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International Framework for Action

To Implement the Trafficking in Persons Protocol



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UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME
Vienna

**International Framework for Action
To Implement the Trafficking
in Persons Protocol**



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This publication has not been formally edited.

Acronyms and abbreviations

ASEAN:	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CoE:	Council of Europe
CIS:	Commonwealth of Independent States
COMMIT:	Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking
COP:	Conference of the Parties
CTOC:	Convention on Transnational Organized Crime
ECOSOC:	Economic and Social Council
ECPAT:	End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes
LEFÖ-IBF:	Lefö—Interventionsstelle für Betroffene von Frauenhandel (Intervention Centre for Victims of Trafficking in Women)
ICMPD:	International Centre for Migration Policy Development
ILO:	International Labour Organization
IOM:	International Organization for Migration
IPU:	Inter-Parliamentary Union
NGO:	Non-governmental organizations
ODIHR:	Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights
OHCHR:	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OSCE:	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
TOC:	Transnational Organized Crime
TOCC:	Transnational Organized Crime Convention (see also UNTOC)
TIPP:	Trafficking in Persons Protocol
UN:	United Nations
UNCAC:	United Nations Convention against Corruption
UNDAW:	United Nations Divisions for the Advancement of Women
UNDESA:	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme
UN.GIFT:	United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Trafficking
UNHCHR:	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNHCR:	United Nations High Commissioner For Refugees
UNIAP:	United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking
UNICEF:	United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund
UNICRI:	United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
UNIFEM:	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNODC:	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNTOC:	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

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Part One
Framework for Action:
Introduction

Summary

The Framework for Action is a technical assistance tool that aims to assist United Nations Member States in the effective implementation of the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (United Nations Trafficking Protocol). The Framework for Action consists of a narrative part and a set of tables. The narrative describes key challenges in the implementation of the United Nations Trafficking Protocol and proposes general measures that can be taken in order to more effectively address these challenges. The set of tables details these measures further, through five pillars containing practical actions to support the implementation of the United Nations Trafficking Protocol.

I. What is the Framework for Action

The Framework for Action is a technical assistance tool that assists United Nations Member States in the effective implementation of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (United Nations Trafficking Protocol), supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC).

The Framework is based on the objectives of the United Nations Trafficking Protocol¹ and its provisions, following the three internationally recognized themes of prevention, protection and prosecution (the 3Ps) and national and international cooperation and coordination. It recommends operational measures for each of the Protocol's provisions. These measures draw on other international instruments, political commitments, guidelines and good practices to enable the implementation of a comprehensive anti-human trafficking response.

The Framework will assist Member States in identifying gaps and putting in place additional measures they may need, in conformity with international standards. The proposed measures and the resource documents listed are non-exhaustive and therefore should be complemented by additional measures and tailored to countries' regional and national context as well as institutional and legal systems.

¹The purpose of the United Nations Trafficking Protocol is defined in its article 2:

- (a) To prevent and combat trafficking in persons, paying particular attention to women and children;
- (b) To protect and assist the victims of such trafficking, with full respect for their human rights; and
- (c) To promote cooperation among States Parties in order to meet those objectives.

The United Nations Trafficking Protocol was open for signature in December 2000. Almost a decade has since passed. Accordingly, the Framework reflects not only the text agreed upon a decade ago, but the knowledge and experience gained over the last 10 years in attempting to give life to that text for all those who respond to trafficking in persons and, most importantly, those who are victimized by it.

II. Why elaborate a Framework for Action

The United Nations Trafficking Protocol stresses the need to adopt a comprehensive approach to trafficking in persons which addresses all aspects of the crime and which balances criminal justice concerns with the need to ensure the rights and protection of victims.

The United Nations Trafficking Protocol entered into force on 25 December 2003. Since then, while there has been progress in the number of ratifications (132 State Parties as of September 2009) generating amendments to national legislation, there has been less evidence of its effective implementation.

An overview of national measures and practices for the implementation of the Protocol provisions² has shown that the majority of States Parties to the Protocol have adopted at least a minimal legislative and institutional framework to ensure such implementation. However, in view of the varying capacity of Member States to fully implement existing or future measures in the areas under discussion, it concluded that more concerted efforts have to be made to help Member States in need to develop effective and multidisciplinary anti-trafficking strategies and build dedicated and sustainable resources to implement such strategies (CTOC/COP/2006/6/Rev.1).

The same conclusion can be drawn from the results of the UN.GIFT data collection published in the UNODC *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*³ which demonstrates that, as of November 2008, 80 per cent of the 155 countries and territories covered by the report had legislation comprising a specific offence on trafficking in persons in place. However, 40 per cent of the 155 countries covered by the *Global Report* did not record a single conviction for trafficking in persons from 2003 until 2008. The remaining 60 per cent recorded less than 10 convictions per year from 2003 to 2008.⁴

²The overview is based on replies received from States to the relevant questionnaire for the review of the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Trafficking Protocol, CTOC/COP/2006/6/Rev.1.
<http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/COP2008/CTOC%20COP%202006%206%20Rev1%20Final%20E.pdf>

³UNODC, *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*, 2009, <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/global-report-on-trafficking-in-persons.html>

⁴Ibid.

III. Main cross-cutting challenges in the fight against trafficking in persons

The growing number of States Parties to the United Nations Trafficking Protocol is an expression of the political will of Member States to combat human trafficking. Nevertheless, ratification in itself is not sufficient to ensure its effective implementation and impact on the ground.

The relevant reports of the Secretariat to the Conference of Parties to the Convention,⁵ an analysis of existing regional and national action plans and corresponding evaluation reports and recent publications such as the *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons* all serve to highlight key cross-cutting challenges in the response to trafficking in persons.

A consistent challenge in the practical implementation of anti-human trafficking activities is allocation of sufficient financial resources.

The main topical challenges identified in prevention, protection and prosecution efforts lie in the three following areas: (a) knowledge and research, (b) capacity-building and development and (c) monitoring and evaluation.

In addition to the abovementioned topical challenges, insufficient allocation of resources is a consistent challenge in the practical implementation of anti-human trafficking activities.

A. Knowledge and research

Knowledge of and research into the specific national, regional and international trafficking in persons context is a prerequisite for the elaboration, implementation and evaluation of anti-human trafficking strategies and development of evidence-based policies. Knowledge and research are also paramount to overcoming the current partial understanding of the crime and the violations of human rights it entails.

Although most countries have adopted a specific offence on trafficking in persons, there is still a diversity of interpretations of and approaches to the Protocol and the definition of trafficking in persons used by Member States. Some only acknowledge certain forms of exploitation or certain categories of victims or criminals, thereby limiting the scope and effectiveness of the response and hindering international cooperation among countries.

In order to strengthen national, regional and global efforts to fight human trafficking, a better understanding of the scope and nature of this crime is needed, including

⁵See CTOC/COP/2005/3/Rev.2: <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/COP2008/CTOC%20COP%202005%203%20Rev2%20Final%20E.pdf>
CTOC/COP/2006/6/Rev.1: <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/COP2008/CTOC%20COP%202006%206%20Rev1%20Final%20E.pdf>

the labour exploitation dimension often not properly addressed. Many countries still do not collect even basic data and many are not collecting data in a way that facilitates insight into the national situation, let alone meeting standards of international comparability.⁶ The data available is rarely disaggregated by age, gender, nationality, ethnicity, ability or form of exploitation.

In addition, there is a need for additional targeted and qualitative research to provide insight into the multifaceted dimensions of the crime. Research should include knowledge of the legal, social, cultural and economic circumstances that make children and adults vulnerable to trafficking; knowledge of the demand factors which fuel all forms of trafficking in persons; knowledge of the routes, changes in patterns/trends and modus operandi of the perpetrators; and knowledge of the social, cultural and legal responses that enable effective protection, rehabilitation, and integration or reintegration of victims.

B. Capacity-building and development

Member States are faced with different challenges in preventing and combating trafficking in persons, not only because the extent and nature of the problem varies but also due to different capacities across countries and regions.

For this reason, strengthening capacity at the national level is necessary so that Member States have the institutional and technical ability to develop, implement and assess their own anti-human trafficking policies and strategies.

In view of the complex and changing nature of the crime, it is also essential that countries be able to strengthen, adapt and maintain the required capacity over time.

A review of the reports of the Open-ended Interim Working Group of Government Experts on Technical Assistance (CTOC/COP/2008/7) and of the first and second round of questionnaires on the implementation of the UNTOC and United Nations Trafficking Protocol and the background paper prepared by the Secretariat containing proposals for technical assistance activities (CTOC/COP/WG.2/2007/2), as well as the UNODC *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons* (2009), highlight the capacity-building needs of Member States in all areas of the response to trafficking in persons, namely: prevention, protection, prosecution, cooperation and coordination.

For example, Member States must strengthen their capacity to analyze and develop national policies and strategies for the implementation of the United Nations Trafficking Protocol, supported by national inter-agency coordination mechanisms in consultation with civil society. Likewise, Member States should be able to develop and carry out information and awareness-raising programmes for policymakers, criminal justice practitioners, border and immigration authorities, labour inspectors,

⁶UNODC, *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*, 2009, <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/global-report-on-trafficking-in-persons.html>

workers' and employers' organizations, health practitioners and social workers, among others, in order to effectively prevent and combat trafficking in persons.

C. Monitoring and evaluation

Systematic gathering and analysis of data on trafficking in persons is an important step for increasing the knowledge base and for monitoring trends and patterns at national, regional and international levels. In addition, data gathering and analysis are important as they help to set baselines against which Member States can assess progress in the implementation of national policies, strategies and programmes.

The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime established a Conference of the Parties as a vehicle for States Parties to report on their implementation of the Convention.⁷ At its first session, the Conference of the Parties, inter alia, established a programme of work for reviewing periodically the implementation of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol,⁸ as per article 32 of the Convention.

The United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR) Recommended Principles and Guidelines recommend that Member States establish mechanisms to monitor the human rights impact of anti-trafficking laws, policies, programmes and interventions. Consideration should be given to assigning this role to independent national human rights institutions where such bodies exist. Non-governmental organizations working with trafficked persons should be encouraged to participate in monitoring and evaluating the human rights impact of anti-trafficking measures.⁹

In view of the multidisciplinary nature of trafficking in persons and the number of government and non-governmental institutions working on the issue, Member States should ensure a common national system for collecting and sharing information so that different agencies use common standard language, methods and procedures that allow for comparability within countries and across them.

Equally important is that Member States use the findings from regular monitoring and impact evaluations in order to help identify gaps in the national response and adapt, take course-corrective actions or additional measures and/or make the necessary changes in policies or strategies to prevent and combat trafficking in persons.

⁷According to the 2006 implementation report of the Conference of the Parties
http://www.unodc.org/pdf/ctoccop_2006/V0659538e.pdf

⁸See CTOC/COP/2004/6 and Corr.1, Chapter. I.
<http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNTOC/COP/session1/V0587363e.pdf>

⁹ECOSOC, Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking, Guideline 6: Protection and support for trafficked persons, E/2002/68/Add.1, 2002, Guideline 1, paragraph 7.
<http://www.un.org/ga/president/62/ThematicDebates/humantrafficking/N0240168.pdf>

IV. Addressing the challenges

A. Guiding principles

In order to address these challenges, there are a number of interacting principles applicable to all aspects of a comprehensive anti-human trafficking response.

