



Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

Distr.: General
29 July 2019

Original: English

Working Group on Trafficking in Persons

Vienna, 9–11 September 2019

Item 2 of the provisional agenda*

Crime prevention measures in trafficking in persons

Crime prevention measures in trafficking in persons

Background paper prepared by the Secretariat

I. Introduction

1. The present background paper was prepared by the Secretariat to facilitate the discussions of the Working Group on Trafficking in Persons at its ninth meeting. It sets out a series of issues that the Working Group may wish to address in the course of its deliberations, provides background information on those issues, including on the main challenges and good practices, as well as the previous work of the Working Group on related matters, and lists specific references, resources and tools that States may use to develop a response to trafficking in persons.

II. Issues for discussion

2. The Working Group may wish to address the issues outlined below, among others, when discussing crime prevention measures related to trafficking in persons. These issues are intended to generate discussion concerning better practices, as well as the gaps and challenges experienced by a broad range of actors in responding to trafficking in persons. In line with good practice, the Working Group's discussions should be informed by an overarching human rights-based approach, including a gender- and age-sensitive analysis of the topics under consideration:

(a) What national research is currently being undertaken to detail, analyse and deepen understanding of the root causes of trafficking in persons? What is known about the specifics of trafficking as it occurs in national jurisdictions and how the crime changes over time?

(b) What factors in any specific setting increase the vulnerability of an individual or a community to trafficking in persons?

(c) What existing national strategies address the socioeconomic factors that, among other consequences, make people more vulnerable to becoming victims of trafficking in persons? Who are the stakeholders involved in such strategies?

* [CTOC/COP/WG.4/2019/1](#).



(d) Are criminal justice agencies involved in specialized prevention activities? What are those activities, and are they linked to any broader programmes or strategies?

(e) Are there any current programmes that seek to break the cycle of trafficking by preventing victims from being re trafficked and from becoming traffickers themselves? If so, what are their operational limitations?

(f) Are any current prevention activities targeted at the informal, unregulated and/or unprotected labour sectors, including those comprising domestic work, privately organized care and nursing, construction and entertainment industries?

(g) Are there educational, cultural and/or social measures supported by regional and international cooperation that help discourage the demand that fosters all forms of exploitation leading to trafficking in persons?

(h) What actions are currently being taken to identify and eradicate public sector involvement in trafficking in persons?

(i) What tangible contribution do national border authorities make to preventing trafficking in persons?

(j) To what extent and in which ways do consular and diplomatic officials currently contribute to preventing trafficking in persons?

(k) What is the role of civil society in current national efforts to prevent trafficking in persons?

(l) How does academia currently support the development, implementation and review of national crime prevention strategies?

(m) Do all relevant stakeholders, including non-governmental service providers, law enforcement agencies, justice authorities, lawyers and social welfare authorities, receive ongoing and institutionalized training in their respective capacities to address all aspects of prevention?

(n) Are national awareness-raising campaigns implemented using frameworks for measuring their impact on the prevention of trafficking in persons? How is the impact of national prevention activities currently measured?

(o) Are there prevention programmes in place that target potential consumers, beneficiaries or recipients of services and goods or funds generated by trafficking in persons? Do such programmes provide consumer access to information on the supply chain and the conditions under which people had to work in order to produce a good?

(p) Do awareness-raising campaigns aim to provide resources to and strengthen the technical capacity of locally based actors, including non-governmental and governmental officials, specifically those working in law enforcement, to prevent trafficking in persons?

III. Background

3. The prevention of trafficking in persons requires creative and coordinated responses. Effective initiatives to address vulnerability to trafficking in persons must be based upon an understanding of trafficking as it occurs in specific environments and the risks faced by identified groups. Efforts to deter traffickers by addressing the root causes that led them to become traffickers go hand in hand with deterrent criminal justice efforts. Victim assistance efforts to break the cycle of trafficking must be directed at preventing victims from being re trafficked, as well as from becoming traffickers.

4. Such responses must be considered for the data collection opportunities they provide; the more that is learned about traffickers and their methods, the more that efforts to prevent trafficking can be meaningfully targeted. In short, the prevention of trafficking is interlinked with all other responses to trafficking and therefore must be

undertaken in a concerted, holistic way that acknowledges the complexity of trafficking.

