manner. Below are some of the key initiatives of the Crimes against Children Unit.

The International Child Sexual Exploitation Database (ICSE)

The main focus of the Crimes against Children Team is victim identification. The Team works to identify victims of child sexual abuse depicted in photography and films. This involves a combination of traditional investigative methods and image analysis. Crucial to this work is the ICSE Database which uses sophisticated image comparison software to make connections between victims and places.

ICSE is a victim-centric image Database which allows certified investigators to upload and investigate new material, comparing it against child sexual exploitation images seized worldwide and stored in the Database. The system is designed to aid investigations by reducing duplication of investigative effort, through intelligence enhancement, and through data-sharing with specialized colleagues participating in ICSE. ICSE is currently in its third iteration (Version 3) and equipped with tools to automatically extract digital information from images and check it against existing data, and with numerous other features designed to assist investigators. As of March of 2018, over 13,000 victims have been identified.

I-CARE/ICSE V4

The I-CARE (ICSE Database Connectivity and Awareness Raising Enhancements) Project, funded by the European Commission between 2016 and 2018, will launch the fourth version of the ICSE Database. Version 4 will enhance ICSE Database features and create additional avenues for connectivity between national systems and ICSE Database. It aims to allow users to upload larger quantities of child sexual exploitation material to the ICSE Database more efficiently.

I-CARE also produced a study on unidentified child victims of sexual abuse depicted in the images and videos stored in the ICSE Database. Launched in March 2018 by ECPAT International and INTERPOL, the report entitled “Towards a Global Indicator on Identified Victims in Child Sexual Exploitation Material” seeks, amongst other things, to provide an evidence base for states to allocate resources to the enforcement response to child sexual abuse and exploitation.

The INTERPOL Specialists Group on Crimes against Children

Formed in 1992 this international, multi-disciplinary working group, brings together world experts dedicated to preventing the abuse of children. The Group consists of a number of sub-groups dealing with particular issues within the crime type and are chaired by experienced investigators from around the world. Through research, education, shared intelligence and learning, the Group promotes evidence-based practice, public policy, law enforcement strategies that lead to the effective prosecution, assessment, treatment, and management of individuals who have abused or are at risk of abusing children.

The INTERPOL “Worst of List” (IWOL)

The Crimes against Children Team works in tandem with international police forces in compiling the INTERPOL “worst of” list of domains displaying child sexual abuse material on the World Wide Web. The overall aim of this project is to reduce the availability of this material online. The “worst of” list is made available through NCBs to be used by Service Providers, on a voluntary basis and free of

charge. The Service Providers add the domains into a filter to make sure their subscribers do not have access to the material.

Baseline

Baseline is a digital signature comparison system for industry. Baseline empowers third parties (both public and private networks) to recognize, report and remove known child sexual abuse material by allowing them to check images and videos coming into their networks – or already on their networks – against a hash code/ signature list of child abuse material categorized by law enforcement specialists as meeting the Baseline criteria. The list is kept up to date and accurate by leveraging specialist knowledge in member countries and confirmation at the INTERPOL General Secretariat.

Finally, INTERPOL also carries out strategic analytical studies to gather factual information to support law enforcement in international investigations. These studies are regionally focused and are increasingly operational in nature. Finally, the INTERPOL databases of stolen and lost travel documents, DNA profiles and fingerprints, as well as the Organization's expertise in money-laundering also provide essential tools for international investigations dealing with criminal networks who are involved in human trafficking, migrant smuggling or crimes against children.

International Labour Organization (ILO)

The mandate of the International Labour Organization to combat trafficking in persons, and specifically the forced labour exploitation that results from it, dates back to the early years of its history. The adoption of the Forced Labour Convention No. 29 in 1930 required ratifying Member States to “suppress the use of forced or compulsory labour in all its forms within the shortest possible period” (Art. 1). The mandate of ILO against trafficking was further reinforced by the adoption of the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention N°105 in 1957, the Migrant Workers (supplementary Provisions) Convention N°143 in 1975, the Private Employment Agencies Conventions N° 181 in 1997 and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention N° 182 in 1999, amongst others.

During the International Labour Conference in June 2014, governments, employers and workers adopted a Protocol and a Recommendation to supplement the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29). The Protocol requires member states to prevent forced labour, protect victims and ensure their access to remedies and compensation, including specific action against trafficking in persons for forced labour. The Preamble recognizes that trafficking in persons for forced or compulsory labour is a matter of growing international concern and also refers to other relevant international instruments. Article 1(3) of the Protocol explicitly reaffirms the definition of forced labour in Convention No. 29 and confirms that it encompasses situations of trafficking in persons for the purposes of forced labour. The “50 for Freedom” campaign of the ILO, the International Organization of Employers (IOE) and the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), aims at the first 50 countries to ratify the Protocol (<https://50forfreedom.org/>). To date, the Protocol has been ratified by 22 countries.

The elimination of forced labour, trafficking and child labour is also a central element of the 1998 Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. The Declaration promotes the realization of the four fundamental rights in an integrated manner – freedom from forced labour and child labour, from discrimination at work and the freedom to associate and to bargain collectively. It recognizes the obligation of the ILO to assist its Members in respecting, promoting and realizing these four principles even in the absence of ratification.

Following the adoption of the Palermo Protocol and supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations issued a general observation on Convention No. 29 calling for governments to report on “measures taken or contemplated to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons for the purpose of labour exploitation”. In 2005, the office published legal guidance regarding mutually reinforcing standards to prevent and punish trafficking for forced labour.

In 2006, the ILO constituents adopted the [Multilateral Framework on Labour Migration](#): Non-binding principles and guidelines for a rights-based approach to labour migration. Since then, the multilateral Framework has been complemented by ILO’s 2016 [General Principles and Operational Guidelines for fair recruitment](#), which aim to prevent situations of trafficking by ensuring workers are not coerced and deceived during their recruitment. Those Principles and Guidelines are the centre piece of the ILO’s [Fair Recruitment Initiative](#), launched in 2014 to prevent trafficking in persons and reduce the costs of migration.

Finally, in 2017, the ILO established a [Global Business Network on Forced Labour and Human Trafficking](#) to help businesses address the challenges of forced labour and human trafficking in an increasingly complex global setting.

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Established in 1951, the International Organization for Migration is the leading intergovernmental organization in the field of migration and is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. IOM works with its partners in the international community to assist in meeting the growing operational challenges of migration, advancing understanding of migration issues, encouraging social and economic development through migration, and upholding the well-being and human rights of migrants.

The overall goal of IOM's counter-trafficking work, as defined in a 1999 IOM Council Document and endorsed by its Member States, is "to curtail migrant trafficking and to protect the rights of migrants caught up in the practice." To this end, over the past 20 years, IOM has been implementing projects in over 140 countries covering all areas of activity referred to in the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. Furthermore, IOM has provided protection and assistance, directly or through NGOs and/or governmental partners, to over 100,000 individuals trafficked for all forms of exploitation during this period.

IOM takes a comprehensive approach to addressing human trafficking within the broader context of managing migration. The wide range of IOM activities is implemented in partnership with governmental institutions, NGOs, the private sector, and international organizations. This approach is based on three principles that govern all of the Organization's counter-trafficking activities:

- Respect for human rights;
- Physical, mental and social well-being of the individual, and his or her community; and
- Sustainability through institutional capacity building of governments, civil society, and the private sector.

IOM's Vision

To fight against exploitation of migrants in all its forms, especially the severe human rights violations suffered by trafficked persons.

Building on individual commitment and global presence, IOM strengthens the capacities of their partners in government and civil society and sets operational standards to achieve sustainable results that will:

- provide protection and empower trafficked women, men, girls and boys;
- raise awareness and understanding of the issue; and
- bring justice to trafficked persons.

IOM works with its partners to strengthen the evidence base on human trafficking and migrant exploitation. In November 2017, IOM released the Counter-Trafficking Data Collaborative (www.ctdatacollaborative.org). It is the first global data hub on human trafficking, with data contributed by counter-trafficking organizations around the world. The platform currently includes primary, de-identified data on nearly 80,000 victims of human trafficking who have been assisted by IOM, the U.S. human trafficking hotline operated by the NGO Polaris, and Liberty Asia's NGO partners.

Office on Genocide Prevention and Responsibility to Protect (OGPRtoP)

The Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect supports two Special Advisers who report directly to the United Nations Secretary-General:

- The Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide, who acts as a catalyst to raise awareness of the causes and dynamics of genocide, to alert relevant actors where there is a risk of genocide, and to advocate and mobilize for appropriate action.
- The Special Adviser on the Responsibility to Protect, who leads the conceptual, political, institutional and operational development of the Responsibility to Protect.