- *Human rights-based approach:* The human rights of trafficked persons should be at the centre of all efforts to prevent and combat trafficking and to protect, assist and provide redress to victims. Anti-trafficking measures shall not adversely affect the human rights and dignity of persons, in particular the rights of those who have been trafficked, and of migrants, unaccompanied and separated children, internally displaced persons, refugees and asylum-seekers.¹⁰
- *Principle of non-discrimination:* The measures set out in the United Nations Trafficking Protocol should be interpreted and applied in a way that is not discriminatory to persons on the ground that they are victims of trafficking in persons. The interpretation and application of those measures should be consistent with internationally recognized principles of non-discrimination.¹¹
- *Gender-sensitive approach:* Trafficking in both men and women should be acknowledged and the similarities and differences in the trafficking experience of women and men, in relation to vulnerabilities and violations should be addressed. The differential impacts of policies on men and women should also be taken into account.¹² A gender-sensitive approach empowers potential and actual victims to access information and remedies, and to claim their human rights. It includes ensuring that anti-trafficking strategies address gender-based discrimination and violence, and promote gender equality and the realization of human rights for both women and men.
- *Child-Rights approach and child participation:* All actions undertaken in relation to child victims and children at risk should be guided by applicable human rights standards and in particular by the principles of protection and respect for children's rights as set out in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and in its Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. Child victims are entitled to special protection measures, irrespective of their legal status both as victims and as children, in accordance with their special rights and needs. In all actions concerning children at risk and child victims, the best interest of the child shall be the primary consideration.¹³

¹⁰Ibid, The primacy of human rights, p. 3.

¹¹Article 14 of the United Nations Trafficking Protocol.

http://www.uncjin.org/Documents/Conventions/dcatoc/final_documents_2/convention_%20traff_eng.pdf

¹²UNIFEM, Trafficking in Persons: a Gender and Rights Perspective, 2002.

http://www.unifem.org/attachments/products/traffkit_eng.pdf

¹³UNICEF Guidelines on the Protection of Child Victims of Trafficking, 2006.

http://www.unicef.org/ceecis/0610-Unicef_Victims_Guidelines_en.pdf

- *The United Nations Trafficking Protocol and other international instruments:*¹⁴ The United Nations Trafficking Protocol supplements the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and should be interpreted together with the Convention. Nothing in the Protocol shall affect the rights, obligations and responsibilities of States and individuals under international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, international labour standards and, in particular, where applicable, the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees and the principle of non-refoulement as contained therein.¹⁵
- *Comprehensive international approach:* Effective action to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, especially women and children, requires a comprehensive international approach in the countries of origin, transit and destination that includes measures to prevent such trafficking, to punish the traffickers and to protect the victims of such trafficking, including by protecting their internationally recognized human rights.¹⁶
- *Interdisciplinary, coordinated, integrated approach:* As a multidisciplinary problem, trafficking in persons requires that policies on a variety of issues are coordinated and consistent with the objective of preventing and combating trafficking in persons. Member States must ensure coordination among the various governmental agencies involved in anti-trafficking activities, among those agencies and NGOs, and among the agencies in one Member State and those in others.¹⁷
- *Evidence-based approach:* Policies and measures to prevent and combat trafficking in persons should be developed and implemented based on data collection and research and regular monitoring and evaluation of the anti-trafficking response.
- *Sustainability:* A sustainable anti-trafficking response is one that endures over time and is able to adapt creatively to changing conditions. Sustainability refers to coherence of practices in both time and efficiency.

B. The Framework for Action

The Framework for Action focuses on five key pillars of intervention needed to ensure an effective and comprehensive anti-trafficking response: prosecution, protection, prevention, national coordination and cooperation, and international cooperation and coordination.

¹⁴See list of relevant international Conventions in Annex

¹⁵Article 14 United Nations Trafficking Protocol.

¹⁶Preamble of the United Nations Trafficking Protocol.

¹⁷Measuring Responses to Trafficking in Human Beings in the European Union: an Assessment Manual, EC Directorate General Freedom, Security and Justice, 2007.

http://ec.europa.eu/justice_home/fsj/crime/trafficking/doc/assessment_18_10_07_en.pdf

1. Prosecution

Trafficking in persons remains largely under-prosecuted and punished. Although many countries have a specific offence criminalizing trafficking in persons in all or most of its forms, many countries still do not have a legal framework covering all provisions of the Protocol in a comprehensive manner. Conviction rates under the specific offence of trafficking remain low. In order to improve prosecution efforts, the following measures are required:

(a) Develop or strengthen national legal frameworks so that they are comprehensive and in compliance with the United Nations Trafficking Protocol and ensure their implementation in line with the Protocol and other international standards, prioritizing the rights of victims:

- i. Ensure that trafficking in persons is a criminal offence as defined in the United Nations Trafficking Protocol and prioritize the prosecution of trafficking in persons rather than related offences.
- ii. Ensure criminalization of crimes related to trafficking in persons, such as corruption, money laundering, obstruction of justice and participation in an organized criminal group.
- iii. Ensure that penalties and sanctions are appropriate and proportionate to the gravity of the crime and that proceeds of trafficking in persons are confiscated.
- iv. Ensure the rights of victims, including the rights of victims and witnesses to protection before, during and after the prosecution of the crime, as well as effective collaboration between law enforcement and social welfare, and civil society.
- v. Develop proactive, intelligence led investigative techniques without reliance on the testimony of victims,¹⁸ and establish and ensure implementation of judicial procedures to avoid the re-victimization of trafficked persons, in particular children, during the judicial process.

(b) Ensure the enforcement of national anti-human trafficking legislation including by issuing regulations, circulars and/or administrative guidelines and by strengthening the capacity of criminal justice practitioners.

(c) Ensure the establishment of relevant institutions, such as specialized police units and judicial structures.

2. Protection

Many victims of trafficking are not identified and therefore remain unprotected. The identification of trafficked persons is a prerequisite for their access to assistance and protection. Many countries still need to establish or improve victim identification processes and the corresponding referral mechanisms. In order to improve the protection of victims, the following measures are required:

¹⁸European Commission Directorate-General Justice, Freedom and Security, *Report of the Experts Group on Trafficking in Human Beings*, 2004, p. 41.
http://ec.europa.eu/justice_home/doc_centre/crime/trafficking/doc/part_1_en.pdf

(a) Adopt or amend the necessary legislative measures for comprehensive protection of and assistance to victims of trafficking and their empowerment and protection from re-victimization.

(b) Develop or strengthen the identification process, including through identification guidelines and procedures and other effective identification techniques.

(c) Ensure the enforcement of legislation measures including by issuing regulations, circulars and/or administrative guidelines.

(d) Establish or strengthen national referral mechanisms for victim protection and assistance, including referral to the asylum-system where appropriate.

(e) Ensure the application of international standards and a human rights-based approach to victim protection and assistance irrespective of their cooperation with law enforcement, taking into account the special needs of children. Such an approach includes access to a range of assistance services, granting a reflection period, access to compensation, possibility of temporary or permanent residency and non-liability of victims for their involvement in unlawful activities as a result for being trafficked.

(f) Adopt the necessary measures to ensure that the return of a trafficked person is undertaken on a voluntary basis and that any decision to return is preceded by a risk assessment and with due regard for his/her safety.

3. Prevention

Prevention is one of the most important aspects of an effective anti-human trafficking response. However, not all prevention strategies are integrated into broader policies related to trafficking in persons and many lack evidence-based research and planning as well as impact evaluations. In order to improve prevention strategies and programmes, the following measures are required:

(a) Amend or adopt the necessary legislative measures and establish comprehensive policies and programmes to prevent trafficking in persons and to protect victims from re-victimization, including measures to promote/support lawful migration for decent work and for youth of working age.

(b) Ensure effective national child protection systems and the active participation of children in the development of preventive measures.

(c) Ensure coherence among public policies related to trafficking in persons (migration, crime prevention, education, employment, health, security, non-discrimination, economic development, protection of human rights, child protection, gender equality, among others).

(d) Develop or strengthen measures to reduce vulnerability to trafficking by addressing its root causes including the demand that fosters all forms of trafficking in persons, and social indifference to exploitation.

(e) Conduct needs assessments for and impact evaluations of prevention strategies and programmes.

4. National coordination and cooperation

Trafficking in persons is a complex multifaceted crime. The fight against trafficking requires the involvement of all sectors of society and a wide array of national institutions. This can lead to duplication of efforts, inefficient use of resources, incoherent or contradictory interventions and it can result in a less effective response. Member States must have inter-agency coordination and cooperation mechanisms in place that allow for information exchange, strategic planning, division of responsibilities and sustainability of results. In order to improve national cooperation and coordination, the following measures are required:

(a) Ensure the development and implementation of comprehensive and evidence-based policies on trafficking in persons and ensure coherence with other related policies.

(b) Establish a system or mechanism of multidisciplinary cooperation and coordination among relevant stakeholders, such as governmental institutions (including law enforcement agencies, judicial authorities, labour inspectorates, immigration and asylum authorities), non-governmental organizations, victim service providers, health institutions, child protection institutions, trade unions, workers' and employers' organizations, and the private sector.

(c) Ensure monitoring and evaluation of national strategies and/or plans of action to assess progress and impact in order to enable course-corrective actions, additional measures and/or changes in national policies.

5. International cooperation and coordination

Trafficking in persons is a crime that is often committed across borders and therefore requires Member States to cooperate and coordinate among themselves and with international and regional organizations. Member States often do not have the capacity to prevent, investigate, adjudicate and punish transnational crimes because international cooperation is either non-existent or inadequate. Moreover, international mechanisms or structures must be in place to improve the coordination of efforts of international and regional organizations. In order to improve international cooperation and coordination, the following measures are required:

(a) Create the legal basis for international cooperation, including the promotion of cooperation agreements.

(b) Develop or strengthen national capacity in extradition, mutual legal assistance, transfer of sentenced persons, joint investigations, international cooperation for purposes of confiscation.

(c) Develop or strengthen national capacities for the identification, return, risk assessment and reintegration of victims of trafficking, with special consideration to the best interest of the child, and establish cooperation between countries of destination, transit and origin.

(d) Promote formal and informal cooperation, such as establishing communications procedures, and information and data exchange.

(e) Ensure coherence in policy recommendations and technical assistance provided by international and regional organizations.

(f) Ensure division of labour based on organizations' mandates and core competencies in order to avoid unnecessary duplication of efforts and to rationalize activities to make them cost-effective.

(g) Promote cooperation and joint programming among international and regional organizations for the development and implementation of common strategies and programmes.

V. How to read the Framework for Action

The Framework for Action guides Member States in the implementation of the United Nations Trafficking Protocol in each of the five pillars needed to ensure an effective and comprehensive anti-trafficking response: (a) prosecution, (b) protection, (c) prevention, (d) national coordination and cooperation, and (e) international cooperation and coordination.

For each of the five pillars, the Framework is subdivided into Protocol requirements, specific objectives, framework indicators, implementation measures, operational indicators and resources:

The *Protocol requirements* list the provisions set out in the United Nations Trafficking Protocol.

The *specific objectives* describe the intent of the provisions.

The *framework indicators* are the minimum standards required, mainly legal and institutional indicators, for the implementation of the Protocol provisions.

The *implementation measures* specify practical recommended actions to achieve an effective implementation of the United Nations Trafficking Protocol.

The *operational indicators* refer to the implementation measures. They measure the implementation and help monitor change over time.¹⁹

The *resources* refer to relevant documents, existing guidance, tools and good practices that can assist Member States in the implementation of the specific objectives outlined in the Framework for Action.

¹⁹The corresponding information should not only be collected but also disaggregated, e.g for personal data, by age, sex, nationality, social and economic background; for acts of trafficking, different means utilized, forms of exploitation and duration of exploitation; for service provision, whether services are provided by state or non-state actors. This list is non-exhaustive.