5. In accordance with the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime,¹ an effective crime prevention strategy should incorporate cross-sectional cooperation among governmental departments, horizontal, regional and international cooperation, and constant exchange and collaboration with civil society partners, including non-governmental organizations, as well as the private sector. A successful crime prevention strategy should contain short-, medium- and longer-term goals, as well as funding streams to ensure its sustainability, and should leverage resources and include strong monitoring and evaluation components. Only through tracking and constant review of their various components can the progress of a strategy and the effectiveness of crime prevention efforts be clearly evidenced.

6. Overall, approaches to crime prevention may range from tackling the social and economic roots of crime and violence to strengthening the capacities of local communities to modify their environments in order to deter offenders or promote increased social cohesion. Such approaches should contribute to a strategy that will respond to the needs of all sectors of society, in a way that does not increase the social or economic exclusion of particular groups and that will promote respect for the rule of law.

7. The concept of prevention is grounded in the notion that crime and victimization are driven by many causal or underlying factors. These, in turn, are the result of a wide range of factors and circumstances that influence the lives of individuals and families, as well as of local environments and the situations and opportunities that facilitate victimization and offending. Determining which factors are associated with different types of crime can lead to the development of programmes and activities to change one or more of those factors and prevent or reduce the incidence of those types of crime. These underlying or causal factors are often termed risk factors.

8. At the global level, rapid urbanization, environmental disasters, economic recession and changes in patterns of trade and communications can all influence the state of the political economy, infrastructure and capacity to govern of a region or country. Transnational organized criminal groups often capitalize on weak government structures and institutions, and increased trafficking in drugs, firearms or persons can greatly exacerbate levels of crime and violence. Moreover, the impact of such global patterns is affected by regional or national policies, which can exacerbate or ameliorate them. Labour or migration policies, for example, may have an impact on trafficking in persons and on the number of victims and perpetrators of that crime.

9. At the national level, the extent of the disparity in household income between the poorest and the wealthiest segments of a society, levels of corruption, the quality of State infrastructure and institutions, and social and cultural patterns can all contribute to increasing the risks of crime and victimization.

10. At the local level, inadequate infrastructure, poor housing or neighbourhood conditions, lack of education and health facilities and services, high unemployment rates and easy access to drugs or small arms can all contribute to increased risks of crime and victimization. Within cities, there are often marked discrepancies and inequalities between different urban sectors. Poorly resourced schools can result in poor achievement, dropping out, bullying behaviour and exclusion from school, all of which have been identified as risk factors for offending and victimization among children and young people.

11. At the individual level, risk factors for offending and victimization are multiple and include, for example, poverty, isolation and family-based conflict, violence and abuse, which can lead to aggressive behaviour, substance abuse, risk-taking and lawbreaking.

¹ Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/13, annex.

12. The United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice recognize that criminal conduct results from a multiplicity of causes, including social, economic and environmental factors, and emphasize the responsibilities and roles of governments at all levels to provide proactive, rather than reactive, prevention strategies. Housing, health, job creation, recreation, education, social services and environmental services can all have an impact on the likelihood that people will become victims of crime or become offenders. Crime and victimization can be effectively prevented by enabling a close partnership between social actors and the police and the justice sector in order to develop evidence-based strategies that are informed by knowledge about crime-related problems and their causes.

13. The Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, in her report of 2019 (A/HRC/41/46), called for strategies to prevent trafficking in persons to be more directly informed by the objective of fostering the long-term social inclusion of trafficking victims. In paragraph 10 of the report, the Special Rapporteur noted that the prevention arm of a State's due diligence obligation requires it to address both potential trafficking victims and risks of re-trafficking, and requires that initiatives be targeted to those most at risk of trafficking in persons.

14. Social inclusion and integration represent the opposite to social exclusion, a key root cause of trafficking in persons, and require the provision of long-term measures aimed at re-establishing the physical and psychological well-being of trafficking victims by means of their renewed participation in the economic, social, cultural and political life of society, in line with every individual's aspirations.