The mandates of the two Special Advisers are distinct but complementary. To maximise efficiency and resources, the Secretary-General decided to institutionalize the collaboration between the Special Advisers through the establishment of a joint office. As far as possible, the two Advisers share a common methodology for early warning, assessment, convening, learning, and advocacy, as well as a common office and staff based in New York.

They work together to advance national and international efforts to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity (atrocity crimes), as well as their incitement. In support of their mandates, the Office collects information, conducts assessments of situations worldwide and alerts the Secretary-General and relevant actors to the risk of atrocity crimes, as well as their incitement. The Office also undertakes training and technical assistance to promote greater understanding of the causes and dynamics of atrocity crimes and of the measures that could be taken to prevent them; to raise awareness among States and other actors about their responsibility to protect; and to enhance the capacity of the United Nations, Member States, regional and sub-regional organizations and civil society to prevent atrocity crimes and to develop more effective means of response when they occur.

In implementing its global monitoring mandate on the prevention of atrocity crimes, the OGPRtoP assesses various types of situations on the basis of its Framework of Analysis for Atrocity Crimes.⁷ In this context, the OGPRtoP considers human trafficking as an element of the risk for atrocity crimes, especially when it takes place in situations of forced migration. It also monitors, serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law committed in the context of forced migration and human trafficking that may amount to atrocity crimes.

From a policy perspective, the OGPRtoP developed a briefing note to facilitate understanding of the links between forced migration, human trafficking and atrocity crimes. As per the briefing note, the links are twofold:

a) Context: situations where there is a high risk of atrocity crimes or where these crimes are ongoing usually lead to the forced displacement of large numbers of people, both internally and across borders. Populations fleeing such situations are vulnerable to human traffickers and thus also vulnerable to the crimes and human rights violations and abuses associated with trafficking, such as murder, enforced disappearance, slavery, extortion, sexual violence, torture and other forms of cruel,

⁷ http://www.un.org/en/preventgenocide/adviser/pdf/framework%20of%20analysis%20for%20atrocity%20crimes_en.pdf.

inhumane and degrading treatment, as well as arbitrary detention. These acts may constitute atrocity crimes if perpetrated in a widespread or systematic way by State or non-State actors. In this regard, the trafficking of refugee and migrants raises concern from an atrocity prevention perspective.

b) Criminal conduct: while the concepts of human trafficking and slavery might not overlap directly, there may exist situations in which the “enslavement” of individuals, including “sexual slavery” in the context of human trafficking, may constitute a crime against humanity (Article 7(1)(c) and (g) of the Rome Statute) if carried out in a widespread or systematic way, or a war crime (Article 8 (2)(b)(xxii) and (e)(vi) of the Rome Statute) if carried out in the context of armed conflict.

From a programmatic perspective, the OGPRoP organized two events on the link between atrocity crimes, forced migration and human trafficking:

- Bearing witness: combating human trafficking and forced migration, during the 71st session of the General Assembly (September 2016); and
- Perspective on Migration: Displacement and Marginalisation, Inclusion and Justice”, in January 2018.

The OGPRtoP plan to develop policy options for Member States, regional organizations, the United Nations and civil society to improve the protection of refugees and migrants while they are in transit, as well as recommendations on options for the prosecution of atrocity crimes committed in the context of human trafficking.

Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (OSRSG-SVC)

Over the past several years, the OSRSG-SVC has **clarified the nexus between sexual violence and terrorism**, particularly the purposive manner in which some extremist groups, including Da'esh, Boko Haram, Al Shabab and Ansar Eddine, are using sexual violence to achieve core strategic objectives such as incentivizing recruitment of young men through the promise of wives and **sex slaves**, or raising funds and morale through **trafficking of women and girls**.

The OSRSG-SVC published a **Special Report on systematic and widespread use of sexual violence as a tactic of terrorism and its links with trafficking** in December 2016. The Report was submitted to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities. The Report focused on these terrorist groups and associated individuals' sexual violence in the context of Iraq and Syria particularly their cross-border dimensions. The Report coincided with the adoption of **Security Council resolution 2331 on trafficking in conflict situations** and is clearly linked to its implementation.

Particularly, the Report presented preliminary information that can serve as a basis for the consideration of listing of individuals for sanction. Such **designation of individuals for sanction** in the commission of **sexual violence crimes** and the **trafficking of women and girls** would be unprecedented and signify a major step in terms of accountability for such violations. The Report also makes a number of **recommendations specifically to the Sanctions Committee**, as well as some additional concluding observations/recommendations that are relevant to other policy level actors. The content of the Report also deepens knowledge and understanding of **the systematic usage of sexual violence as tactic of terrorism and its linkage to trafficking**.

The annual report of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence issued in April 2017 unpacked the strategic implications of Security Council resolution 2331 (December 2016), where the Security Council formally recognized the use of sexual violence as a tactic of terrorism and the link with trafficking in persons. The latest annual report will be issued in the end of March 2018.

Security Council **resolution 2388** (adopted on November 21, 2017), taking note of the efforts undertaken by United Nations entities and other bodies to implement Resolution 2331, requested "the Secretary-General to ensure that the **Monitoring and Reporting Arrangements on sexual violence** in areas affected by armed conflict **systematically collect data on conflict-related trafficking** in persons for the purpose of sexual violence or exploitation." In this regard, OSRSG-SVC included additional references to trafficking in 2017 questionnaire for guiding the development of inputs to the annual SG's report on conflict-related sexual violence.

In September 2016, OSRSG-SVC and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iraq signed **Joint Communiqué on the prevention of and response to conflict-related sexual violence in Iraq**. The Joint Communiqué reflects critical priorities in addressing sexual violence in a context where it has been systematically used by Da'esh as a tactic of terrorism. The OSRSG-SVC has been supporting Iraq in its efforts in developing an implementation plan throughout 2017. During 2017, the Team of Experts on the Rule of Law/Sexual Violence in Conflict has conducted comprehensive technical assessment of Iraqi judicial response to Da'esh's crime of sexual violence and issued recommendations to the Iraqi

government in this regard. The development of an implementation plan will contribute to a concrete implementation of the framework provided by **the Resolution 2331**.

In September 2017, the SRSG-SVC welcomed the Security Council **resolution 2379**, on accountability for the acts committed by Da'esh in Iraq, by issuing a **press statement**. The resolution explicitly condemns forced marriage, trafficking in persons, rape, sexual slavery and other forms of sexual violence, and recognizes that the commission of such acts may amount to war crimes, crimes against humanity or genocide.

In December 2017, the OSRSG-SVC, the Office of Counter-Terrorism and its Working Group on Supporting and Highlighting Victims of Terrorism co-**organized a discussion** on “Gender in Counter-Terrorism and Preventing Violent Extremism Context - **Sexual Violence as a Tactic of Terrorism: Supporting the Survivors**”. The OSRSG-SVC, Germany and Iraq co-organized panel discussion and **documentary screening “Hawar – A cry for help”** portraying the events following **Da’esh’s attack on Iraq’s Yazidi community** in August 2014. The panel included Najlaa Matto, a **survivor of sexual violence and trafficking** committed by Da’esh, as well as a female human rights defender.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights is mandated to promote and protect the enjoyment and full realization, by all people, of all human rights established in the Charter of the United Nations and in international human rights law and treaties. OHCHR is guided in its work by the mandate provided by the General Assembly in resolution 48/141, the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and subsequent human rights instruments, the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights, and the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document.

The mandate includes preventing human rights violations, securing respect for all human rights, promoting human rights, including through international cooperation, and protecting the human rights of all, without distinction of any kind, such as on the basis of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. In addition to its mandated responsibilities, the Office leads efforts to integrate a human rights-based approach within all work carried out by United Nations agencies.

OHCHR works to offer the best expertise and substantive and secretariat support to the various UN human rights mechanisms as they execute their standard-setting and monitoring duties. In the first instance, OHCHR serves as the secretariat of the Human Rights Council. OHCHR is the key UN intergovernmental body responsible for human rights. It addresses violations, reviews States' human rights records through the Universal Periodic Review, works to prevent human rights violations, responds to emergencies, serves as an international forum for human rights dialogue, and makes recommendations to the General Assembly for developing international human rights law.

OHCHR also supports the work of the special procedures - independent individuals or expert groups appointed by the Council to study and monitor human rights in different countries or in relation to specific issues, including on trafficking, slavery, sale of children. OHCHR assists these independent experts as they conduct visits to the field, receive and consider complaints from victims of human rights violations, conduct thematic studies, and make recommendations to member states to help address human rights concerns.

Since 1999, the UN Voluntary Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery has been providing direct assistance to thousands victims of trafficking with a solid human rights-based approach in its methodology and implementation. OHCHR therefore works to ensure that the UN Voluntary Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery and the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking work in cooperation and complementarily to avoid duplication and maximize resources for the benefit of the victims of trafficking.