Part Two
Framework for Action:
Tables

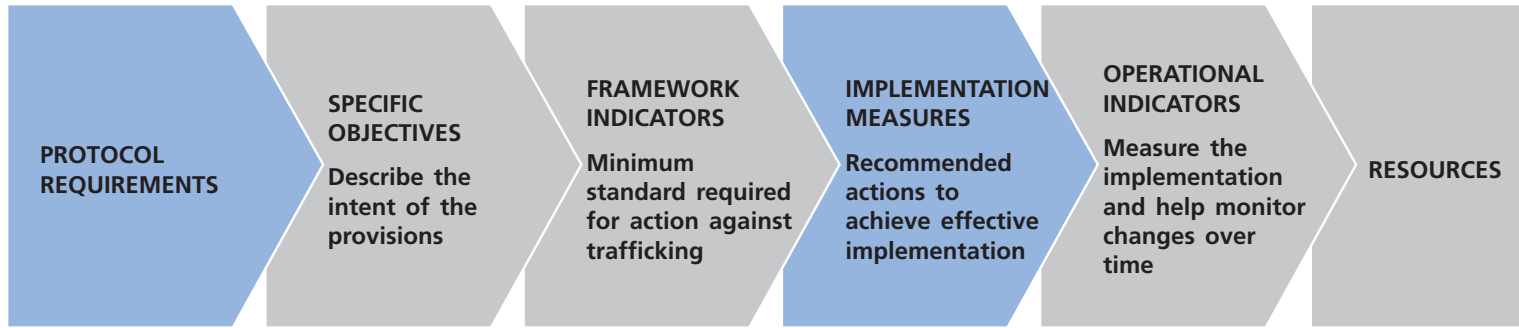
FIGURE 1. GUIDE TO USING THE TABLES

TABLE 1. PROSECUTION

PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	FRAMEWORK INDICATORS (Minimum standard)	IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES	OPERATIONAL INDICATORS	RESOURCES
<p>Definition and criminalization of trafficking in persons and related crimes</p>	<p>Ensure common norms in all member states</p> <p>Ensure appropriate criminal justice response and legal framework</p> <p>Facilitate international cooperation</p>	<p>Ratification or accession to TOCC AND TIPP</p> <p>Comprehensive national legal framework on trafficking in persons in place</p> <p>Relevant institutional framework dedicated to trafficking in persons in place</p>	<p>Analyse and assess existing legislation and needs in relation to the TOCC and TIPP</p> <p>Adopt appropriate legislation and regulations</p> <p>Establish specialized police units and judicial structures</p>	<p>Evidence of implementation of comprehensive legislation in line with international standards by practitioners</p> <p>Number of investigations and prosecutions carried out in line with international standards</p> <p>Number of specialized units established</p> <p>Number of specialized criminal justice practitioners</p> <p>Committed budget allocation</p>	<p>UNODC Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2008 (chapter 1, 2, 3 and 4)</p> <p>UNODC, Assessment Toolkit on the Criminal Justice Response to Human Trafficking (to be published)</p> <p>ILO, Human trafficking and forced labour exploitation, Guidelines for legislation and law enforcement, Special action programme to combat forced labour, 2005</p> <p>DAW/DESA, Handbook for legislation on violence against women, 2009</p> <p>ILO, Combating trafficking in children for labour exploitation: A resource kit for policy-makers and practitioners, 2008 (book 1 and 2 in particular tool 2.17)</p> <p>CoE, The Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings. Handbook for parliamentarians, 2007</p>

overview

TABLE 1. PROSECUTION (Continued)

PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	FRAMEWORK INDICATORS (Minimum standard)	IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES	OPERATIONAL INDICATORS	RESOURCES
<p>Criminalize trafficking in persons, the attempt to commit the offence, the participation as an accomplice, the organization or the direction of other persons to commit the offence (article 5, Protocol)</p>	<p>Provide basis for detection, investigation and prosecution of offenders and also adequately punish traffickers</p> <p>Adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences the conduct set forth in article 3 of the Protocol, when committed intentionally</p>	<p>Existence of a comprehensive criminal offence in compliance with the definition of article 3 of the Protocol, covering the full range of trafficking in persons, as well as organizing, directing and participating as an accomplice in any form of trafficking. The offence does not require involvement by an organized crime group or transnationality (article 34, para. 2, Convention). Such involvement, however, may constitute an aggravating circumstance.</p>	<p>Ensure offence reflects the definition of trafficking in persons (article 3 of the Protocol)</p> <p>Ensure legislation clearly and precisely defines the constituent elements of the offence in order to distinguish trafficking in persons from other offences to enable the identification of trafficking victims</p> <p>All forms of exploitation should be properly addressed with reference to relevant international human rights standards including fundamental principles and rights at work such as the abolition of forced labour and child labour</p> <p>Ensure legislation also applies when the exploitative purpose has not yet materialized</p> <p>Ensure implementation of the legislation through passing of (or by issuing) regulations, circulars, guidelines or instructions to present and explain in detail the new offence; and/or taking into consideration case law and jurisprudence in line with the legal system</p>	<p>Existence of regulations, circulars, guidelines, jurisprudence, case law, directives or instructions to explain or clarify the offence in line with the legal system</p> <p>Number of trafficking in persons investigations undertaken in line with international standards</p> <p>Number of persons charged for trafficking in persons in line with international standards</p> <p>Number of convictions for trafficking in persons in line with international standards</p> <p>Multidisciplinary training for law enforcement, prosecutors and judicial authorities, labour inspectors, social workers and other relevant officials in place</p>	<p>UNODC, Legislative guide for the implementation of the TOCC and its Protocols, 2005</p> <p>UNODC Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2008, (chapter 3)</p> <p>UNODC, Model Law against trafficking in persons, 2009</p> <p>UNODC Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2008, (tools 2.14, 5.20, 6.14, and 9.18)</p> <p>UNODC/IPU/UNGIFT, Handbook for Parliamentarians, 2009</p> <p>UNICEF/IPU, Handbook for Parliamentarians: Combating Child Trafficking, 2005</p> <p>DAW/DESA, Handbook for legislation on violence against women, 2009 (section 3.8)</p> <p>ILO, Forced labour and human trafficking: A handbook for labour inspectors, 2008</p> <p>OSCE, Human Trafficking for Labour Exploitation/Forced and Bonded Labour: Identification-Prevention-Prosecution; Human trafficking for Labour Exploitation/Forced and Bonded Labour: Prosecution of Offenders, Justice for Victims. Occasional paper, 2008</p>

			<p>Ensure seminars for parliamentarians and legal drafters in combating trafficking in persons</p> <hr/> <p>Ensure comprehensive training for law enforcement, immigration, judicial authorities, prosecutors, labour inspectors, social workers and other relevant officials in combating trafficking in persons. The training should focus on methods used in preventing such trafficking, prosecuting the traffickers and protecting the rights of the victims, including victim assistance and protection. The training should also take into account the need to consider human rights, refugee protection and child- and gender-sensitive issues and it should encourage cooperation with nongovernmental organizations, other relevant organizations and other elements of civil society (article 10, para. 2, Protocol)</p>		<p>Training manuals including by ICMPD, IOM, UNICEF, ILO, UNODC</p>
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TABLE 1. PROSECUTION (Continued)

PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	FRAMEWORK INDICATORS (Minimum standard)	IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES	OPERATIONAL INDICATORS	RESOURCES
Definition of trafficking in persons (article 3, Protocol)	<p>Ensure a common understanding of and approach to trafficking in persons and its constituent elements that would form the basis of domestic criminal offences and support efficient international cooperation in criminal matters</p> <p>Provide an effective criminal justice response to trafficking in persons</p>	Evidence of clear and coherent legislation in line with the trafficking definition (article 3, Protocol)	Ensure the trafficking in persons offence reflects the three constituent elements of action, means and exploitative purpose	<p>Legislation or offence applicable to women, men and children</p> <p>Legislation or offence on trafficking in persons applicable to internal and transnational trafficking</p> <p>Legislation or offence of trafficking in persons applicable regardless of whether an organized crime group is involved</p>	<p>UNODC Legislative guide for the implementation of the TOCC and its Protocols, 2005</p> <p>UNODC Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2008, (chapters 1 and 3)</p> <p>UNODC, Model Law against Trafficking in Persons, 2009</p>
Action: the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons					
Means: the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person			<p>Ensure that legislation makes clear that the use of improper means renders the consent of a victim irrelevant</p> <p>Ensure that legislation prevents trafficked persons from being prosecuted, detained or punished for their involvement in unlawful activities, to the extent that they have been compelled to do so</p>	<p>No prosecution or conviction of victims for illicit or criminal activities for which they were trafficked</p> <p>No prosecution or conviction of victims for immigration offences established under national law.</p>	UNODC, Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2008 (tool 6.1)
Purpose: exploitation, including the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.		Trafficking in persons legislation covering at a minimum those forms of exploitation mentioned in the Protocol, in place	<p>Ensure that legislation criminalizes at a minimum those forms of exploitation mentioned in the Protocol while other forms of exploitation may be added</p> <p>Ensure that the forms of exploitation are clearly defined in national legislation and/or case law</p>	<p>Legislation criminalizes at a minimum those forms of exploitation mentioned in the Protocol</p> <p>Legislation allows for criminalization of sexual and labour exploitation and any other form of exploitation including conscription of child soldiers, unlawful activities, illegal adoption, sex tourism among others</p>	<p>ILO, Human trafficking and forced labour exploitation, Guidelines for legislation and law enforcement, Special action programme to combat forced labour, 2005</p> <p>ILO, Combating trafficking in children for labour exploitation: A resource kit for policy-makers and practitioners, 2008 (book 1 and 2 in particular tool 2.17)</p>

<p>Victim consent (article 3.b, Protocol)</p>	<p>Ensure that victim consent is irrelevant when the means have been utilized</p>	<p>Existence of provision in legislation or offence specifying that the consent of the victim is irrelevant when the means have been utilized</p>	<p>Ensure legislation and court practice reflect that when the use of one or more of the means has been established, the consent of the victim is irrelevant</p>	<p>Number of traffickers convicted in line with international standards despite the use of victim consent as a defense</p>	<p>UNODC Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2008, (tool 1.3)</p>
<p>Criminalization of trafficking in children (article 3.c, Protocol)</p>	<p>Ensure that children are considered victims of trafficking in persons without the need for the means set forth in the definition to be proven</p>	<p>Existence of legislation criminalizing trafficking in children, which specifies there is no need to establish means as set forth in the definition.</p>	<p>Ensure legislation provides for increasing the gravity of the initial offence of trafficking in persons when children are involved as victims; alternatives can include creating a separate offence concerning trafficking children or ensuring legislation provides for aggravating circumstances to be taken into account</p> <hr/> <p>Ensure the legal recognition of the internationally recognized status of the vulnerability of persons under the age of 18 (Preamble of the Convention on the Rights of the Child)</p> <hr/> <p>Pursuant to the principle of vulnerability of children, ensure that the offence of trafficking in persons is established without the need to prove the use of the means as set forth in the definition</p>	<p>Number of convictions for trafficking in children in line with international standards</p> <hr/> <p>Number of aggravated sanctions in line with international standards</p> <hr/> <p>Evidence of a general principle recognizing the vulnerability of children</p>	<p>ILO, Combating trafficking in children for labour exploitation: A resource kit for policy-makers and practitioners, 2008</p> <p>Guidelines (N.7) on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime ECOSOC Resolution, 2005/20-22 July 2005</p> <p>ILO, Combating trafficking in children for labour exploitation: A resource kit for policy-makers and practitioners, 2008 (book 1 and 4)</p> <p>IOM/ Austrian Federal Ministry of the Interior, Resource Book for Law Enforcement Officers on Good Practices in Combating Child Trafficking, 2006</p>

TABLE 1. PROSECUTION (Continued)

PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	FRAMEWORK INDICATORS (Minimum standard)	IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES	OPERATIONAL INDICATORS	RESOURCES
<p>Liability of legal persons (article 10, Convention)</p>	<p>Harmonize trafficking in persons offences</p> <p>Ensure liability of all categories of offenders</p> <p>Ensure that individuals will not hide behind a legal entity to perpetrate the crime of human trafficking</p>	<p>Liability of legal persons established in compliance with legal principles of the State</p>	<p>Ensure enactment of a specific disposition on the liability of legal persons when it is not already a general principle of the national judicial system</p> <p>Ensure legislation reflects that liability of legal persons can be criminal, civil or administrative without prejudice to the criminal liability of natural persons having committed the crime of trafficking in persons (article 10.2 and 3 Convention)</p> <p>Ensure that legal persons held liable are subject to effective, proportionate and dissuasive criminal or non-criminal sanctions, including monetary sanctions (article 10.4 Convention)</p>	<p>General principle on the liability of legal persons and or/specific disposition on the liability of legal persons having committed the offence of trafficking in persons in place</p>	
<p>Criminalization and measures against corruption (articles 8 and 9, Convention)</p>	<p>Adopt legislative and other measures to criminalize corruption or ensure existing measures comply with the requirements of the TOC Convention</p> <p>Harmonize criminalization of corruption</p> <p>Eliminate corruption as one of the contributing factors to trafficking in persons</p>	<p>Criminal offence in place covering all forms of corruption in compliance with the Convention against Corruption, including the elements of participating as an accomplice, involving public official and, foreign public officials and international civil servants</p>	<p>Ensure implementation of the legislation through passing of (or by issuing) regulations, circulars, guidelines or instructions to present and explain in detail the new offence</p> <p>Ratify United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)</p>	<p>UNCAC ratified</p> <p>Offence of corruption in compliance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in place</p>	<p>UN, Legislative guide for the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption</p> <p>UNODC, Anti-corruption Toolkit, 2004</p> <p>UNODC, Compendium of International Legal Instruments on Corruption, 2005</p>