Previous deliberations of the Working Group on Trafficking in Persons

15. Crime prevention measures relating to trafficking in persons have been discussed by the Working Group on Trafficking in Persons since its first meeting, held in 2009, at which it recommended that States parties should:

(a) Consider the inclusion of trafficking in persons in public education curricula;

(b) Launch awareness-raising campaigns directed at the general public, at specific groups and at communities vulnerable to being trafficked, taking into account local contexts. In doing so, they should consider making effective utilization of mass media (radio and television programmes, including soap operas able to reach vulnerable groups, and the press) and of important public events or personalities;

(c) Consider discussing plans for awareness-raising campaigns with the Secretariat and other States parties that have launched similar campaigns;

(d) Explore modalities to reinforce the educating and awareness-raising of users or potential users of sexual services and the products of forced labour and of other types of exploitation and to increase their understanding of trafficking in persons and violence against women and children.

16. At its fifth meeting, in 2013, the Working Group adopted the following recommendations relating to crime prevention in the context of trafficking in persons:

(a) States parties should research the root causes of trafficking in persons and address them with relevant measures, such as reducing the lack of equal opportunities, paying particular attention to persons vulnerable to trafficking, especially women and children, and opening up more employment and practical training opportunities;

(b) States parties should adopt a multidisciplinary, comprehensive, human rights-based and targeted approach to reduce demand for all types of services and goods through which trafficking victims are exploited, including but not limited to exploitative sexual services, involving all relevant sectors at the national level, including relevant national non-governmental organizations, and supported by cooperation at the regional and international levels, involving relevant international and regional organizations;

(c) States parties are encouraged to adopt a holistic approach to discourage demand for all types of services and goods through which trafficking victims are exploited, integrating in this approach awareness-raising campaigns and thorough assessments of the national situation, with the involvement of civil society;

(d) States parties should consider taking measures to enforce labour and human rights standards through labour inspections and other relevant means, such as the development of ethical codes of conduct, including for supply chains; to cooperate with labour unions; to establish national or regional business coalitions; and to strengthen partnership with civil society;

(e) States parties should consider taking measures to regulate, register, license and monitor private recruitment and employment agencies, including prohibiting recruitment fees being charged to employees, to ensure that such agencies are not used to facilitate trafficking in persons;

(f) States parties are encouraged to share information on good practices in reducing demand for all types of goods and services through which trafficking victims are exploited;

(g) States parties should review policies and procurement practices and, as appropriate, adopt new measures to prevent demand for labour, services or goods that foster the exploitation of others;

(h) States parties are encouraged to improve preventive measures and discourage the demand that fosters exploitation in all its forms and leads to trafficking in persons, with a view to the elimination of that demand, and accordingly to raise awareness of the negative impact of clients, consumers or users of trafficking in persons, inasmuch as it is they who are responsible for generating demand.

17. At its sixth meeting, in 2015, the Working Group addressed the topic of the role of recruitment agencies and recruitment fees in trafficking in persons, as a key intervention area for States in preventing trafficking in persons. At the meeting, the Working Group adopted the following recommendations relating to crime prevention in the context of trafficking in persons:

(a) States should encourage employers to hire migrant workers directly where possible, or to use only the services of registered and authorized agencies, or through approved agencies, to prevent fraudulent and exploitative recruitment practices;

(b) States should foster State-to-State cooperation to prevent and combat trafficking in persons and the exploitation of migrant workers, including, where appropriate, through bilateral and multilateral agreements;

(c) States should encourage cooperation between the public and private sectors and encourage businesses to act with due diligence in the recruitment of migrant workers, in accordance with internationally recognized standards to prevent trafficking in persons;

(d) States should foster multi-stakeholder cooperation, including between labour inspectors and trade unions, if applicable, to prevent and combat trafficking in persons and the exploitation of migrant workers;

(e) States should also implement capacity-building to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, through appropriate training programmes for labour inspectors, health-care workers, social service providers, educators and law enforcers and practitioners who may come into contact with victims of trafficking in persons;

(f) States may consider instructing and training, where needed, their relevant diplomatic and/or consular staff and may consider, where possible, establishing a network of specialized attachés to prevent trafficking in persons.