OHCHR field presences play an essential role in identifying, highlighting and developing responses to human rights challenges in close collaboration with governments, the UN system and civil society, by monitoring the human rights situation; issuing public reports; providing technical advice; implementing capacity development programmes; undertaking human rights education and public information campaigns; and by integrating a human rights perspective into the work of the UN country teams and missions.

OHCHR also helps to improve the understanding of thematic human rights issues through research, analysis, developing methodological tools, and training.

In July 2002, OHCHR issued the Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking (E/2002/68/Add.1), which guides the trafficking programme activities in the area of prevention, protection and prosecution. The 17 Principles and 11 Guidelines provide a comprehensive road map for integrating human rights in anti-trafficking activities at all levels.

The trafficking programme of OHCHR undertakes to produce advocacy and training materials with the objective of integrating human rights into anti-trafficking work. OHCHR has produced user-friendly versions of the Recommended Principles and Guidelines, a legal commentary on various aspects of trafficking, as well as case studies to be incorporated into training modules of more comprehensive human rights training packages.

OHCHR addresses the issue of trafficking through the lens of the human rights-based approach. This approach, which stems from international human rights conventions and other international legal frameworks on trafficking, is conceptualized in the Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking. Since 2000, the Office has been successful in promoting this approach. Its efforts are geared towards three main areas of interventions: capacity development, research and knowledge, and partnerships.

Capacity development

OHCHR helps to build the capacity of Member States to ensure that their laws, policies and administrative regulations comply with international human rights standards in the area of human trafficking. Over the past decade, the Office has assisted countries in Central Europe, the Middle East and North Africa to achieve positive steps in integrating human rights in their responses to trafficking. OHCHR also raises awareness and builds capacities regarding the trafficking of migrants. In several countries in Africa, the Office has helped organize workshops and trainings to educate gendarmerie and border control officers about international and regional human rights instruments regarding people on the move, and to strengthen their capacities to protect and identify human rights violations. More recently, the Office has supported civil aviation authorities and airlines in their role in identifying trafficking victims.

Past and ongoing initiatives include:

- ICAO-OHCHR Guidelines for training cabin crew on identification and response to trafficking in persons: OHCHR is working in partnership with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) to develop guidelines and an e-learning course for cabin crew on identifying victims of trafficking. This project also includes the development of an awareness-raising message to be broadcasted in airplanes. The guidelines will be launched in 2018 during the first Civil Aviation Authorities and Airlines Forum on Human Trafficking.
- Assistance in Strengthening National Capacity of the Republic of Belarus in the Field of Protection of Human Rights in the Context of Addressing Trafficking in Persons and Related Crimes: Since 2013, the Office has supported capacity building in combating trafficking in persons in the Republic of Belarus. The project aims to strengthen national capacity in protection of human rights in the context of the administration of criminal justice.
- Capacity development projects, including trainings, for law enforcement and judicial authorities, as well as civil society organizations from several countries, including Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Ukraine, Cameroon, Philippines and Colombia, amongst others.

Research and knowledge

OHCHR is committed to contributing to further research and knowledge production on emerging and under-researched issues such as trafficking for the purpose of organ removal, the right to remedies, and modern forms of slavery, amongst other issues.

Past and ongoing research projects include:

- Guidelines on human rights and trafficking for the purpose of organ removal. The GA resolution A/71/L.80 mandates OHCHR, in collaboration with WHO and UNODC, to develop international guidelines on the health, criminal and human rights aspects relating to trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal and trafficking in human organs. In this regard, OHCHR has undertaken research that aims at adapting the Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking to the specificities of trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal and trafficking in human organs.
- Compendium of definitions and concepts related to human trafficking and contemporary forms of slavery, which looks at linkages and overlaps between trafficking and modern day slavery and other forms of exploitation.
- OHCHR also contributes to the study of linkages between trafficking in children in conflict situations and the six grave violations against children affected by armed conflict, including the links between Monitoring Report Mechanisms and trafficking in persons. This is in the context of the Security Council resolution on Children and Armed Conflict (SCR 2388) that invites all UN agencies to explore and brief the Security Council on this issue.

Partnerships

Human trafficking is a complex issue that requires a multidisciplinary response. For this reason, OHCHR is strongly committed to engaging with UN inter-agency processes and strengthening cooperation with various actors.

- Engagement with the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT) OHCHR is an active member of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons ICAT., In this context, the Office contributes to the inclusion of a human rights-based approach in the joint policy papers, issue briefs and briefings to Member States, which are developed by the ICAT. The OHCHR chaired ICAT in 2017. In that role, the Office led the drafting of the Group's submission to the Appraisal of the Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons and the drafting of the Political Declaration (PDF), which was adopted by the UN General Assembly in September 2017. As chair of ICAT, the Office also actively contributed to the organization of the preparatory multi-stakeholders' hearing held in New York, in June 2017.

- Alliance 8.7

Target 8.7 of the UN 2030 Agenda calls for us to “take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.” Alliance 8.7 is a multi-stakeholder initiative that was created to help us work together towards achieving this target. OHCHR is part of the governing body of the Alliance and leads the Action Group on Rule of law and Governance. In the context of Alliance 8.7, the Office also contributed to the development of the Global Estimates on Modern Slavery and Child Labour, namely on forced marriage.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Although the issue of trafficking in persons does not fall under UNHCR's mandate or the scope of the application of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol ("the 1951 Convention"), UNHCR becomes involved where trafficking in persons impacts on persons under the mandate of the organization.

UNHCR has a particular role to play in relation to:

- preventing asylum-seekers, refugees, other persons in need of international protection, internally displaced and stateless persons from becoming victims of trafficking, and addressing the protection and assistance needs of those who do;
- ensuring that potential international protection needs of victims of trafficking are properly identified and that they are afforded corresponding rights; and
- assisting States in ensuring that trafficking victims who are without identity documents are able to establish their nationality status in order to prevent them from being rendered stateless.

UNHCR works in close partnership with several organizations, including UNODC, UNICEF, OHCHR, UNFPA, ILO and IOM in order to achieve these objectives, as well as develop joint global initiatives towards addressing trafficking in persons at large. Several areas of joint work are featured below.

Trafficking in Persons and Refugee Status

Persons who have been trafficked across an international border, in transit or at destination, may be in need of international protection as refugees on the basis of this experience. Ensuring protection against their *refoulement* and access to procedures that can determine their refugee status is therefore critical.

While not all victims of trafficking are refugees, depending on the circumstances, some victims of trafficking qualify for refugee status. [UNHCR's Guidelines on International Protection No. 7](#) set out when the 1951 Convention refugee definition applies to victims of trafficking and persons at risk of being trafficked.

Among other activities, UNHCR builds the capacity of national decision-makers to draw the link between a person's trafficking experience and their need for international protection. UNHCR also provides support to the developing national legal frameworks on trafficking in persons, national strategies and national referral mechanisms (NRMs) for victims of trafficking to ensure that they are asylum-sensitive and utilise a victim-centered, rights-based approach.

Trafficking in Persons in Conflict

UN Security Council Resolutions [2331 \(2016\)](#) and [2388 \(2017\)](#) task UNHCR and the international community to work together to address trafficking in conflict, in particular, as it relates to the activities of terrorist groups such as ISIS and Boko Haram.

UNHCR is actively involved in enhancing State capacity to identify and protect victims of trafficking from among persons falling under its mandate and who have fled situations of armed conflict and violence. [UNHCR's Guidelines on International Protection No. 12](#) provide guidance on claims for

refugee status related to situations of armed conflict and violence, and [UNHCR's Guidelines on International Protection No. 1](#), on the needs of persons fleeing gender-related persecution, further explains that human trafficking, sexual slavery and conjugal slavery/ forced marriage, are common forms of persecution in many situations of armed conflict and violence.

Among other initiatives, with IOM and Heartland Alliance, UNHCR co-leads the Task Team on Anti-Trafficking to the [Global Protection Cluster](#) which will produce global guidance on practical measures needed to address trafficking in persons through the cluster response.

Trafficking in Persons and Gender

UNHCR has developed [an online facilitator's guide](#) as part of a comprehensive training on sexual and gender-based violence prevention and response that explores the inter-linkages between trafficking, smuggling, gender, sexual and gender-based violence, and forced displacement. It includes case studies and provides recommendations on how to mitigate against the risk that a man, woman, girl or boy may become a victim of trafficking on account of their gender or prior experience of gender based-violence.