	<p>Adopt effective legislative, administrative or other measures to prevent, investigate and prosecute corruption in relation to trafficking cases</p>		<p>Ensure legislation refers to the list of forms of corruption as set out in the Convention. Legislation can provide for a specific offence concerning corruption in relation to trafficking in persons or corruption can be considered an aggravating circumstance in trafficking in persons cases</p> <p>Ensure the effectiveness of measures against corruption in relation to trafficking in persons cases</p> <p>Ensure measures reflect that:</p> <p>Corruption can take place throughout the trafficking process as well as before and after (during the phase of protection and assistance to victims; before, during and after judicial proceedings);</p> <p>Corruption can take place in the countries of origin, transit and destination;</p> <p>Corruption can take place in the public as well as private sector</p> <p>Establish a body to fight against corruption with codes or norms of conduct for public officials, measures to strengthen judicial integrity and to guarantee and increase transparency of public administration</p> <p>Implement measures of international cooperation, such as extradition treaties establishing corruption as an offence for which the offender can be extradited</p> <p>Implement measures providing for confiscation and seizure of assets and proceeds of the crime of corruption</p>	<p>Number of investigations, prosecutions and convictions for corruption related to trafficking in persons cases in line with international standards</p> <p>Anti-corruption training for law enforcement officers, judges, prosecutors, immigration officers, judicial authorities in place</p>	<p>UN.GIFT, The Vienna forum report: a way forward to combat human trafficking, Corruption and human trafficking: the grease that facilitates the crime, 2008</p>
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TABLE 1. PROSECUTION (Continued)

PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	FRAMEWORK INDICATORS (Minimum standard)	IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES	OPERATIONAL INDICATORS	RESOURCES
<p>Sanction (article 11 para.1, Convention)</p>	<p>Ensure effective, proportionate and dissuasive criminal or non-criminal sanctions</p>	<p>Penalties and sanctions are appropriate and proportionate to the gravity of the crime</p>	<p>Ensure that legislation provides that: In the event of a “serious crime”, the offence is punishable by a maximum deprivation of liberty of at least four years or a more serious penalty (article 2 para. b, Convention); In the event of a crime committed against vulnerable persons the sanction must be increased appropriately and proportionately</p> <hr/> <p>As in the case of the liability of legal persons (article 10 para. 4), additional administrative and/or other non-criminal sanctions must be used, e.g. monetary sanctions; where parents/legal guardians are involved in the trafficking of their children they can be deprived of their parental rights, with due regard to the best interests of the child</p> <hr/> <p>Ensure the effective application of sanctions</p>	<p>Severity of sanctions imposed for trafficking in persons</p> <hr/> <p>Number of sanctions reflecting aggravating circumstances</p> <hr/> <p>Number of additional administrative and/or other non-criminal sanctions used</p> <hr/> <p>Number of penal sanctions applied</p> <hr/> <p>Number of recidivists/repeat offenders</p>	<p>UNODC/UN.GIFT, Combating Trafficking in Persons—Handbook for Parliamentarians, 2009</p> <p>ILO, Combating trafficking in children for labour exploitation: A resource kit for policy-makers and practitioners, 2008 (book 4, section 4.4)</p> <p>DAW/DESA, Handbook for legislation on violence against women, 2009, (sections 3.11.1, 3.11.2, 3.11.5, 3.11.6)</p>

<p>Confiscation and seizure of assets and proceeds of crime (article 12 and 14, Convention)</p>	<p>Ensure that traffickers and exploiters (natural and/or legal persons) are deprived of the proceeds of the crime and hampered from financing other crimes or laundering the proceeds</p> <hr/> <p>Confiscation and seizure of assets applied to trafficking in persons cases</p>	<p>Legislation on the identification, tracing, seizure of assets and confiscation of proceeds of crime of trafficking in persons in place</p>	<p>Establish procedural means such as those set out in article 12 taking into consideration the national judicial system to ensure effective confiscation and seizure of assets and/or proceeds of crime</p> <hr/> <p>Make use of international cooperation for confiscation of assets (article 13, Convention)</p> <hr/> <p>Ensure procedures are in place such that the proceeds of crime or confiscated property of traffickers and/or exploiters can be used to compensate victims of the crime or returned to their legitimate owners (article 14, para. 2)</p>	<p>Number of confiscation or seizure of assets in cases of trafficking in persons</p> <hr/> <p>Bilateral or multilateral agreements governing confiscation of assets and proceeds of crime in place</p>	<p>UNODC Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2008, (tool 5.7)</p>
<p>Special investigative techniques (article 20, Convention)</p>	<p>Combat organized criminal groups engaged in trafficking in persons</p> <hr/> <p>Collect information, intelligence and relevant evidence to initiate judicial proceedings at the national level or within the framework of mutual legal assistance with other State Parties</p>	<p>Legislation on the use of special investigative techniques (undercover operations, infiltration, surveillance, use of informants etc.) in place to reduce reliance on victim testimony and corroborate evidence</p> <hr/> <p>Legal measures in place to participate on an ad hoc basis to international cooperation activities</p>	<p>Ensure the existence of standing agreements with countries of origin and destination for the use of co-located or non co-located joint investigation teams in the investigation of traffickers and exploiters and their assets</p> <hr/> <p>Develop proactive, intelligence led investigative techniques without reliance on the testimony of victims</p> <hr/> <p>Ensure that special investigative techniques such as electronic surveillance and infiltration operations can be used within national and international investigations (Convention article 20 para. 1) in a timely manner</p>	<p>Number of joint investigation teams established for the investigation of transnational trafficking of person cases</p> <hr/> <p>Number of investigations of organized criminal groups carried out making use of special investigative techniques</p> <hr/> <p>Existence of a compendium of special investigative and judicial cooperation mechanisms</p> <hr/> <p>Existence of Standard Operating Procedures on use of special investigative techniques including rapid identification of victims for relevant state authorities and officials</p>	<p>UNODC Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2008, (tool 5.8)</p> <hr/> <p>IOM/ Austrian Federal Ministry of the Interior, Resource Book for Law Enforcement Officers on Good Practices in Combating Child Trafficking, 2006</p>

TABLE 2. PROTECTION/ASSISTANCE

PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	FRAMEWORK INDICATORS (minimum standard)	IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES	OPERATIONAL INDICATORS	RESOURCES
Protection, assistance and reintegration victims of trafficking in persons	Harmonize measures for protection of and assistance to victims of trafficking	Ratification or accession to TOCC and TIPP	Assess existing legislation on social and victim protection	Existence of appropriate legislation or other measures to protect and assist trafficked persons in compliance with TIP and other international and regional relevant human rights instruments	UNODC, Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2008
	Ensure international standards for protection of and assistance to trafficked persons	Ratification or accession to other international and regional instruments on human rights and refugee protection (article 14, convention)	Review the gaps between existing legislation and the TOCC and TIPP obligations and national needs Amend, complete or adopt the necessary legal measures to assist and protect trafficked persons Ensure approach to protection of and assistance to trafficked persons is based on a respect for human rights, refugee protection and sensitivity to gender and child issues irrespective of their cooperation with law enforcement	Committed budget allocation Appropriate legal measures to assist and protect trafficked persons in place Evidence that protection of and assistance to victims of trafficking in persons is based on a respect for human rights, refugee protection and sensitivity to gender and child issues and is not made contingent on willingness or ability to cooperate Number of trafficked persons that have access to protection and assistance measures regardless of gender, age, nationality or form of exploitation	DAW/DESA, Handbook for legislation on violence against women, 2009 (section 3.6, 3.7, 3.9, 3.12, 3.14) ILO, Combating trafficking in children for labour exploitation: A resource kit for policy-makers and practitioners, 2008 (book 4, section 4.2 and 4.5) United Nations, Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, 1985 UN Guidelines for Justice in matters involving child victims and witnesses of crime, 2005 IOM, Handbook on Direct Assistance for Victims of Trafficking, 2007 UN OHCHR, Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking, Guideline 6: Protection and support for trafficked persons (E/2002/68/Add.1) 2002

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<p>Protection and assistance to victims of trafficking in persons (article 6, Protocol)</p>	<p>Ensure an assistance and support system is in place for victims of trafficking in persons</p> <p>Protect and assist victims of trafficking in persons with full respect for their human rights (article 2.b., Protocol)</p> <p>Protect and assist trafficked persons as victims of a crime and of human rights violations</p> <p>Protect victims of trafficking so as to prevent their re-trafficking or re-victimization (article 9, para. 1(b))</p>	<p>Adoption of legislation and necessary measures to comprehensively protect and assist victims of trafficking in persons in line with TIP Protocol and other international and regional instruments on protection of human rights</p> <p>Legislation recognizes trafficked persons as victims of a crime, regardless of nationality, gender, age or form of exploitation</p>	<p>Adopt appropriate measures for victim assistance and victims/witnesses of trafficking in persons through regulations, directives, guidelines or a national/regional plan of action ensuring effective implementation</p> <p>Develop or strengthen identification process, including identification guidelines and procedures</p> <p>Establish a comprehensive and integrated protection and assistance system offering medical, psychological, social support (article 6.3), as well as legal and administrative support and integration/ reintegration measures</p> <p>Ensure comprehensive training for law enforcement, immigration, judicial authorities, prosecutors, labour inspectors and other relevant actors in combating trafficking in persons, such as social workers. The training should focus on methods used in preventing such trafficking, prosecuting the traffickers and protecting the rights of the victims, including victim assistance and protection. The training should also take into account the need to consider human rights, refugee protection and child- and gender-sensitive issues and it should encourage cooperation with non-governmental organizations, other relevant organizations and other elements of civil society (article 10, para. 2, Protocol)</p>	<p>Evidence of adoption of regulations, directives, guidelines, or a national/ regional action plans to ensure implementation of the protection and assistance measures</p> <p>Evidence of an effective application of regulations, directives, guidelines, or national/regional action plans</p> <p>Existence of an identification process, including identification guidelines and procedures</p> <p>Number of identified victims of trafficking in persons</p> <p>Evidence of integrated protection and assistance system or programme in place including a referral mechanism to available services</p> <p>Type of protection and assistance services offered</p>	<p>UNOHCHR, Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking, Guideline 6: Protection and support for trafficked persons (E/2002/68/Add.1) 2002</p> <p>OSCE/ODIHR, National Referral Mechanisms. Joining Efforts to Protect the Right of Trafficked Persons. A Practical Handbook, 2004</p> <p>World Health Organization, Ethical and Safety Recommendations for Interviewing Trafficked Women, 2003</p> <p>IOM, Handbook on Direct Assistance for Victims of Trafficking, 2007</p> <p>UNODC, Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2008, (chapter 6, 7 and 8)</p> <p>IOM/UN.GIFT, Guiding Principles on Memoranda of Understanding between key Stakeholders and Law enforcement agencies on Counter-Trafficking Cooperation, 2009</p> <p>UNODC, First Aid Kit for First Responders, 2009</p>
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TABLE 2. PROTECTION/ASSISTANCE (Continued)

PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	FRAMEWORK INDICATORS (minimum standard)	IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES	OPERATIONAL INDICATORS	RESOURCES
			<p>Ensure effective access to protection and assistance measures</p> <p>Ensure that all trafficked persons are informed about available protection and assistance services in a language they understand. Information can be either written or oral</p> <p>Ensure that access to consular services is provided if appropriate</p> <p>Facilitate access by all trafficked persons to all measures available to victims of crime</p> <p>Ensure referral of trafficked persons who claim that they are facing prosecution or other serious harm upon return to UNHCR, other refugee protection actors and/or asylum</p> <p>Ensure mutual referral mechanisms between different protection processes e.g. child protection system, asylum system, migrants protection, worker protection system</p> <p>Ensure cooperation with non-governmental organizations, other relevant organizations and other elements of civil society to identify, inform, support, reintegrate, and protect trafficked persons, including from being re-trafficked (for more details see National Coordination and Cooperation pillar)</p>	<p>Existence of information on available protection and assistance services</p> <p>Number of trafficked persons that have access to services</p> <p>Number of trafficked persons that receive protection and assistance measures regardless of gender, age, nationality, or form of exploitation</p> <p>Number of victims referred to UNHCR, other refugee protection actors and/or the asylum authorities</p> <p>Evidence of formal or informal cooperation between governmental institutions and NGO, or other relevant stakeholders</p> <p>Increased number of victims identified and referred by first responders, including law enforcement and consular officers</p> <p>Minimum protection and assistance quality standards in place</p> <p>Allocated state resources to fund protection system</p>	

PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	FRAMEWORK INDICATORS (minimum standard)	IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES	OPERATIONAL INDICATORS	RESOURCES
			<p>Ensure first responders, including law enforcement and consular officers are trained to identify and protect victims of trafficking in persons</p> <hr/> <p>Set minimum protection and assistance quality standards</p> <hr/> <p>Ensure, including through allocation of adequate budgets, that minimum protection and assistance quality standards are applied</p>		
<p>Housing (article 6, para. 3 a)</p>	<p>Provide appropriate shelter for trafficked persons adapted to their needs</p>	<p>Evidence of shelters or other appropriate housing in place</p>	<p>Provide safe and secure accommodation for trafficked persons in specialized or non-specialized shelters, taking into consideration gender and age</p>	<p>Number of trafficked persons housed in shelters or other appropriate housing</p>	<p>UNODC, Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2008, (chapter 8, Tool 8.8)</p> <p>IOM, Handbook on Direct Assistance for Victims of Trafficking, 2007, (chapter 4: Shelter Guidelines)</p> <p>DAW/DESA, Handbook for legislation on violence against women, 2009, (section 3.6)</p>

TABLE 2. PROTECTION/ASSISTANCE (Continued)

PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	FRAMEWORK INDICATORS (minimum standard)	IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES	OPERATIONAL INDICATORS	RESOURCES
Medical, psychological and material assistance to victims of trafficking (article 6, para. 3 c, Protocol)	Respond to medical, psychological and material needs of trafficked persons	Support services and/or specialized organizations in place	Create support services or specialized organizations or specialized crisis centres equipped to respond to trafficked persons' needs as appropriate	Number of trafficked persons supported by specialized organizations or support services	DAW/DESA, Handbook for legislation on violence against women, 2009, (section 3.6)
	Provide for the physical, psychological and social recovery of trafficked persons	Measure to provide for the physical, psychological and social recovery of victims of trafficking in persons in place	Ensure implementation of measures for the physical, psychological and social recovery of trafficked persons Ensure that support services or specialized service providers are distributed appropriately throughout a State's territory and are part of a network, in order to secure effective referral Ensure that social workers or specialized health care staff are appropriately and comprehensively trained in trafficking in persons (including on legislation and measures to prevent and combat trafficking) Promote the creation of specialized networks to support medical, psychological and social assistance to victims Develop human rights-based, gender-responsive and equitable health policies and programmes for trafficked persons in line with human rights treaties and other related international standards	Evidence of effective implementation measures for the physical, psychological and social recovery of trafficked persons Network of appropriately located support services and specialized service providers in place Training modules on trafficking in persons in place in medical, psychological and social service curricula and professional training available Percentage of social workers or specialized health care staff that have undertaken specialized training in trafficking in persons Evidence of specialized networks in place Evidence of human rights-based, gender-responsive and equitable policies and programmes to trafficked persons	UNODC Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2008, (chapter 8, tools 8.5 (medical), 8.6 (psychological), 8.7 (material)) UNICEF/Government of India, Manual for Medical Officers, Dealing with Child victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation, 2005 IOM, Handbook on Direct Assistance for Victims of Trafficking, 2007, (chapter 5 : Health and Trafficking) UNICEF/Government of India, Manual for Social Workers dealing with Child Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation, 2005 UNODC, Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2008, (chapter 8, tools 8.11-8.15) UNDP, Toolkit on Human Trafficking and HIV (soon to be published) IOM/UN.GIFT, Caring for Trafficked Persons: Guidance for Health Providers, 2009

			<p>Conduct legal and policy reviews as they relate to trafficked persons, and advocate the adaption of legislation, policies and strategies for equitable access to health care, HIV prevention, treatment and care services including commodities</p> <p>In collaboration with relevant national and international partners, including civil society organizations, develop, document, adapt and disseminate evidence-based policy and programmatic tools, guidelines and best practices related to health care, HIV prevention, treatment and care for trafficked persons</p>	<p>Evidence of review, change and implementation of legislation and policies for equitable access to health care, HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services and commodities for trafficked persons</p> <p>Availability of evidence-based policy and programmatic tools, guidelines and best practices related to health care, HIV prevention, treatment and care for trafficked persons</p>	
<p>Employment, education, training opportunities (article 6, para. 3 d, Protocol)</p>	<p>To provide for the social recovery of victims of trafficking and their eventual rehabilitation</p>	<p>Legislation and measures in place to ensure access of victims to employment, education and training opportunities</p>	<p>In collaboration with national partners, including private sector, civil society partners, create or develop programmes providing livelihood options (including employment opportunities, vocational training, educational programmes) for trafficked persons and those vulnerable to trafficking</p> <p>Ensure access to existing vocational training or educational programmes</p>	<p>Number of vocational trainings or educational programmes created or available for trafficked persons</p> <p>Number of trafficked persons voluntarily enrolled in vocational trainings or educational programmes for integration/reintegration</p> <p>Number of trafficked persons gainfully employed (in place of origin/destination) as a result of these opportunities for integration/reintegration</p> <p>Funding allocated for the creation/development of livelihood opportunities for trafficked persons or those vulnerable to trafficking</p>	<p>UNODC, Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2008, (chapter 8, tools 8.9)</p> <p>ILO, Combating trafficking in children for labour exploitation: A resource kit for policy-makers and practitioners, 2008 (book 4, section 4.2)</p>

TABLE 2. PROTECTION/ASSISTANCE (Continued)

PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	FRAMEWORK INDICATORS (minimum standard)	IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES	OPERATIONAL INDICATORS	RESOURCES
<p>Protect the privacy and identity of victims in appropriate cases and to the extent possible under domestic law (article 6, para. 1 Protocol) and witnesses (article 24, para. 2, Convention) of trafficking in persons</p>	Protect the privacy and identity of trafficked persons before, during and after criminal proceedings	Existence of a legislative or administrative framework to protect the privacy and identity of trafficking victims receiving assistance and protection	<p>Assess relevant legislation on protection of privacy and identity. Complete or modify legislation if necessary to ensure its application to victims of trafficking</p> <p>Amend procedures to allow jurisdictions to protect the confidentiality and/or privacy of victims of trafficking</p> <p>Encourage testimony by victims/witnesses to be taken in a confidential manner in order to protect their identity by using communications technology such as video links, closed court or screened victim/witness, relocation</p> <p>Encourage respect for the principle of confidentiality employed by NGOs or other victim service providers with respect to their clients</p> <p>Take measures to ensure no information that could reveal the identity of a trafficked person is released, disseminated or broadcast</p>	<p>Procedural or other measures to protect privacy and identity in place</p> <p>Number of victims benefiting from measures to protect their confidentiality and/or identity</p>	<p>UNOHCHR, Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking, 20 May 2002. (E/2002/68/Add.1. article 8, point 9)</p> <p>UNODC, Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2008, (chapter 5)</p> <p>DAW/DESA, Handbook for legislation on violence against women, 2009, (section 3.9)</p>
<p>Participation of victims in proceedings (article 6, para. 2 and 3b Protocol and article 25 para. 3, Convention)</p>	Ensure trafficked persons have recourse to justice and their views and concerns are not excluded from the criminal justice process	Legal measures in place to provide trafficked persons with information on their rights as well as on applicable administrative and judicial procedures	Ensure trafficked persons are informed about relevant judicial and administrative procedures in a language they understand. Information can be either written or oral	<p>Evidence that trafficked persons are informed about their rights and applicable administrative and judicial procedures</p> <p>Number of victims having participated in criminal proceedings or in trials</p>	<p>UNODC, Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2008, (chapter 5)</p> <p>DAW/DESA, Handbook for legislation on violence against women, 2009, (section 3.9)</p>

		<p>Assistance available to enable the views and concerns of trafficked persons to be presented and considered at appropriate stages of criminal proceedings against offenders</p>	<p>Ensure that trafficked persons are informed, in writing or orally, of their rights in a language they understand either by state legal aid services or by specialized structures</p> <hr/> <p>Ensure that trafficked persons are allowed a period of reflection, accompanied by appropriate support, to decide on their participation in a judicial procedure</p> <hr/> <p>Establish and ensure implementation of judicial procedures to avoid the re-victimization of trafficked persons, in particular children, during the judicial process</p> <hr/> <p>Ensure trafficking victims have access to legal aid during the entire period of civil or legal action against perpetrators of trafficking</p> <hr/> <p>Ensure trafficking victims have access to free legal aid when this is available</p>	<p>Legal assistance system to support victims in place</p> <hr/> <p>Legislative or administrative measures to offer a reflection period to victims in place</p> <hr/> <p>Number of trafficked persons having benefited from period of reflection</p> <hr/> <p>Number of victims having benefited from free legal assistance</p>	<p>UNODC, Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2008, (chapter 8, tool 8.4)</p> <p>UNODC, Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2008, (chapter 7, tool 7.1)</p> <p>IOM, Handbook on Direct Assistance for Victims of Trafficking, 2007</p>
<p>Physical safety of victims and witnesses (article 6, para. 5 Protocol, article 25, para. 1 and article 24, Convention)</p>	<p>Ensure protection from retaliation or intimidation for victims and witnesses</p>	<p>Appropriate measures in place to ensure the physical safety of victims and witnesses of trafficking in persons</p>	<p>Ensure legislation provides for sanctions against anyone threatening or intimidating a victim or witness</p> <hr/> <p>Take measures aimed at ensuring the physical safety of victims, their families and others whose safety may be at risk</p> <hr/> <p>Ensure that standard operating procedures are applied with regard to child victims and witnesses</p>	<p>Effective legal and other measures preventing threat or intimidation of victims and witnesses in place</p> <hr/> <p>Number of risk assessments carried out</p> <hr/> <p>Evidence that measures used to increase the safety of victims are effective</p> <hr/> <p>Number of children having benefited from standard operating procedures</p>	<p>UNODC, Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2008, (chapter 5, tools 5.16-5.19)</p> <p>UNODC, Good practices for the protection of witnesses in criminal proceedings involving organized crime, 2008</p> <p>UN Guidelines for justice in matters involving child victims and witnesses of crime, 2005</p>

TABLE 2. PROTECTION/ASSISTANCE (Continued)

PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	FRAMEWORK INDICATORS (minimum standard)	IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES	OPERATIONAL INDICATORS	RESOURCES
	Increase chances of cooperation/participation in criminal proceedings through assured protection of victims and witnesses		<p>Existence and application of witness protection legislation, in particular concerning physical protection, to trafficking victims</p> <p>Ensure awareness and training among law enforcement services and other competent authorities of their responsibility to ensure the safety of trafficking victims</p> <p>Ensure the physical protection of the victim and/or witnesses before, during and until the end of judicial proceedings or trials. Physical protection measures can include privacy/identity protection: confidentiality of identity, change of identity, relocation to new accommodation or geographic location, use of special communications techniques to assist the witness, such as video link, recorded testimony, closed trials</p> <p>Ensure that witness protection programmes and/or measures are tailor-made, considering the specific needs of trafficked persons</p> <p>Conclude arrangements with other States to provide protective measures, such as a new residence, for a witness or victim.</p>	<p>Number of victims having benefited from physical protection</p> <p>Evidence of training highlighting the issue of safety of trafficking victims</p> <p>Evidence of use of special techniques such as video links, recorded testimony and closed trials</p> <p>Evidence of witness protection measures and/or programmes tailor-made to trafficked persons</p> <p>Arrangements with other States in place</p>	<p>UNICEF/UNODC, Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime: Model Law and Related Commentary, 2005</p> <p>UNICEF/UNODC, Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime: Model Law and Related Commentary, Child-friendly version, 2005</p>