18. At its eighth meeting, in 2018, the Working Group recommended that States parties should:

(a) Conduct self-assessments to identify the most prevalent and emerging forms of exploitation so as to develop targeted prevention measures;

(b) Consider the role of modern technology and data in preventing and combating trafficking in persons, including during the reflection and recovery periods;

(c) Promote effective cooperation and the exchange of information on services, including protection services, and prevention measures on a timely basis between countries of origin, transit and destination, including appropriate bilateral or multilateral coordination of law enforcement authorities and cross-border authorities, in line with domestic law, and measures on the recruitment and transportation of victims.

Multidisciplinary, evidence-based and targeted responses

19. Effective crime prevention requires a multidisciplinary approach that targets the specificities of a given context. Numerous types of national and local policies can contribute to ensuring a coordinated impact on trafficking in persons, including criminal law, social policy, education, urban planning and taxation policies and administrative measures of local authorities. As an example of a cooperative and multidisciplinary approach, community policing practices, which typically involve law enforcement, local authorities, businesses, associations and citizens, have proved to be particularly effective and have targeted preventive actions at many forms of crime.

20. To develop evidence-based responses to transnational organized crime and tailor interventions to the specificities of local crime-related issues, crime prevention strategies need to be grounded in solid data collection and analysis and implemented using monitoring and evaluation frameworks, providing for disaggregated results by gender and age, at a minimum. Data collection and analysis provides law enforcement authorities and community stakeholders with actionable, empirical evidence, which may be at odds with public perception, as a basis for both the design and assessment of the impact of relevant activities. Technology provides increasing opportunities for anti-trafficking stakeholders to act in anticipation of criminal activity, including by facilitating increased knowledge of the features, incidence and methods of trafficking, enabling a range of measures, from the establishment of specialist observatories to increased partnership and coordinated responses with online platforms and technology service providers to prevent, inter alia, the use of social media to recruit victims of trafficking in persons.

21. Since 2000, many Governments have adopted national plans to combat trafficking in persons. These have generally focused on strengthening law enforcement responses to trafficking in persons and improving assistance for and protection of trafficked persons, along with general, and sometimes poorly defined, action to prevent trafficking in persons, very frequently aimed at raising awareness in the general population of the dangers of trafficking in persons and migratory movement.

22. Situational crime prevention has been described as a multi-stage process that seeks to understand where, when and how crime incidents occur. Situational crime prevention has sought to alter environments that host crime behaviour in order to make them less suitable for offending. On the basis of an analysis of the incidence and distribution of a given crime problem, such an approach identifies risk factors, formulates and implements appropriate solutions and evaluates the results.² As commonly defined, situational crime prevention requires a coordinated effort that

² Auzeen Shariati and Rob T. Guerette, "Situational crime prevention", in *Preventing Crime and Violence*, Brent Teasdale and Mindy S. Bradley, eds., Advances in Prevention Science Series (Basel, Switzerland, Springer, 2017).

tailors interventions to the specific context in which its activities are carried out. An example is responding to petty crime in urban areas by, among other actions, improving street lighting. In seeking to prevent trafficking in persons, due consideration needs to be given, for example, to the various factors that facilitate exploitative conditions, in order to allow the formulation of an effective response to the identified problem that adjusts at least one of those factors. Through data collection and analysis, interventions are planned and put into practice according to the traits that a crime type assumes in a given scenario, ensuring a targeted focus that is aimed at magnifying the effective results.

Preventive action against transnational trafficking

23. Under article 11 of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, States parties are required to strengthen border controls to the extent possible and, in addition to taking measures pursuant to article 27 of the Organized Crime Convention, to consider enhancing cooperation between border control agencies, including by establishing direct channels of communication. Furthermore, under article 12 of both the Trafficking in Persons Protocol and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, States parties are required to ensure the integrity and security of their travel documents. Finally, under article 13 of both Protocols, States parties are also required, at the request of another State party, to verify within a reasonable time the legitimacy and validity of documents purported to have been issued by them.

24. The practical outcome of the requirement to strengthen basic border controls is to make it more difficult for traffickers to use conventional means of crossing borders. Measures to strengthen border controls include making the controls more efficient and preventing the misuse of passports and other travel or identification documents; such measures are heavily dependent on cross-border cooperation.