International and Regional Cooperation

UNHCR also engages with regional organizations on trafficking in persons, such as ECOWAS, IGAD, the African Union, the League of Arab States and the Council of Europe, including its Group of Experts on Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA). See for example, [Protecting Refugees and Other Persons on the Move in the ECOWAS Space](#) and [UNHCR's comments on the proposal for a Directive on Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings](#). As a member of the OSCE Alliance against Trafficking, UNHCR has played a key role in the design and facilitation of the [OSCE Live Simulation Trainings on Combatting Human Trafficking along Migration Routes](#). UNHCR is also a member of many regional consultative processes where trafficking in persons, forced displacement and migration are discussed including the [Bali Process](#), [Khartoum Process](#), [Prague Process](#) and [Rabat Process](#).

Trafficking in Persons and the New York Declaration

On September 19, 2016 the United Nations General Assembly adopted a set of commitments to enhance the protection of refugees and migrants. These commitments are contained in the [New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants](#), which paves the way for the adoption in 2018 of a [global compact on refugees](#), to be proposed by the [High Commissioner for Refugees](#) and a [global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration](#) ('global compact for migration').

While the two global compacts are to be '[separate, distinct and independent](#)', UNHCR is working hard to ensure complementarity between several key areas that affect both refugees and migrants, including, among others, trafficking in persons.

In the New York Declaration, Member States expressly committed to 'vigorously combat human trafficking and migrant smuggling with a view to their elimination, including through targeted measures to identify victims of human trafficking or those at risk of trafficking', to 'provide support for the victims of human trafficking' and 'to prevent human trafficking among those affected by displacement' (para. 35). Through its inputs to the Global Migration Group [Issue Brief to Thematic Session 5](#) and statement delivered during Panel 3 on Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in

Persons, UNHCR has recently contributed to a possible framing of the issue and provided key recommendations for the [global compact on migration](#).

Good Practices: UNHCR's 10-Point Plan of Action

A major source of guidance for UNHCR, UN Agencies, governments and civil society to address mixed migratory movements is UNHCR's 10-Point Plan of Action on Refugee Protection and Mixed Migration (10-Point Plan), first launched in 2007. On the occasion of the ten-year anniversary of the 10-Point Plan, UNHCR launched an updated version of its [10-Point Plan of Action](#), which contains good practice examples of, among others, measures used to identify and respond to trafficking in persons in mixed migration settings. See in particular chapters 5 ([Mechanisms for Screening and Referral](#)) and 6 ([Differentiated Processes and Procedures](#)).

Additional key documents are available on the Refworld 'special features' page on [Trafficking in Persons](#).

Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)

Human trafficking affects virtually all OSCE participating States as countries of origin, transit or destination. Due to the cross-sectoral nature of the crime, the OSCE anti-trafficking programmes cut across all three *dimensions* of the OSCE – the politico-military, economic and environmental, and the human dimension. As such, the OSCE is engaged in a number of areas relevant to addressing human trafficking: fostering human rights and rule of law; tackling corruption, discrimination and inequality; crime control; and enhancing economic, labour, and migration policies.

[The OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings](#)

The OSCE Action Plan provides a comprehensive set of commitments endorsed by the 57 participating States in the fight against trafficking in persons, as well as the main framework for the OSCE activities in support of such efforts. It contains core recommendations for action at the national level known as the “3 Ps”:

- *Prevention*, including awareness-raising and addressing root causes;
- *Prosecution*, including investigation and co-operation with international law enforcement;
- *Protection* of victims’ rights, including assistance and compensation,
- In 2013, the OSCE added a fourth “P” - a chapter on *partnerships* - reaffirming the need for enhanced, multi-stakeholder co-operation with a number of actors, including international organizations and other partners, on issues related to law enforcement, National Referral Mechanisms (NRMs) and public-private partnership.

The Office of the [Special Representative](#) and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (OSR/CTHB) was established in 2003 as a high-level mechanism to promote the implementation of the Organization’s anti-trafficking commitments. It is a special unit within the OSCE Secretariat that provides assistance to participating States in implementing anti-trafficking policies and strategies. To this end, the Office of the Special Representative has carried out several initiatives and defined a set of programme priorities.

Combating human trafficking in crisis situations

Against the backdrop of protracted conflicts and instability in and around the OSCE region, the Special Representative places a special emphasis on addressing trafficking in human beings in crisis situations. This includes a wide range of issues such as combating trafficking in human beings along migration routes, raising awareness of the threat facing conflict-affected populations, and exploring the nexus between terrorism and human trafficking.

As part of this effort, the Special Representative carried out a number of official visits to reception and accommodation centres for migrant and refugees to witness first-hand the progress made by relevant authorities in identifying potential victims of trafficking in human beings among mixed flows of migrants and refugees. The Special Representative also travels frequently to Ukraine to engage with high-level authorities to raise their awareness, as well as that of displaced persons, regarding the risks of trafficking in human beings stemming from the ongoing crisis in and around Ukraine. In this context, the Office of the Special Representative co-operates with the staff of the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (SMM) on how best to monitor and report trafficking-related trends

in the context of a conflict situation, thereby ensuring that the Mission's activities do not contribute to any form of human trafficking.

Country Visits

The Special Representative undertakes regular official visits to OSCE participating States, at their formal request, to discuss and assess progress achieved across the full-spectrum of their anti-trafficking commitments, to engage with non-governmental organizations and to share best practices amongst States across the OSCE region. A [report](#) containing targeted recommendations pertaining to the visited State in question is subsequently produced and published on the OSCE website.

Increasing visibility

Regular participation in high-level conferences and other expert forums convened by governments, international organizations, academic institutions and NGOs allows the Special Representative to raise the visibility of the OSCE's anti-trafficking work and to push the international anti-trafficking agenda forward.

Capacity building

The Special Representative supports national authorities' efforts to build their capacity in tackling all forms of human trafficking through adopting a victim-centred, cross-dimensional and multi-disciplinary approach. Recent examples include the development of an innovative multi-agency simulation-based training to combat trafficking in human beings along migration routes for first responders, including law enforcement, labour inspectors, prosecutors and social services, as well as the designing of a training module for field operations on how best to monitor and report on trafficking in human beings in conflict and post-conflict situations.

The Alliance against Trafficking in Persons

Since the establishment of the Office of the Special Representative and the adoption of the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, efforts have been made to address new trends and patterns in human trafficking through the *Alliance* conference platform. The *Alliance against Trafficking in Persons* is a voluntary forum of more than 30 members, including international and non-governmental organizations, which have joined forces to prevent and combat trafficking in human beings. This partnership includes the annual high-level *Alliance against Trafficking in Persons* Conference where global leaders gather to focus on selected thematic areas, and its bi-annual *Alliance* Expert Co-ordination Team (AECT) consultations. Each year, the Alliance Conference brings together a broad range of participants from across the 57 OSCE participating States and 11 Partners for Co-operation, along with major international organizations, NGOs, academia, civil society, trade unions, think-tanks and the media, with the ultimate goal of comprehensively addressing all aspects of trafficking in human beings.

Publications

The Office of the Special Representative issues ad-hoc analytical papers, [reports](#) and publications on a regular basis in order to provide policy-making guidance, build capacity and raise awareness. The Office collaborates with leading experts from academia, the NGO sector, government and

international organizations to produce cutting-edge research handbooks for professionals and practitioners.

Recent publications have focused on the duty of governments and the private sector to prevent trafficking in human beings in their [supply chains](#), how to prevent trafficking in human beings for domestic servitude in diplomatic households, as well as on the challenges and opportunities of the full spectrum of anti-trafficking responses at [first identification and reception facilities for migrants and refugees](#) in the OSCE region.

A network of field operations

A number of OSCE Field Operations in South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe, the South Caucasus and Central Asia help strengthen the capacity of national and local authorities, as well as civil society organizations, to prevent and fight trafficking in human beings, enhance prosecution and assist victims. Seminars and training courses are also run for, amongst others, the police, border guards, judges, prosecutors, lawyers, social workers, religious leaders and the media. Surveys, studies and public information campaigns are also conducted to help raise awareness of the phenomenon.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

The mandate of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is to protect children from all forms of violence, abuse and exploitation. In operationalizing its mandate, UNICEF is guided by the existing international normative framework for the rights of the child, as set out in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), its accompanying Optional Protocols, as well as other relevant international instruments. Both the CRC and its Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography include specific provisions to address child trafficking as well as the sale of children, and all forms of exploitation and abuse. UNICEF considers the Global Compact for Migration and the Global Compact for Refugees to be critical processes through which to drive efforts to prevent and respond to trafficking in persons. The Joint General Comment of the Committee on the Rights of Migrant Workers and the Committee on the Rights of the Child provides further guidance on protecting migrant children in the context of international migration. UNICEF responses to child trafficking within the purview of these frameworks are further strengthened by the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, which establishes for the international community an agreed definition of trafficking in persons as well as specific provisions necessary to effectively address the problem. Importantly, the Protocol makes a critical distinction between adult and child trafficking stating explicitly that the consent of persons under 18 is considered irrelevant in the determination of the crime of trafficking. While attention is paid to the specific vulnerabilities of children and the need for special consideration, children are rights-holders under international human rights law – representing a conceptual shift from their traditionally perceived status as “minors” or “dependents”.