<p>Possibility of obtaining compensation (article 6, para. 6 Protocol and article 25 para. 2 Convention)</p>	<p>To allow victims of trafficking the possibility of obtaining compensation for damage suffered</p>	<p>Legislation enabling victims to claim compensation in place</p>	<p>Establish appropriate procedures to allow victims to obtain compensation and restitution (article 25 para. 2, Convention) through criminal, civil and/or administrative proceedings</p> <p>Establish a dedicated victim compensation fund or scheme from which victims claims can be met</p> <p>Where a general victim compensation fund exists, ensure victims of trafficking in persons have access to it</p> <p>Ensure procedures are in place such that the proceeds of crime or confiscated property of traffickers and/or exploiters can be used to compensate victims of the crime or returned to their legitimate owners (article 14, para. 2)</p>	<p>Number of cases filed by victims to receive compensation</p> <p>Number of trafficking victims compensated for damage suffered</p> <p>Dedicated or general fund in place</p> <p>Number of victims compensated through dedicated or general funds</p> <p>Number of trafficking cases where proceeds of crime and/or property of offenders are confiscated and used as compensation</p>	<p>OSCE/ODIHR, Report on Compensation for Trafficked and Exploited Persons in the OSCE Region, 2008</p> <p>UNODC, Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2008, (chapter 8, tool 8.17)</p> <p>UNOHCHR, Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking, Guideline 9: Access to remedies, (E/2002/68/Add.1) 2002</p> <p>DAW/DESA, Handbook for legislation on violence against women, 2009 (section 3.11.5)</p>
<p>Special needs of children (article 6, para.4 Protocol)</p>	<p>Adapt protection and assistance measures for trafficking victims to the special needs of children, including appropriate housing, education and care in coordination with existing child protection systems</p>	<p>Existence of appropriate services and measures to guarantee the physical and psychological well-being of trafficked child, as well as their education and reintegration in coordination with existing child protection systems</p>	<p>Ensure the implementation of UNICEF Guidelines: Where the age of the child is uncertain and there are reasons to believe that the victim is a child, the presumption shall be that the victim is a child</p>	<p>Evidence of implementation of the UNICEF Guidelines</p> <p>Evidence of appropriate services and measures taking into consideration the special needs of trafficked children</p> <p>Number of identified child trafficking victims with access to dedicated centres and/or shelters</p> <p>Number of trafficked children that have access to physical and psychological care</p>	<p>UNICEF, Implementation Handbook for the Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1998</p> <p>UNOHCHR, Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking, Guideline 8: Special measures for the protection and support of child victims of trafficking, (E/2002/68/Add.1), 2002</p> <p>ILO, Combating trafficking in children for labour exploitation: A resource kit for policy-makers and practitioners, 2008 (book 4, section 4.5 and book 5, section 5.3)</p>

TABLE 2. PROTECTION/ASSISTANCE (Continued)

PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	FRAMEWORK INDICATORS (minimum standard)	IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES	OPERATIONAL INDICATORS	RESOURCES
			<p>Dedicate centres and/or shelters specifically for trafficked children</p> <hr/> <p>Ensure that appropriate options are available to provide protection measures taking into consideration the special and individual needs of children, bearing in mind the particular needs of boys and girls</p> <hr/> <p>Ensure minimum standards of care specifically for children placed in residential structures or in alternative care to avoid that they are further traumatized (e.g. codes of conduct for staff, checking/ monitoring mechanisms for foster families etc.)</p> <hr/> <p>Take specific measures to ensure the physical and psychological care of trafficked children</p> <hr/> <p>The best interests of the child and possible conditions for return to the family must be evaluated beforehand by an on-site investigation. In keeping with the best interest of the child, and with full participation of the child victim, take specific measures to ensure the reintegration of child trafficking victims in their society or community of origin, and/or in their family</p>	<p>Number of trafficked children that have access to education or other integration measures and reintegration services</p> <hr/> <p>Number of trafficked children using the educational and social services of the host country</p>	<p>Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims. and Witnesses of Crime – Economic and Social Council</p> <p>Resolution 2005/20 of 22 July 2005</p> <p>IOM/ Austrian Federal Ministry of the Interior, Resource Book for Law Enforcement Officers on Good Practices in Combating Child Trafficking, 2006</p> <p>UNODC, Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2008, (tool 5.19)</p> <p>UNICEF, Guidelines on the protection of child victims of trafficking, Technical Notes, 2006</p> <p>Asia ACTs against Child Trafficking : Protecting the Rights and Dignity of the Trafficked Children in South East Asia, 2007</p> <p>UNICEF, Reference guide on protecting the rights of child victims of trafficking in Europe, 2006</p> <p>UNICEF/Government of Kosovo, Lets Talk: Developing Effective Communication with Child Victim of Abuse and Human Trafficking, 2004</p>

			<p>Ensure alternative care arrangements that respect the rights and dignity of the trafficked child, in situations where the safe return of the child to his or her family is not possible, or where such return would not be in the child's best interest</p> <p>Take measures to ensure that trafficked children have satisfactory access to education and means of social integration in the host country, in line with the best interests of the child and with full participation of the child</p> <p>Include a clause specifically addressing the needs of child victims of trafficking in cooperation agreements between governmental institutions and non-governmental organizations or other specialized services</p>		<p>UNICEF, Guidelines for Protection of the Rights of Children Victims of Trafficking in Southeastern Europe, Regional Office, Geneva</p> <p>ILO, Combating trafficking in children for labour exploitation - Resource kit for policy and practitioners, Book 4: Taking action against child trafficking, 2008</p>
<p>Status of victims (article 7, Protocol)</p>	<p>Authorize victims of trafficking in persons, who so desire, to remain temporarily or permanently in the destination country, when their personal situation so requires or when this is necessary to facilitate their participation in criminal proceedings against traffickers and exploiters and also to facilitate their social, medical and psychological care</p>	<p>Existence of legislative or other appropriate measures that permit victims of trafficking in persons to remain in a transit or destination country, temporarily or permanently, for humanitarian reasons, to participate in judicial or administrative proceedings or for other reasons</p>	<p>Ensure that trafficked persons are allowed a reflection period, accompanied by appropriate support, to decide on their participation in a judicial procedure</p> <p>Adopt regulations or guidelines to guarantee effective issuance of residence permits to trafficking victims</p> <p>Ensure that the issuance of residence permits to victims of trafficking is not discretionary</p> <p>Ensure that immigration status or return of the victim does not prevent the victim from filing for, being awarded and receiving compensation</p>	<p>Legislative or administrative measures to offer a reflection period to victims in place</p> <p>Existence of regulations or guidelines concerning the issuance of residence permits</p> <p>Number of victims obtaining residence permits (temporary or permanent)</p> <p>Number of trafficked persons informed of right to request asylum</p> <p>Number of trafficked persons who are granted refugee status or subsidiary protection</p>	<p>UNODC Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2008 (chapter 7)</p> <p>UNHCR, Guidelines on International Protection: The application of Article 1A(2) of the 1951 Convention and/or 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees to victims of trafficking and persons at risk of being trafficked</p> <p>UNHCR, Refugee Protection and Human Trafficking, Selected Legal Reference Materials, First Edition – December 2008</p>

TABLE 2. PROTECTION/ASSISTANCE (Continued)

PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	FRAMEWORK INDICATORS (minimum standard)	IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES	OPERATIONAL INDICATORS	RESOURCES
			<p>Ensure that immigration status or return of the victim does not prevent the victim from filing for, being awarded and receiving compensation</p> <p>Ensure that refugee protection needs of trafficked persons are identified and addressed</p> <p>Respect the principle of non-refoulement and ensure that all victims of trafficking who express a wish to seek asylum or a fear to return are allowed access to asylum procedure for an examination of their claim</p> <p>Ensure that trafficked persons receive information regarding their right to request asylum</p> <p>Ensure that refugee protection actors including asylum authorities and specialized service provider are trained on human trafficking</p> <p>Ensure that human trafficking protection actors including authorities and specialized service provider are trained on refugee protection</p>	<p>Number of trainings conducted</p>	
<p>Repatriation of victims (article 8, Protocol)</p>	<p>Facilitate and accept the return of victims who are nationals or have the right of permanent residence, with due regard for their safety (article 8, para. 1)</p>	<p>Legislative guidance for officials responsible for repatriation in place in order to facilitate and accept the return of victims, have the right of permanent residence, with due regard for their safety and for the status of any legal proceedings related to the fact that the person is a victim and is preferably voluntary</p>	<p>Ensure that, to the extent possible, return of trafficked persons is undertaken on a voluntary basis</p>	<p>Number of victims properly identified and repatriated in accordance with the laid down procedure</p> <p>Number of voluntary and safe returns</p>	<p>UNODC Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2008 (chapter 7)</p> <p>IOM, Handbook on Direct Assistance for Victims of Trafficking, 2007 (chapter 3: Referral and Reintegration Assistance)</p>

	<p>Verify without unreasonable delay whether a trafficking victim is a national or has the right of permanent residence and issue the necessary travel documents for re-entry (article 8, para. 3 and 4)</p> <hr/> <p>Ensure that the return of a victim of trafficking in persons is with due regard for the safety of that person and for the status of any legal proceedings related to the fact that the person is a victim and is preferably voluntary (article 8 para. 2)</p>		<p>Ensure no relevant judicial proceedings involving a victim of trafficking are ongoing before repatriating the victim. If necessary adopt legislative provisions requiring officials or tribunals responsible for matters relating to illegal immigration and deportation not to order or carry out orders of deportation of a victim while that person was (or may be) required in judicial proceedings against alleged Traffickers</p> <hr/> <p>Ensure that there is a clear identification procedure of victims nationalities with the respective embassies of the native countries of the victims</p> <hr/> <p>Ensure a proper risk assessment analysis procedure in the victims' country of origin before repatriation. Each case must be dealt with on a case by-case basis and comply with the principle of non refoulement, including through referral to the asylum procedure where relevant</p> <hr/> <p>Ensure the safety of the victim, the same provisions as may be needed to ensure the protection of witnesses in cases involving organized crime, such as powers to conceal identities, relocate the victim or issue new identity documents, could be considered here</p> <hr/> <p>Safe return could be organized by bilateral and multilateral agreements in that case the special needs of trafficked children should be taken into account</p>	<p>Number of risk assessments conducted in line with international law and refugee protection principles</p> <hr/> <p>Evidence of availability of monitoring tools to measure sustainability of reintegration measures</p>	
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TABLE 3. PREVENTION

PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	FRAMEWORK INDICATORS (Minimum Standard)	IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES	OPERATIONAL INDICATORS	RESOURCES
Prevention of trafficking in persons	Ensure international standards to prevent trafficking in persons	<p>Ratification or accession to TOCC and TIPP</p> <hr/> <p>Ratification or accession to international and regional instruments on human rights</p>	<p>Ensure approach to prevent trafficking in persons is based on a respect for human rights and refugee protection principles, sensitivity to gender and child issues</p> <hr/> <p>Assess existing legislation and/or policies to prevent trafficking in persons in connection with related phenomenon such as human rights protection, violence against women, children protection, education, migration, health, discriminations, economic development, etc</p> <hr/> <p>Review the gaps between existing legislation and/or policies and the international obligations and national needs</p> <hr/> <p>Amend, complete or adopt the necessary legal or other measures to prevent trafficking in persons</p>	Existence of appropriate legislation or other measures to prevent trafficking in persons in line with TIPP and international and regional relevant human rights instruments	<p>UNOHCHR, Recommended principles and guidelines on human rights and human trafficking—guideline 7: preventing trafficking (e/2002/68/add.1)</p> <p>DAW/DESA, handbook for legislation on violence against women, 2009</p> <p>UNODC, Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2008 (chapter 9)</p> <p>ILO, Combating trafficking in children for labour exploitation: resource kit for policy-makers and practitioners, 2008 (book 4, section 4.2. And 4.3)</p> <p>UNICEF, Guidelines on the Protection of Child Victims of Trafficking, sept. 2006</p>