25. According to article 11 of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol, States are also obliged to ensure that commercial carriers are required to ascertain that all passengers are in possession of the travel documents required for entry into a destination State and that failure to do so results in appropriate sanctions – referred to as “carrier sanctions”. Through this article, the Protocol is intended to prevent the use of commercial carriers as a means of transport in the trafficking of persons, by making it more difficult for traffickers to use conventional means of transport in the commission of their crimes.

Prevention through addressing corruption and complicity

26. Globally, trafficking in persons continues to be a crime characterized by a high level of impunity, which raises the question of, at least, the acquiescence, if not the complicity, of public officials in trafficking activities. There are strong linkages between organized criminal activities, such as trafficking in persons and corruption, which are reflected in the Organized Crime Convention, including the requirement in article 8 for States parties to adopt measures to criminalize corrupt practices involving public officials. Given that States ultimately bear responsibility for trafficking-related corruption even in cases involving unauthorized abuse of power,³ State prevention strategies addressing trafficking in persons should clearly prioritize, detail and implement efforts to prevent public sector involvement in such trafficking.

Addressing demand

27. To date, efforts to prevent trafficking have overwhelmingly sought to address the supply side of trafficking activities, primarily by raising awareness among

³ See “Excess of authority or contravention of instructions”, in *Yearbook of the International Law Commission, 2001*, vol. II, Part Two (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.04.V.17 (Part II)), chap. IV, sect. E, art. 7.

potential victims and, more commonly, the general public of the dangers of trafficking in persons. At the same time, the lack of attention given to the demand for the services of trafficked persons has resulted in lost opportunities to use such broad-based awareness-raising to alert members of the general population and public and private entities of their potential to be users, clients or consumers of the services of trafficked victims, or to otherwise contribute to trafficking in persons.

28. Regarding employer demand, the increasing focus of attention on responding to and preventing trafficking within the formal industrial and service sectors continues to result in different responses. Some governments have tried to shift some of the burden of labour trafficking-related law enforcement to businesses, requiring them to certify that their supply chains are free of forced labour. As reports of abuse in the supply chains of retailers in developed countries have become more frequent, voluntary codes of conduct and other minimum standards, initially focused on child labour, have been developed by individual businesses, trade associations and civil society organizations for businesses. These voluntary commitments are sometimes reinforced by similar legal obligations, with current policy discussions including the question of whether a line has been appropriately set between self- and State-imposed regulation on technology service providers to prevent trafficking in persons.

29. Measures to promote the protection of the rights and fundamental freedoms of workers make a further important contribution to preventing the exploitative situations that foster trafficking in persons.

Vulnerability

30. As noted above, specific environmental or contextual factors help shape the vulnerability of an individual, group, community or society to specific forms of trafficking in persons. Such factors include but are not limited to poverty, inequality, discrimination and gender-based violence. These and other factors have varying and disproportionate impacts on groups that already lack power and status in society, including women, children, migrants, refugees and internally displaced persons, and should directly inform the development of corresponding preventive action.

31. Regarding specific prevention-oriented responses, the use of legislation or regulations to monitor and control premises, businesses and agricultural or industrial sites has been instrumental in helping to reduce and prevent trafficking in persons in specific settings. Many of these responses can be seen as applying situational crime prevention approaches to reduce the rewards, and increase the risks and the effort required, for those profiting from, or facilitating, trafficking. In addition, legislation has been enacted to grant enhanced protection to the rights of workers, providing for frequent labour inspections, imposing fair wages, prohibiting employers from making deductions from wages to cover recruitment costs and introducing severe ban periods and fines for employers who violate labour requirements.

Awareness-raising activities

32. Ongoing trafficking awareness-raising campaigns take different forms, including e-learning modules, seminars, social network campaigns, billboards and posters, documentaries, art and photo exhibitions and television broadcasts.

33. The underlying premise for any awareness-raising activity should be that a clearly identified target group lacks awareness of some aspect of trafficking in persons, that this represents a binding constraint on their ability to take appropriate action in response and that a tailored awareness-raising activity might directly address the gap identified, resulting in the target group not only acquiring awareness but also acting on it.