UNICEF recognizes child trafficking as a violation of the rights of the child and actively promotes a rights-based approach to address the problem. UNICEF further recognizes children's vulnerabilities both before and after trafficking has taken place, and acknowledges the need to address the problem through preventative programmes engaging source, transit and destination communities. In addition, the safe and dignified repatriation of victims of trafficking is of critical importance. Justice for victims of trafficking must also be ensured through effective prosecution of perpetrators in which punishment corresponds to the severity of the crime. Punishment of perpetrators must also be accompanied by appropriate compensation for the victim, taking into consideration the severity of exploitation including wages not received and physical and psychological toll suffered.

UNICEF believes that the best way to protect children from trafficking is to prevent violations of their rights from occurring in the first place. Many children on the move face limited options to migrate or seek protection, or to reunify with families from whom they have been separated. This can push them to rely on the services of smugglers, many of whom turn out to be traffickers. UNICEF advocates with Governments to increase safe and regular pathways for children to move and seek protection, especially through moving with families or reunifying with family members. This involves establishing a protective environment for **all** children – one that safeguards them from exploitation and abuse, both before and after it occurs. UNICEF supports the creation of protective environments for children in *partnership* with governments, national and international partners including the private sector, and civil society. National child protection systems,⁸ protective social practices and norms, and children's own empowerment, supported by good oversight and monitoring, contribute to a protective environment. This better equips countries, communities, and families to prevent and respond to all forms of violence, exploitation and abuse against children. In the case of trafficking,

⁸ Child protection systems comprise the set of laws, policies, regulations and services needed across all social sectors – especially social welfare, education, health, security and justice – to support prevention and response to protection-related risks. These systems are part of the social protection and [also] extend beyond it.

this also calls for child protection authorities to have the capacity to connect across borders. Additionally, since the adoption of the UNICEF Child Protection Strategy in 2008,⁹ UNICEF has moved strategically from addressing child rights and child protection related issues on an issue-by-issue basis, toward a focus on building and strengthening child protection systems. In short, its work against child trafficking is integrated into its broader efforts to create protective environments for children.

Main Activities

- **The 4 Ps**

UNICEF works in over 190 countries and territories across all regions of the world. Its work against child trafficking within the framework of the CRC, is aligned with the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children as well as other relevant international instruments. In general, UNICEF's work in this area falls under the 4 P paradigm as set out in the Protocol, namely, prevention, protection, prosecution and partnership. Specific articles in the CRC complement certain provisions of the Trafficking Protocol. For example, Articles 19, 32, 34, 35 and 36 of the CRC obligate the State to protect children's rights to protection from all forms of exploitation and abuse. Article 39 gives children the right to recovery and reintegration. Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Trafficking Protocol provide complementary provisions regarding assistance to victims of trafficking including their repatriation, and Article 9 contains provisions on the prevention of the crime.

- **Research for evidence-based policies and interventions on trafficking in children**

UNICEF is collaborating with multiple partners at local, national, and international levels, to generate data and evidence to inform policy and programming interventions to protect children from trafficking. In various regions in the world, UNICEF is working with partners such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat (RMMS) to collect data on mixed migration movements to improve our understanding of trafficking of children within larger moving populations and emergencies. UNICEF is also involved in broader data analysis and research to assess children's vulnerabilities, including general and specific risk factors, in different contexts. Protection impact assessments are undertaken along trafficking and/or migration routes, as well as research into the nature of different forms of trafficking, to guide the development of sustainable protection responses.

- **Prevention and Protection of child victims of trafficking**

UNICEF supports national authorities and civil society to build child protection systems which can prevent and respond to all forms of exploitation and abuse of children, including trafficking. In 122 countries UNICEF trains social workers and develops national curricula for social workers, establishes foster care systems, works with law enforcement towards child-friendly procedures, and promotes the required legislative, policy and operational guidance to build an effective child protection system. Systems strengthening also involves developing community-based response and prevention mechanisms, case management and

⁹ http://www.unicef.org/protection/files/CP_Strategy_English.pdf

multi-sectoral cooperation. In countries affected by conflict, UNICEF and its implementing partners may provide direct services, such as providing assistance and referral to life-saving services to victims of violence and abuse, including trafficking

As most forms of trafficking are linked to mobility, UNICEF also supports children on the move – including in 78 countries in 2017. It is critical that systems for children on the move, including those at risk of being trafficked, speak to one another across borders. This means putting in place designated authorities and liaison officers, as well as procedures for the handover of guardianship across jurisdictions for unaccompanied and separated children; and strengthening cooperation on family tracing to inform decisions on durable solutions.

Developing the capacity of government partners and civil society is an essential part of sustainable systems building. Response and prevention of trafficking is integrated into child protection capacity building as one of many forms of abuse and exploitation. In some cases trafficking-specific capacity building is provided. For example, where a country has a specialised police unit working on trafficking, UNICEF may provide trafficking response training and capacity-building support on identifying child victims of trafficking, and following child-friendly procedures and interviewing techniques that are in line with the best interest of the child. In Montenegro, UNICEF supported the Office of the National Coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings to develop Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) for dealing with unaccompanied and separated migrant and refugee children. These SoPs were developed through a consultative process, involving 18 state institutions, under the leadership of the Ministry of Interior. In addition, 200 professionals and frontline workers from 15 municipalities were trained on applying these SoPs.

In other contexts, UNICEF works with authorities and civil society to establish or strengthen national referral mechanisms and build the capacity of a wide range of frontline workers to identify and refer child victims of trafficking to life-saving services. Additional entry points which also serve child victims of trafficking include inter alia programming around birth registration and alternative care. To highlight a regional example, in 2016 UNICEF prioritized supporting European authorities to accommodate migrant and refugee children and to respect their rights. UNICEF and its partners reached 96,000 children in five countries with emotional, stress management and psychosocial support, family reunification services, as well as recreational and basic education activities. Further, almost 12,700 children at-risk (including unaccompanied and separated children and child survivors of trafficking) were identified and referred to specialized care and services. UNICEF increased outreach teams' coverage in Turkey and Greece, identifying and referring more than 9,800 at-risk children. Through a combination of advocacy and technical assistance, UNICEF supported national authorities to put children at the centre of their national responses and adopt operational protection standards that are being applied in reception and asylum centres in Germany and to temporary care for unaccompanied and separated children in Greece. UNICEF and partners built the capacity of more than 1,000 social workers in countries throughout the region.

- **Country examples**

In Cambodia, UNICEF supported 35 government officials and NGO members (34 per cent female), including participants from Thailand, border police, tourist police, immigration police and the Poi Pet governor, to be trained on safe migration and to share best practices on the protection of children, especially those at risk of trafficking. In addition, life skills

education for adolescents was scaled up in 2016 through the Partnership Program for the Protection of Children (3PC), funded by UNICEF. 9,375 adolescents (46 percent are female) vulnerable to violence, exploitation and trafficking received various support services such as remedial education to facilitate their entry back into the formal education system, targeted life skills and vocational training, and career and business development advice.

In Ethiopia 1,120 refugee children at risk of abuse and violence were identified and received multi-sectoral protection services (i.e. psychosocial and legal support). 20,187 children in five drought-affected regions accessed structured, recreational, socializing and learning platforms in child friendly spaces to restore and help ensure their psychosocial well-being. 266 children separated from their parents due to the drought, were reunified. In the camps, 81 child protection committees were established and trained on protection concerns, and identified 258 child protection cases (including violence, abuse and family reunification or alternative care). Together with Addis Ababa Bureau of Women's and Children's Affairs (BoWCA) and IOM, UNICEF supported the return of 254 unaccompanied minor returnees from Yemen, Djibouti and Saudi Arabia who were reunified with their families.

In South Sudan and Uganda, UNICEF has been working to monitor South Sudanese children and families who have sought refuge in Uganda. The cross-border collaboration has been especially focused on child protection, and family tracing and reunification for these refugee children. 1,682 children received support to trace and reunify with their families in 2017.

In three districts in India (Anantapur, Chittoor and Kadapa), anti-trafficking committees and community vigilance groups were established, comprising women's advocates, youth advocates and community elders. These teams assist in monitoring to prevent trafficking. At the same time, street theatres targeting community members and out of school children, and in-school awareness campaigns, teach young people how to protect themselves against exploitation. Police were also sensitized on relevant laws of India and the rights of the victims. Reports from the field indicate that police officers have become more responsive to trafficking. The long-term involvement of state authorities in this initiative has resulted in the community taking trafficking risks more seriously.