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<p>Prevention of trafficking in persons (article 9, Protocol)</p>	<p>Establish comprehensive policies and programmes and other measures to prevent trafficking in persons and to protect victims from re-victimization (article 9 para. 1 Protocol)</p> <p>Undertake measures such as media campaigns and social and economic initiatives to prevent trafficking in persons, including through cooperation with non-governmental organizations (article 9, para. 2 and 3 Protocol)</p> <p>Take or strengthen measures to make persons less vulnerable to trafficking and to discourage the demand that fosters all forms of trafficking in persons (article 9, para. 4 and 5, Protocol)</p>	<p>Strategy or comprehensive prevention programmes or/ and other administrative and legal measures, mass media campaigns or other public information campaigns, reduction of demand, availability of safe migration opportunities, alleviation of harsh social or economic or other discriminatory conditions in place as appropriate</p> <p>Preventive measures included in Action plan on trafficking or other relevant Action plan (Child protection, violence against women ...) in place</p> <p>Measures in place to reduce demand in countries of origin, transit and destination and reduce vulnerability to trafficking of persons in source countries</p>	<p>Should be implemented in conjunction with article 31 of the Organized Crime Convention on Prevention</p> <p>Ensure coherence among public policies related to trafficking in persons (crime prevention, migration, education, employment, health, security, non-discrimination, economic development, child protection, human rights and refugee protection etc.)</p> <p>Strengthen monitoring and management of labour markets, including regulation and monitoring of workplaces and recruitment processes</p> <p>Review/research into policies impacting human trafficking to ensure their complementarity and avoid overlaps</p> <p>Conduct research and data collection into the nature and extent of the problem including labour exploitation, root causes, trends of trafficking, demand for exploitative services and labour, and on the gaps and shortcomings on assistance to prevent re-victimization</p> <p>Ensure cooperation between all stakeholders and between Member States to develop and establish prevention strategy or programmes including civil society and community-based organization, private sector and the media</p> <p>Identify groups and communities vulnerable to trafficking, those who may come into contact with trafficking situations and the general public, and describe their environment</p> <p>Identify ways to address the root causes of trafficking and factors that place vulnerable persons, including children, at risk, such as social and economic marginalization, institutional and home-based discrimination, violence, and abuse</p>	<p>Evidence of coherent mechanism and of existing financial resources to implement the prevention strategy or programmes and/ or administrative and legal measures</p> <p>Existence of measures to promote/support lawful migration for decent work, for youth of working age</p> <p>Evidence of evaluations that measure the impact of prevention measures implemented</p> <p>Existence of a evidence-based research report to elaborate prevention strategy</p> <p>Prevention measures included in cooperation agreements or framework within a State including with NGOs and all relevant actors such as media organizations</p> <p>Develop or strengthen international cooperation to govern migration for employment, as the lack of legal migration channels can increase the vulnerability of potential victims</p> <p>Evidence of identification of the vulnerable groups, communities and their environments as well as recommendations or interventions to target preventive strategies</p>	<p>UNODC Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2008, (chapter 9)</p> <p>UNOHCHR, Recommended principles and guidelines on human rights and human trafficking—Guideline 7: Preventing trafficking (E/2002/68/Add.1)</p> <p>DAW/DESA, Handbook for legislation on violence against women, 2009, (section 3.5)</p> <p>UNICEF, Guidelines on the Protection of Child Victims of Trafficking, Sept. 2006 (p.11)</p> <p>ILO, Combating trafficking in children for labour exploitation: Resource kit for policy-makers and practitioners, 2008 (book 4, section 4.2 and 4.3)</p> <p>UNODC ,Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2008 (tool 9.11) (role of media)</p> <p>UNODC, Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2008, (chapter 9, tool 9.12)</p> <p>UNODC, Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2008 (tool 9.18)</p>
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TABLE 3. PREVENTION (Continued)

PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	FRAMEWORK INDICATORS (Minimum Standard)	IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES	OPERATIONAL INDICATORS	RESOURCES
			<p>Implement awareness-raising campaigns to raise awareness among identified vulnerable groups. For instance, through free hotlines, or other accessible open- sources, including information on how to obtain legal employment, migration information, the risks of trafficking in persons</p> <hr/> <p>Implement awareness-raising campaigns to raise awareness among key /influential audience in destination communities to generate concerns and to address the demand for easily exploitable services and labour</p> <hr/> <p>Ensure effective child protection systems and the active participation of children in the development of preventive measures</p> <hr/> <p>Implement measures to reduce specifically the vulnerability of children promoting livelihood opportunities for young people and/or their families, strengthening the child protection systems (social services etc.), addressing the systematic values and beliefs that fuel child trafficking, raising awareness through education in schools (e.g. integration of the issue into school curricula), and creating multi-stakeholder community networks which are able to identify potential child victims and prevent them from being trafficked</p> <hr/> <p>Monitor the impact of awareness campaigns including attitude in countries of origin, transit and destination</p> <hr/> <p>Establish rapid response strategy and capacity to prevent trafficking in persons in situations of war, natural disaster, and other crises that may result in refugee flows</p> <hr/> <p>Conduct regular impact assessment of prevention measures on the target group and identify gaps and shortcomings</p>	<p>Evidence that prevention strategies are comprehensive, addressing vulnerability issues including poverty, underdevelopment and lack of equal opportunity (for reason of gender, HIV status, nationality, statelessness and other factors)</p> <hr/> <p>Evidence of concrete measures targeting potential migrants and trafficked persons (or other vulnerable groups) are in place</p> <hr/> <p>Evidence of identification of key/ influential audience and their environment to target preventive strategies at destination including “demand reduction” strategies</p> <hr/> <p>Existence of reports on monitoring the impact of awareness campaigns including attitude</p>	<p>UNODC, Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2008, (chapter 9, Tool 9.12)</p>

			<p>Ensure or strengthen training of law enforcement, immigration service and other services related to prevention (article 10, para. 2, Protocol) as well as social support and welfare service and civil society partners</p>	<p>National rapid response strategy adopted to prevent trafficking in persons in the event of war, natural disaster or other crises</p> <hr/> <p>Human, institutional, and financial resources allocated for implementation of rapid response Evidence prevention measures have the desired effect and are correctly targeted</p> <hr/> <p>Impact assessment reports and amendment of the prevention strategy or programmes</p> <hr/> <p>Number of law enforcement officers, border police and immigration officer, social welfare officers and workers, civil society partners trained jointly as well as independently to identify potential victims of trafficking in persons</p>	<p>UNODC, Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2008, (tool 9.18)</p>
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TABLE 3. PREVENTION (Continued)

PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	FRAMEWORK INDICATORS (Minimum Standard)	IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES	OPERATIONAL INDICATORS	RESOURCES
Border measures dealing with commercial carriers (article 11, Protocol)	<p>Strengthen border controls</p> <p>Adopt measures to prevent commercial carriers from being used to commit trafficking offences and to require commercial transportation carriers to ascertain that all passengers have the required travel documents, including sanctions for failure to do so include exceptions for refugee</p>	<p>Legal measures to strengthen border controls in place</p> <p>Legal or other measures in place to prevent commercial carriers from being used to commit trafficking offences</p>	<p>Ensure or strengthen border capacity to prevent and detect trafficking in persons</p> <p>Train border management officials to prevent and detect trafficking in persons</p> <p>Ensure that border control measures are in line with international human rights and refugee law through adequate protection safeguards</p> <p>Ensure or strengthen cross-border cooperation (see International Cooperation and Coordination Framework)</p> <p>Awareness and capacity-building programmes targeting the commercial carriers</p>	<p>Number border interceptions and victims detected</p> <p>Number of officers trained to detect trafficked persons</p> <p>Number of referrals to the asylum procedure</p> <p>Existence of direct channels of communication between border control agencies</p> <p>Existence of awareness and capacity-building programmes targeting the commercial carriers</p>	<p>UNODC, Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2008, (chapter 5, tool 5.11)</p> <p>UNODC, Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2008 (chapter 5, tool 5.11)</p>
Measures relating to travel or identity documents (article 12, Protocol)	<p>Ensure that travel and identity documents are of such quality that they cannot be altered or misused</p> <p>Prevent the unlawful issuance of a State Party's travel documents</p>	<p>Technical measures to make documents more difficult to falsify, forge or alter in place</p> <p>Administrative and security measures to protect the production and issuance process against corruption, theft or other means of diverting documents in place</p>	<p>Train front line law enforcers on document forensics</p> <p>Train foreign officers and consular officials to identify forged identity and travel documents</p> <p>Train commercial carriers to identify forged identity and travel document</p> <p>Ensure that refugees are not punished for illegal entry, including by using forged passports</p>	<p>Number of front line law enforcers trained on document forensics</p> <p>Number of foreign officers and consular officials trained to identify forged identity and travel documents</p> <p>Number of falsified or forged documents intercepted</p> <p>Number of commercial carriers to identify forged identity and travel documents</p>	<p>UNODC, Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2008, (chapter 9, tool 9.6)</p>

TABLE 4. NATIONAL COORDINATION/COOPERATION

PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	FRAMEWORK INDICATORS (Minimum Standard)	IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES	OPERATIONAL INDICATORS	RESOURCES
National coordination/cooperation among all stakeholders	Coordinate responses on trafficking in persons	<p>Coordination of all stakeholders involved in the fight against trafficking in persons (governmental institutions, judicial authorities, labour inspectors, NGOs and other elements of civil society, private sectors, workers' and employers' organization, child and youth care providers, asylum authorities, all other relevant stakeholders)</p> <p>Comprehensive and coherent public policies covering prevention, protection, and prosecution in place</p> <p>Coherence among public policies related to trafficking in persons (crime prevention, migration, employment, health, security, non-discrimination, economic development and human rights and refugee protection etc.)</p>	Take stock and carry out an assessment of existing policies or measures on trafficking in persons	Adoption of legal or administrative measures to establish a coordination body or structure	<p>European Commission, Measuring Responses to Trafficking in Human Beings in the European Union: An Assessment Manual, 2007</p> <p>DAW/DESA, Handbook for legislation on violence against women, 2009 (sections 3.2, 3.3)</p> <p>OSCE/ODIHR, National referral mechanisms: Joining Efforts to Protect the Rights of Trafficked Persons. A Practical Handbook, 2004</p> <p>UNODC Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2008 (chapter 2)</p> <p>OSCE, Efforts to combat trafficking in human beings in the OSCE area: coordination and reporting mechanisms. 2008 Annual Report of the OSCE Special Representative and Coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings presented at the Permanent Council Meeting, 13 November 2008</p> <p>ILO, Combating trafficking in children for labour exploitation: A resource kit for policy-makers and practitioners, 2008 (book 3, section 3.5)</p>
	Respond effectively, and appropriately to trafficking in persons		Adopt a comprehensive strategy and/or a plan of action specifically related to trafficking in persons, or including references to trafficking in persons	Existence of a dedicated budget to implement a strategy or plan of action and coordinated activities	
	Ensure formulation of coherent and comprehensive public policies on trafficking in persons		Establish a multidisciplinary coordination mechanism or body in charge of implementing a coordinated national response to trafficking in persons	Evidence of clear and effective division of labour among government entities dealing with trafficking in persons	
			Establish a system or mechanism of cooperation to exchange information between law enforcement, immigration and other relevant authorities (article 10, para.1, Protocol)	Coordination mechanism meets regularly	
			Conduct an impact assessment of actions and measures, monitoring and follow-up of the implementation of a strategy/plan of action to respond to changes in the trafficking situation	Centralized system for data collection on trafficking in persons in place	
			Ongoing and regular review of the strategy/plan of action	Regular monitoring and evaluation of national trafficking in persons response	
				Production of annual reports or thematic reports	
				Updates of the strategy/plan of action on the basis of regular assessments	
				Evidence that the coordination mechanism adapts to national circumstances	

overview

TABLE 4. NATIONAL COORDINATION/COOPERATION (Continued)

PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	FRAMEWORK INDICATORS (Minimum Standard)	IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES	OPERATIONAL INDICATORS	RESOURCES
					<p>South Eastern Europe's Struggle Against Trafficking in Persons. Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe. Task Force on Trafficking in Human Beings, 2004</p> <p>ICMPD, Guidelines for the development and implementation of a comprehensive national anti-trafficking response, 2006</p>
<p>State actors cooperation with civil society (article 6.3 and article 9.3, Protocol)</p>	<p>Promote cooperation among relevant governmental institutions and NGOs, other relevant organizations and other elements of civil society to prevent and combat trafficking in persons and protect victims</p>	<p>Cooperation agreements or framework between relevant government institutions, NGOs, other organizations and other elements of civil society in place</p>	<p>Ensure effective cooperation in place through formal agreements or informal arrangements establishing comprehensive policies, programmes and other measures to prevent and combat trafficking in persons (article 9.3, Protocol) and to provide assistance to trafficked persons such as :</p> <p>Appropriate housing; Counseling and information, in particular as regards their legal rights, in a language that the trafficked person can understand; Medical, psychological and material assistance; Refugee protection; Employment, educational and training opportunities (article 6.3, Protocol)</p> <p>Promote effective cooperation through the development of formal cooperation agreements. An agreement should include, at a minimum: a list of partners, clearly defined purpose of cooperation, principles of cooperation, target group, detailed definition of the distribution of responsibilities, details of the cooperation procedure between the partners, procedure of mutual communication of information, entry into force and amendment, funding of the NGO cooperation partner</p>	<p>NGOs and/or other relevant organizations included in coordination body or structure</p> <p>Existence of national anti-trafficking initiative involving NGOs and other relevant organization in their development and execution</p> <p>Communication network in place</p> <p>Identification mechanism in place</p> <p>Referral mechanism in place</p>	<p>DAW/DESA, Handbook for legislation on violence against women, 2009 (section 3.3.1)</p> <p>UNDP and Civil Society Organizations: A Toolkit for Strengthening Partnerships, 2006</p> <p>e.g. Mekong subregion: Thailand Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) ensure a proper cooperation in the assistance to victims of trafficking in persons</p> <p>OSCE-ODHIR, National referral mechanism, Joining the Rights of Trafficked Persons, A Practical Handbook, 2004</p>

			Ensure that cooperation agreements incorporate a holistic and multidisciplinary approach, and enshrine certain basic principles such as balance among the objectives of all stakeholders, transparency and a clear delegation of responsibilities		IOM/UN.GIFT, Guiding Principles on Memoranda of Understanding between Key Stakeholders and Law Enforcement Agencies on Counter-trafficking Cooperation, 2009
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TABLE 5. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION/COORDINATION

PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	FRAMEWORK INDICATORS (Minimum Standard)	IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES	OPERATIONAL INDICATORS	RESOURCES
International cooperation among member states	<p>Encourage international cooperation</p> <p>Create legal basis for the implementation of a framework for cooperation</p> <p>To increase state parties capacity to prevent, investigate, prosecute, adjudicate and punish transnational organized crimes</p>	Cooperation formalized through signature of a cooperation agreement	<p>Conduct needs assessment to determine requirements for effective cooperation</p> <p>Develop a cooperation agreement including at a minimum: A common definition of the objective of cooperation; Distribution of tasks and responsibilities; A procedure for information and data exchange</p>	Agreement on cooperation in place	<p>UNODC, Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in persons, 2008 (chapters 1 and 4)</p> <p>ILO, Combating trafficking in children for labour exploitation: a resource kit for policy-makers and practitioners, 2008 (book 3, sections 3.1 And 3.3)</p>
Mutual legal assistance (article 18, Convention)	<p>To give States Parties the ability to seek assistance with regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taking evidence or statements from persons • Effecting service of judicial documents • Executing searches, seizures and freezing assets • Examining objects and sites • Providing information, evidentiary items and expert evaluations 	<p>Use of UNTOC as legal basis for MLA</p> <p>Efficient and prompt handling of MLA requests</p> <p>Communication between requesting and requested States Parties regarding MLA requests</p>	<p>Establish MLA procedure using UNTOC as a legal basis (article 18, para.7)</p> <p>Strengthen national capacity to make and execute MLA requests</p> <p>Establish a national focal point to facilitate communication</p> <p>Ensure that no information on trafficking victims asylum application is shared with his or her country of origin</p>	<p>Designated central authority competent to receive and execute requests or transmit them for execution</p> <p>Same authority able to handle MLA requests for different treaties</p> <p>Existence and use of clear and functioning guidelines/ procedures for handling requests such as use of UNODC MLA request writer tool</p> <p>National capacity strengthened to make and execute MLA requests</p>	<p>UNODC, Mutual Legal Assistance request writer tool</p> <p>UNODC, Model Law on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, 2007</p> <p>ASEAN, Trafficking in Persons: Handbook on International Cooperation, Asia Regional Trafficking In Persons (ARTIP), (chapter 3, to be published)</p> <p>UNODC, The Competent National Authorities (CNAs) On-line Directory</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing originals or certified copies of relevant documents and records • Identifying or tracing proceeds of crime • Facilitating the voluntary appearance of persons in the requesting State party <hr/> <p>To designate a central authority to receive, execute and transmit requests</p>				<p>UNODC Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2008 (tool 4.1, tool 4.4, tool 4.5)</p>
<p>Transfer of sentenced persons (article 17, Convention)</p>	<p>To highlight this specific form of mutual legal assistance</p> <hr/> <p>Support extradition mechanism (conditional surrender, return of sentenced person to country of origin)</p>	<p>Use of this form of International cooperation for States Parties that will extradite their own nationals only under condition of return,</p>	<p>Where necessary establish bilateral and multilateral agreements on the transfer of sentenced persons</p>	<p>Existence of bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements on the transfer of sentenced persons</p> <hr/> <p>Occurrence and frequency of use of this form of mutual legal assistance</p>	<p>UNODC, Compendium of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, 2006, (Part One - Treatment of prisoners)</p> <p>CoE, Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons, 1983</p> <p>UNODC, Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2008 (tool 4.4, tool 4.5)</p>

TABLE 5. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION/COORDINATION (Continued)

PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	FRAMEWORK INDICATORS (Minimum Standard)	IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES	OPERATIONAL INDICATORS	RESOURCES
Joint investigations (article 19, convention)	<p>To ensure that transnational crime are properly investigated and relevant evidence gathered in the admissible format for prosecution with due respect to the sovereignty of the countries involved.</p> <p>To promote bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements regarding establishment of joint investigative bodies, while ensuring that the sovereignty of the State party in whose territory such investigation is to take place is fully respected.</p>	<p>Use of joint investigation and prosecution teams in cases of trafficking in persons</p> <p>Bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements regarding the establishment of joint investigative in place</p>	<p>Use of co-located or non-co-located joint investigation teams</p> <p>Facilitate formal and informal cooperation arrangements</p>	<p>Existence of agreements or arrangements</p> <p>Number of effective investigations carried out jointly</p> <p>Increased communication between law enforcement agencies in different jurisdictions or different countries</p> <p>Ability to make such agreements on a case by case basis specified in the domestic legislation, including clear procedures for such investigations</p>	<p>UNODC, The Competent National Authorities (CNAs) On-line Directory.</p> <p>UNODC, Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2008 (tool 5.10)</p>
International cooperation for purposes of confiscation (Article 13 Convention)	To require requested State parties to take particular measures to identify, trace and freeze or seize proceeds of crime or property, equipment or other instrumentalities (referred to in article 12, para.1) for purposes of eventual confiscation.	<p>Existing legislation that allows a State to respond to requests to identify, trace and freeze or seize proceeds of crime or property, equipment or other instrumentalities</p> <p>Existing legislation that allows a State to confiscate proceeds of crime or property, equipment or other instrumentalities</p>	<p>Establish procedure using UNTOC as a legal basis (article 13, para. 6)</p> <p>States parties that receive a request for confiscation from another State party taking one of two actions:</p> <p>Either directly submitting for enforcement by its competent authorities an order issued by the requesting State party</p> <p>Or submitting the request to competent authorities in order to obtain a domestic order of confiscation</p>	<p>Number of requests made and executed, where applicable, to identify, trace and freeze or seize proceeds of crime or property, equipment or other instrumentalities for purposes of eventual confiscation</p> <p>Number of requests made and executed, where applicable, for confiscation related to trafficking in human being cases</p>	<p>UNODC, Mutual Legal Assistance request writer tool</p> <p>UNODC, Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2008 (tool 4.6)</p> <p>ASEAN, Trafficking in Persons: Handbook on International Cooperation, Asia Regional Trafficking In Persons (ARTIP), (chapter 4, to be published)</p>

	<p>To require requested State parties to take particular measures to confiscate proceeds of crime or property, equipment or other instrumentalities (referred to in article 12, para.1)</p>				
<p>Measures to strengthen cooperation among border control agencies by, inter alia, establishing and maintaining direct channels of communication (article 11, para. 6, Protocol)</p>	<p>To encourage and strengthen cooperation and direct communication among border control agencies</p>		<p>Make use of the framework of regional organizations (Ameripol, Europol, EAPCCO (East Africa), SADC, SARPCO (Southern Africa), ASEANPOL), CIS or INTERPOL thus facilitating operational cooperation</p>	<p>Focal point for cooperation with international and regional police cooperation organizations in place (Ameripol, Europol, EAPCCO (East Africa), SARPCCO (South Africa), (ASEANPOL), CIS, INTERPOL)</p>	<p>INTERPOL, Model [bilateral] police Cooperation agreement INTERPOL</p> <p>Convention on police cooperation in South East Europe (UNODC toolkit p. 158)</p> <p>CIS Program of Co-operation to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings for 2007-2010.</p> <p>UNODC Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2008 (chapter 4)</p>

TABLE 5. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION/COORDINATION (Continued)

PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	FRAMEWORK INDICATORS (Minimum Standard)	IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES	OPERATIONAL INDICATORS	RESOURCES
Cooperation among international and regional organizations	Coordinate activities among international organizations	Coordination forum/fora which promotes inter-agency cooperation and coordination in place (e.g. ICAT)	Promote joint programming and the development of common strategies and work plans	Number of joint programmes in place	e.g. COMMIT Memorandum of Understanding and Sub-regional Plan of Action e.g. OSCE: Alliance Against Trafficking in Persons; UNIAP UNODC, Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2008 (chapter 2
	Rationalize resources	Framework or alliance for cooperation in place	Strengthen knowledge sharing and inter-agency cooperation at the local and international levels	Common strategies and work plans in place	
	Avoid duplication		Ensure division of labour based on organizations' mandates and core competencies in order to eliminate duplication of efforts and rationalize activities to make them cost-effective	Procedure for the exchange and sharing of information in place	
	Ensure coherence in policy recommendations and technical assistance provided	Donor coordination forum/ fora in place, in line with Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness	Ensure stakeholder consultations in order to take stock of ongoing activities and lessons learned when developing a programme/project		
	Cooperation between regional organizations in a given region		Ensure strong linkages between the Framework for Action objectives and the country assistance programmes of donors and partnering aid agencies		
			Increase capacity development support provided through coordinated programmes consistent with partners' national strategies		
		Harmonize priorities, strategies, and aid-giving procedures among countries and align them with recipient countries' declared priorities, strategies and procedures.			
		Replicate or build upon existing cooperation alliances such as the Alliance Against Trafficking in Persons of the OSCE or Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking (COMMIT) or UN Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Subregion (UNIAP)			

Annexes

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UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Vienna International Centre, PO Box 500, 1400 Vienna, Austria
Tel.: (+43-1) 26060-0, Fax: (+43-1) 26060-5866, www.unodc.org

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