In the Medellin region of Colombia, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Justice and the other components of the juvenile justice system at national and local levels, with training and advice on working with victims and witnesses, including victims of trafficking, in accordance with international law. UNICEF also provided training to public servants in Medellin and Amazonas on access to justice for child victims of violence with a focus on sexual exploitation.

- **Partnership**

As an agency entrusted with providing support across multiple issues to ensure the holistic development and wellbeing of a child, UNICEF has established formal partnerships with a range of authorities at the national level. Key Ministries include Social Welfare, Labour, Education, Health, Immigration and Interior, and UNICEF also works closely with Law Enforcement, Prosecution and Judiciary through its Justice for Children programming.

In addition to these national counterparts, UNICEF works closely with other UN agencies, international organizations, regional organizations, civil society, and NGOs. UNICEF has been an active member of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking (ICAT) since

its inception. In 2018, UNICEF has assumed the chair of the ICAT Working Group, reflecting its strong commitment to inter-agency coordination and collaboration at global level.

In Belarus, Colombia and Laos, UNICEF worked in partnership with UNODC and IOM on the Global Action to Prevent and Address Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants (GLO.ACT), providing justice for children expertise to operations focused on combatting trafficking. The programme forms part of a joint response and is expected to be delivered across Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America in 13 countries by 2019. A focus is providing assistance to governmental authorities, civil society organizations, victims of trafficking and smuggled migrants.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

As the specialized agency on the United Nations focusing on development, UNDP's core mandate is to support countries in designing and implementing national policies for sustainable human development. UNDP advocates for change and connects countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build better lives. UNDP works with countries to build their own solutions to global and national development challenges and achieve the Millennium Development Goals. It does this by helping developing countries attract and use aid effectively and encouraging the protection of human rights and the empowerment of women in all its activities.

UNDP supports the implementation of the Sustainable Developments Goals, and in this framework addresses trafficking in persons. UNDP for instance invests in research to identify discriminatory practices, advocates for their removal and supports national partners to create policies and laws that comply with international commitments on gender equality such as the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the Beijing Platform for Action. UNDP also works with national partners to prevent and address sexual and gender-based violence, including harmful practices such as early and forced marriage, notably through supporting governments to adopt legal and policy frameworks to address violence against women.

UNDP conducts research to inform its policy advocacy, to legitimize and support the advice it provides to policymakers in the preparation of national anti-human trafficking legislation, and to provide the evidence behind national strategies for the protection of survivors of human trafficking. It also supports efforts to collect more comprehensive, gender-disaggregated data on human trafficking and to develop gender-disaggregated databases using this data, so that it can improve its ability to monitor and report on progress towards eliminating human trafficking. This will not only provide powerful evidence of the need for greater investment in this cause, but also assist UNDP to better target its activities to the different needs of women and men victims.

UNDP both supports and develops training modules to raise awareness of human trafficking issues and international conventions and protocols on combating human trafficking among policymakers, law enforcement agencies and communities. It also provides the necessary support for the creation and provision of free legal services, counselling, mediation and rehabilitation for victims, and micro-enterprise activities. Access to micro-financing provides alternative employment opportunities for vulnerable groups so they are able to stay in the formal, local labour market, rather than seek out informal employment in the absence of alternatives, which can often lead them into the hands of human traffickers.

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)

Trafficking in persons is a form of violence and a gross human rights violation that disproportionately affects women and girls globally. As such, UN Women's anti-trafficking work is positioned within the broader framework of ending violence against women and girls. As the lead UN agency for gender equality and the empowerment of women, UN Women works to ensure that anti-trafficking policies and initiatives comprehensively address the continuum of violence against women and girls and adequately address the gender dimensions of human trafficking.

UN Women's approach to the prevention and response to trafficking of women and girls consists of four pillars: 1) ensuring that legislative and policy frameworks are in line with international human rights standards against trafficking in women and girls, translated into action and harmonized with other intersecting human rights issues; 2) enabling regional, national and subnational institutions to collect relevant data, cooperate, exchange information and develop a comprehensive multi-sectoral and gender sensitive approach to the prevention and response of trafficking; 3) promoting gender equitable social norms, attitudes and behaviors as well as increasing knowledge and awareness about the rights of women and reducing their vulnerability to different forms of trafficking and exploitation; and 4) ensuring that women and girls survivors of trafficking can use available, accessible and quality essential services that address their long terms needs and that perpetrators are held accountable.

Global normative framework

UN Women works to strengthen the normative framework by providing technical inputs that inform UN outcomes and resolutions, facilitating and strengthening multi-stakeholder anti-trafficking alliances and networks, and strengthening the knowledge base on trafficking through legal analysis, qualitative and quantitative research and documenting promising practices. UN Women is also the entity leading the drafting of the bi-annual report of the Secretary General on trafficking in women and girls, which provides an analysis of trends, good practices, gaps and challenges as well as recommendations to Member States and other stakeholders.

The [last report](#) from 2016 highlighted: 1) the need to ensure that the prevention of and responses to trafficking fully take into account the gender specific aspects of this human rights violation; 2) the importance of addressing gender-based discrimination and inequality as root causes, as well as the risk factors that increase the vulnerability of women and girls to trafficking; and 3) the necessity of including the prevention of trafficking in women and girls in all national, regional and international initiatives taken in response to conflicts and disasters. The next report will be drafted in 2018 and this effort will also be led by UN Women.

Further, through UN Women's dedicated work on migration, UN Women works to promote and operationalize gender-responsive migration governance at the national, regional and global levels. UN Women works with Member States to advance the international normative framework through technical support provided to inter-governmental processes, with a focus on the promotion and protection of the human rights of all women and girls in migration, including women migrant workers, and for the elimination of all forms of violence against them. This work helps to ensure that women and girls who are migrating can do so safely and through regular channels, thereby reducing the risk of exposure to human trafficking.

Gender responsive laws and policies

UN Women works to ensure that all legislative and policy frameworks on trafficking in persons are gender responsive, in line with international human rights standards, and are effectively translated into action as well as harmonized with other intersecting gender responsive human rights policies, including in migration, labour and health care.

Capacity building

UN Women supports the capacity building of regional, subnational and national institutions to develop a comprehensive multi-sectoral and gender sensitive approach to the prevention and response to trafficking in women and girls. This includes efforts to enhance bilateral, multilateral and regional cooperation through sharing of data and information, joint action, technical support and advocacy. It also includes training of service providers, police and judicial officers, as well as technical support to strengthen core institutions to coordinate, design and implement multi-sectoral programmes on trafficking in women and girls.

Prevention

Gender inequality remains one of the main root causes of trafficking in women and girls. As such, UN Women's preventive work comprehensively addresses gender discrimination that makes women and girls more vulnerable to trafficking by tackling: gendered poverty; unemployment; lack of control over financial resources; unequal access to education; discriminatory labour and migration laws; unsafe migration processes; gender based violence; and a continuous culture of tolerance towards violence against women. UN Women's preventative approach also focuses on promoting gender equitable social norms, attitudes and behavior change as well as increasing awareness and knowledge about human trafficking, especially among high-risk populations.

Services

UN Women works to ensure the provision of survivor-centered essential services that include long-term empowerment programs such as vocational training and income generating activities for the full recovery and reintegration of survivors.

United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI)

UNICRI, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, is a United Nations entity established in 1965 by ECOSOC and based in Italy since 1968, as an operational entity of the Program of the United Nations for social protection. The institute assists Member States in the formulation and application of good practices for the prevention and the management of criminal phenomena for a broader protection of human rights, on the integration of such practices in the framework of strategies of social, economic and development changes. The Institute sets its activities in accordance with the priorities indicated by the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. UNICRI supports Member States through the diffusion of knowledge, applied and action-oriented research, specialized training and technical cooperation, building institutional capacities and fostering dialogue with civil society on all the phenomena causing and increasing inequalities, poverty and conflicts and which prevent harmonized development of societies and equitable administration of justice. Over the years, the Institute has built a consolidated base of cooperation with all the Member States' institutions working on security, justice and protection of vulnerable groups and it works actively in reaching its objectives with other partner agencies of the UN system, the governmental institutions and those of the civil society, private sector, the university, and other regional and international organizations.

Over the past decade, UNICRI has been strongly involved in the implementation of various applied-research and technical assistance projects in the field of counter-trafficking in persons and child exploitation. Several programmes have been carried out in the Czech Republic, Costa Rica, Germany, Italy, Nigeria, Poland, Thailand, the Philippines, and Ukraine. In addition, UNICRI has been working on the issue of trafficking in persons in peace support operation areas since 2002.

UNICRI's strategy on TIP aims to assist Member States to prevent and prosecute trafficking and smuggling related crimes, to identify and support victims and to reduce the vulnerability of at risk populations. Activities are carried out in close cooperation with governments, international organizations and civil society organizations. UNICRI seeks and encourages the proactive participation and involvement of local communities at all levels of interventions.

In order to enhance existing mechanisms and increase the transfer of knowledge and coordination among stakeholders, in 2016 UNICRI conducted an assessment of local and international initiatives to counter trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. The objective of the research was to identify the activities implemented in North Africa (with specific focus on Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria and Egypt) and especially those activities focusing on the needs of women and unaccompanied minors. The results showed that whilst significant resources are invested to prevent and punish perpetrators, too little is being done to provide effective protection for potential victims of trafficking (VoTs) and for unaccompanied or separated minors (UMs), another vulnerable segment of the population who often rely on smugglers to facilitate their journey. The study also highlighted the need to increase regional partnership – among countries of origin, transit, and destination on both sides of the Mediterranean – and enhance information-sharing regarding regional and national rapid response mechanisms which address the challenges posed by trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. This initiative culminated with the discussion of the findings during a meeting organized in December 2016 that saw the participation of government representatives from transit and receiving countries, national and international experts, representatives from the European Union, non-governmental organizations and representatives from Italy, Greece, Spain, France, Morocco, Tunisia and Egypt.

Over 2017 and 2018, with the aim of complementing and implementing the results of this research, lectures and training specifically focused on trafficking in persons and challenges related to migration were organized by UNICRI. This activity aimed at deepening the knowledge about crime and security aspects highlighting the importance of the identification of the different protection needs of migrants as potential victims of trafficking, internally displaced persons, and asylum seekers and refugees. A special focus was also dedicated to minors.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime is a global leader in the fight against illicit drugs and international crime, headquartered in Vienna, with extensive field presence. Established in 1997, UNODC has a wide mandate to address a range of issues relating to crime and drugs including transnational organized crime; drugs; health; justice; corruption; terrorism; trafficking; smuggling; related research & trend analysis and policy support.

Within that broader mandate, UNODC has clear specific mandates, significant experience and expertise responding to trafficking in persons. UNODC is the guardian of the *United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC)* and its supplementing *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (Trafficking in Persons Protocol)*. Through a series of Resolutions issued by the General Assembly, the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Commission and the Conference of the Parties to UNTOC, UNODC has been mandated to provide technical assistance to Member States on the ratification and implementation of this leading international instrument on trafficking in persons. As of April 2018, there are 173 States parties to the Trafficking in Persons Protocol.

UNODC also provides substantive support to intergovernmental bodies and processes related to trafficking in persons at the international and regional levels, including the UN General Assembly and Security Council.

As an overall objective, UNODC seeks to reduce the number of people trafficked and exploited, and the number, strength and reach of human trafficking networks by strengthening criminal justice systems to respond effectively to this crime.

1) Support in the implementation of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol

UNODC advocates for alignment of national law and policy with international law as essential to cohesive, complementary and comprehensive action against trafficking in persons. As the guardian of the primary recognized and actionable legal framework on trafficking in persons, UNODC assists Member States in their implementation efforts worldwide. UNODC's assistance is far-reaching in geography and scope, with expertise being leveraged from across the organization.

UNODC offers practical guidance to states, not only helping to draft laws and create comprehensive national anti-trafficking strategies but also assisting states to implement them through technical assistance. UNODC provides states with specialized assistance including the development of local capacity and expertise, as well as practical tools to encourage cross-border cooperation in investigations and prosecutions.

UNODC implements activities related to human trafficking on an ongoing basis through field-based offices globally, but also, for the past 20 years, via its specialised Global Programme against Trafficking in Persons, which has in the last two years alone assisted more than 90 countries, training more than 1235 criminal justice practitioners and government officials to effectively investigate and prosecute trafficking in persons while providing appropriate support to trafficking victims.

Another current assistance vehicle is the [Global Action to Prevent and Address Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants \(GLO.ACT\)](#), a four-year joint initiative by the European Union and UNODC being implemented in partnership with IOM and UNICEF. GLO.ACT assists governmental

authorities and civil society organizations across 13 strategically selected countries¹⁰ to develop and implement comprehensive national counter-trafficking and counter-smuggling responses. By way of example, between July 2016 and December 2017, more than 70 activities were delivered in 11 countries. The next phase of GLO.ACT, referred to GLO.ACT Phase II (Asia), will commence within the next year, expanding trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants interventions into Iran as well as Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Iraq, while also further strengthening current efforts in Pakistan. IOM will partner with UNODC on the delivery of interventions in this new phase.

2) Victim protection and support

UNODC is guided by a rights-based and victim-centred approach to policy development and delivery of technical assistance to strengthen criminal justice responses to trafficking in persons.

To effectively address trafficking in persons and prevent re-trafficking, UNODC supports Member States in developing or building upon the necessary support structures in order to increase victim identification, protection, assistance and compensation. UNODC also promotes and supports the development of national referral mechanisms to assist and protect those in vulnerable situations - irrespective of their status - as a key means for states to meet their obligations in accordance with international law.

UNODC is the manager of the UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, a UN-wide Fund which provides humanitarian, legal and financial aid to victims of trafficking in persons. Since it became operational in November 2010, the Trust Fund has received a total of just over US\$2.5 million from 19 countries and more than 30 private sector donors. With these funds, the Trust Fund has supported 34 NGO projects in 30 countries around the world.

UNODC also advocates for the voices of migrants who have suffered at the hands of traffickers to be heard, in shaping better victim-centred responses to these crimes. The September 2016 appointment of Nadia Murad Basee Taha as its [*Goodwill Ambassador for the Dignity of Survivors of Human Trafficking*](#) represents the first time that UNODC has appointed a survivor of trafficking as Goodwill Ambassador.

3) Data collection and policy assistance

UNODC advocates evidence-based policies to address trafficking in persons, by actively generating authoritative and reliable knowledge and adapting its policies on the basis of evidence.

UNODC has a mandate from the United Nations Global Plan of Action (A/RES/64/293) to carry out regular data collection from all Member States on trafficking in persons, and on the basis of this data, to prepare and present the biennial UN [*Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*](#), featuring key patterns and flows of trafficking in persons on the national, regional and global levels. This activity directly contributes to the monitoring of SDG indicator 16.2.2.

UNODC also undertakes research activities to develop and refine methodologies to estimate the magnitude of trafficking in persons in collaboration with Member States.

¹⁰ Belarus, Brazil, Colombia, Egypt, the Kyrgyz Republic, Lao PDR, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, South Africa, and Ukraine.

UNODC's guidance to support states in implementing the relevant legal instruments also includes the development of technical issue papers aimed at identifying gaps in legislation and application regarding key legal concepts concerning trafficking in persons. By way of example, UNODC has published papers on [The concept of 'exploitation' in the Trafficking in Persons Protocol](#); [The role of consent in the Trafficking in Persons Protocol](#); ['Abuse of a position of vulnerability' and other means within the definition of trafficking in persons](#); which have been used by courts as well as policy- and law-makers. Forthcoming papers to be published in 2018 include a paper consolidating findings of the three papers, an issue paper on trafficking in persons for exploitative marriage, and a global handbook on international legal cooperation in trafficking in persons cases.

UNODC further collects and disseminates vital information on legislation and case law through its public, web-based [Human Trafficking Knowledge Portal](#). The database currently consists of analysis of approximately 1,460 selected cases from over 100 countries and 2 supra national courts, and approximately 400 pieces of national legislation, and supports the development of practitioner guidance sourced from all regions such as a UNODC Case Digest addressing [Evidential Issues in Trafficking in Persons Cases](#).

4) Inter-agency Cooperation and Coordination

UNODC promotes multilateral cooperation, coordination and shared approaches between different organizations in order to address human trafficking, and holds Memorandums of Understandings with key anti-trafficking actors at the global and regional levels.

UNODC has been Coordinator of the [Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons \(ICAT\)](#) since its inception. UNODC was also Chair of ICAT from 2007-2010, and again in 2016. UNODC is also an active member of the [Global Migration Group \(GMG\)](#), having last served as Chair in 2012. UNODC actively contributes to key policy outputs through the GMG to ensure trafficking issues are consistently and coherently addressed within broader responses such as in the recent the [Principles and Guidelines, supported by practical guidance, on the human rights protection of migrants in vulnerable situations](#) (GMG, 2017).

5) Prevention and awareness-raising

UNODC actively promotes prevention and awareness-raising activities on a national, regional and international level. UNODC increasingly seeks to identify targeted crime prevention measures, aimed at addressing common legal and institutional loopholes and at disrupting criminal opportunities for potential offenders.

The Blue Heart Campaign was launched by UNODC in 2009 and is a global awareness-raising initiative to fight human trafficking and its impact on society. It aims to mobilize public involvement in the fight against human trafficking and to show solidarity with trafficking victims through the use of the campaign symbol of the Blue Heart.

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

UNFPA, the United Nations Population Fund, is the United Nations reproductive health and rights agency. UNFPA's mission is to deliver a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every childbirth is safe and every young person's potential is fulfilled.

UNFPA supports countries to promote the right of every woman, man and child to enjoy a life of health, equal opportunity and freedom of choice. All young people are supported in their right to receive sexual and reproductive health services according to their needs, and to receive comprehensive sexuality education. Adolescent girls and women are especially supported, through efforts to help them avoid unplanned pregnancy, and to end female genital mutilation, child marriage and other harmful practices.

The close links between the main areas of UNFPA's work — population, sustainable development, sexual and reproductive health, and gender equality — were affirmed at the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo, Egypt. UNFPA is guided in its work by the ICPD Programme of Action, adopted there. At the Conference, 179 countries agreed that meeting needs for education and health, including reproductive health, is a prerequisite for sustainable development over the longer term.

UNFPA has supported national and regional efforts to advocate for the prevention of trafficking in persons, and for greater cooperation among and within countries. Because of their often subordinate position, women and girls are most vulnerable. In view of the clear link between trafficking and sexual and reproductive health and rights, UNFPA has worked to draw attention on the sexual and reproductive health implications of trafficking, and contributes its expertise on sexual and reproductive health and rights within inter-agency efforts to respond to trafficking in persons.

Strategies and interventions to address trafficking should include:

- Information and awareness-raising campaigns on the health consequences of trafficking in persons;
- Tailored and differentiated approaches to support men, women and child survivors of trafficking;
- Provision of sexual and reproductive health services and counseling to survivors;
- Technical assistance and training for state and non-state actors responding to trafficking;
- Efforts to differentiate between trafficking in persons and sex work – the voluntary, informed and consensual provision of adult (18+) sexual services in exchange for money or goods – including efforts to avoid any negative consequences for sex workers arising from anti-trafficking initiatives and responses.

For further information, please visit: www.unfpa.org.

The World Bank

The following provides a summary of the World Bank's activities regarding **migration and remittances**, given the inherent overlaps between trafficking in persons and migration.

The World Bank Group has set two goals for the world to achieve by 2030: i) End extreme poverty by decreasing the percentage of people living on less than \$1.90 a day to no more than 3%; and ii) Promote shared prosperity by fostering the income growth of the bottom 40% for every country. The Bank will achieve these goals in three ways: first, by working to accelerate inclusive and sustainable economic growth; second, by helping countries invest more effectively in people; and third, by fostering resilience to global shocks and threats.

The WBG as a premier development institution: it plays a key role in advancing policies essential for sustainable growth, poverty reduction, and economic transformation. During the next 15 years, the development landscape will face critical shifts, including climate change; natural disasters; pandemics; fragility, conflict and violence; migration and forced displacement; urbanization; and demographic changes. This task will require deeper engagement and collaboration with international financial institutions and global partners, additional private funds, the ability to harness technological change and increased country capacity to raise domestic resources.

The International Development Association (IDA) is the part of the World Bank that helps the world's poorest countries. IDA18 has recognized the importance of migration for client countries. It has committed to adopt a '**migration lens**' in IDA countries where migration has a significant economic and social impact (including home, host, and transit countries): this will include analytics that close critical knowledge gaps and, where there is explicit country demand, support for operations that focus on job creation, managing legal economic migration, and integrating young people and economic migrants. Under IDA18, the impact of climate change on migration, migration as a mechanism for adaptation, and the needs of fragile communities that migrate due to (or in part) climate change, will be studied.

The Executive Directors requested the Bank to prepare a paper on migration ahead of the UN High-Level Meeting in September 2017, on large movements of refugees and migrants. The resulting Board paper, titled "Migration and Development: A Role for the World Bank Group," highlighted the fundamental drivers of migration, and the costs and benefits of migration to migrants, the sending and the receiving countries. It went on to situate the WBG in the global migration architecture and outlined four roles for the WBG: financing programs, addressing drivers of migration, maximizing benefits/mitigating risks, and providing knowledge for informed policy-making. It recommended that a migration diagnostic tool could be applied in the systematic country diagnostics and country partnership strategies in client countries where migration is deemed to be important. The World Bank is preparing a new paper on Migration to report back to the Board on the latest developments on migration.

The Bank has undertaken economic and sector work on migration and remittances in all key developing countries and regions. Regional studies have studied cross-border labour mobility in East Asia and Pacific and South Asia; migration and remittances in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, the Middle East and North Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean; and migration in Africa focusing on mobilizing diaspora and remittance resources. In addition to numerous working

papers, academic publications, the World Bank has the forthcoming Policy Research Report, titled “Moving for Prosperity: Global Migration and Labour Markets.”

The World Bank will continue to produce the Migration and Remittances Factbook as well as the biannual publication on Migration and Development, bilateral migration and remittances matrices, data on skilled migration, remittance costs and recruitment costs.

The Bank also provides technical assistance on numerous migration-related issues.

In Australia and New Zealand, it helped devise seasonal worker programs for workers from the Pacific Islands. In Kazakhstan, it worked with the government to craft a new migration policy on skilled and low skilled labour. In Malaysia it provided advice on the labour market impacts of skilled migration. It has provided advice on protecting migrant rights (Central America, Indonesia, Mexico); and mobilizing diaspora resources (Comoros, El Salvador, Jamaica, Liberia, Malaysia, Morocco, the Philippines, Tunisia). At the request of governments from all regions, it has conducted studies on barriers to labour mobility, and advised governments to strengthen migration systems in sending countries such as Government to Government (G2G) Programs with Malaysia and Korea and an assessment of French-Tunisia BLA to improve its functioning. It has also advised labour-receiving countries, including Australia, Germany, Malaysia, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates, on immigration issues.

Another set of technical assistance projects focuses on remittances, financial markets, and inclusion.

The Bank provided advice to more than 40 countries on reforms of the legal and regulatory frameworks and the payments systems infrastructure, to foster the development of new products, financial literacy, and financial inclusion. It has assisted Australia, France, Italy, Norway, and other countries in Europe and Latin America in establishing databases on remittance prices. It has assisted with the implementation of diaspora bonds (Comoros, Jamaica, Kenya, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago).

• ***The World Bank is also very actively engaged in addressing forced displacement.***

The World Bank has a close partnership with UNHCR in this area. With close to 90 percent of refugees hosted by developing countries, the issue of forced displacement is an important development issue. The Bank is developing innovative financing options to help meet the costs associated with hosting refugees, for education, skill-building, access to banking, job creation and even the processing of asylum applications. Initiatives include the Lebanon Syria Conflict Trust Fund and a Jordan resilience project to mobilize grants. For middle-income host countries under the MENA Concessional Financing Facility (CFF), the World Bank is aiming to provide concessional resources initially to Jordan and Lebanon, with current contributions of \$140 million in grants and US\$1 billion in loans. They have also broadened the regional scope under the Global CFF. For low-income host countries, a \$2 billion sub window for refugees is part of IDA18 replenishment, and the MENA concessional financing facility has become global to support middle-income host countries.

• ***The World Bank Group is working closely with its partners to help address the development dimensions of economic as well as forced migration.***

The focus is on designing and financing programs to (i) address fundamental drivers of migration; (ii) maximize benefits and mitigate risks associated with economic migration both in origin, transit and destination countries; and (iii) create data and evidence to inform policy-making and counter negative public perceptions. The World Bank has identified a number of areas for collaborative action among the MDBs and will flesh out specific proposals for Annual Meetings in October.

- ***Under IDA18, WBG adopts a migration lens in IDA countries where migration has a significant economic and social impact.*** This will include analytics that close critical knowledge gaps and, where there is explicit country demand, support for operations that focus on job creation, managing legal economic migration, and integrating young people and economic migrants.

Global:

The World Bank is a member of the Global Migration Group and provides advice to the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD). The WB played a critical role in facilitating the inclusion of migration-related goals in the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). As chair of the Global Migration Group in 2015, it advocated for including migration in the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda as well as in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. The Bank hosts the Global Remittances Working Group, and its Remittance Prices Worldwide Database supports countries in monitoring SDG 10c (on reducing remittance costs). The World Bank is also working with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and other standard setting bodies on anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terror (AML/CFT) regulations, and the consequences of de-risking phenomenon for banks and money transfer operators.

Country level:

In forced migration and economic migration, the World Bank has been working with UNHCR, and with other MDBs including the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the European Investment Bank. MDBs have agreed to prepare concrete initiatives for presentation at the WBG Spring Meetings in April 2018.

UN agencies can improve coordination and collaboration on data collection, analysis and dissemination activities, as well as working together with national statistical offices. UN agencies can also collaborate on analytical research and evaluation of national, bilateral and regional policy initiative as well as on joint activities on policy advice and dialogue.