34. Some countries have developed or funded awareness-raising and information campaigns with a focus on certain types of exploitation, such as forced labour in specific sectors and forced marriage in specific communities, and/or campaigns aimed at specific groups, for example, children, women, migrants, domestic workers or other

vulnerable workers. This represents the application of situational crime prevention analysis to cases of trafficking in persons, by means of which the identified vulnerabilities of potential victims are addressed and specific, tailored strategies are designed to respond to them.

Education for Justice initiative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

35. Adopted by the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in 2015, the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation highlights the importance of education as a tool in preventing crime and corruption. It emphasizes that education for children and young people is fundamental in promoting a culture that supports the rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice. In support of this notion, the Education for Justice initiative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration has been developed to create and disseminate education materials relating to UNODC-mandated areas of crime prevention and criminal justice across the primary, secondary and tertiary education levels. Online tools and academic resources are made available free of charge, and workshops, conferences and symposiums are organized for teachers and academics to learn about and exchange ideas and research on crime prevention and criminal justice.

36. The initiative includes activities aimed at primary, secondary and tertiary education curricula. The university-level component of the initiative, for example, is aimed at providing instructional support to academics in fields related to UNODC-mandated areas, including organized crime, corruption, terrorism prevention, cybercrime, criminal justice, trafficking in firearms, trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants, as well as integrity and ethics.

Common prevention-related messaging

37. In its resolution [68/192](#), the General Assembly designated 30 July as the World Day against Trafficking in Persons, to be observed every year beginning in 2014. Annually, UNODC adopts a thematic focus for the World Day against Trafficking in Persons to better target and consolidate related messaging in the United Nations system and beyond. In 2017, the theme of the World Day focused on vulnerability to trafficking; in 2018, on trafficking in children and young people; and in 2019, on the need for enhanced national action.

38. Established in 2010, the Blue Heart Campaign against Human Trafficking is coordinated by UNODC and has to date been adopted by 18 countries. It seeks to inspire and encourage involvement in action to combat trafficking in persons. In August 2017, the Government of Mexico and UNODC launched the “Here I am against trafficking in persons” campaign (#HereIAm against trafficking in persons), a Spanish-language initiative under the umbrella of the Blue Heart Campaign. In 2019, Ecuador became the latest country to join the campaign.

IV. Guidance for response

39. Article 31 of the Organized Crime Convention is dedicated to the subject of prevention, emphasizing the importance of promoting internal coordination among national actors, collaboration with civil society and international cooperation in developing prevention strategies to counter all forms of transnational organized crime. Reference is also made, for example, to the possibility of undertaking international efforts to alleviate circumstances that render socially marginalized groups more vulnerable to becoming victims of organized crime.

40. A particular focus is put on State action to reduce opportunities for criminal groups to operate within lawful markets, including by strengthening cooperation

between criminal justice and private sector actors, developing standards, procedures and codes of conduct to safeguard the integrity of public and private entities, and preventing the misuse of legal persons by organized criminal groups through the establishment of public records for tender procedures, subsidies and licences granted by public authorities for commercial activities.

41. The Convention also underlines the importance of promoting public awareness, through mass media, of the existence and causes of, and threats posed by, transnational organized crime, in order to promote public participation in preventing and countering such crime.

42. Article 9 of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol addresses the prevention of trafficking in persons. The importance of the media in raising awareness is once again explicitly referenced, while the role of civil society in complementing the crime prevention efforts of public authorities in response to trafficking in persons is noted. Further to the reference in the Convention to efforts to address vulnerability to organized crime, the Protocol underlines the need for States to take measures, including cooperative efforts, to address the factors that render people vulnerable to, or more likely to become victims of, trafficking in persons. Article 10, paragraph 2, of the Protocol underlines the importance for States parties to implement or strengthen training programmes on the prevention of trafficking for law enforcement, immigration and other relevant officials, informed by the need to protect human rights and consider child- and gender-sensitive issues and encourage cooperation with civil society.

Key tools and recommended resources

Handbook on the Crime Prevention Guidelines: Making Them Work

43. The UNODC *Handbook on the Crime Prevention Guidelines: Making Them Work* offers a concise overview of the main considerations in planning and implementing crime prevention strategies and interventions. It recognizes that there are major differences between regions and countries in terms of the challenges posed by crime and victimization and emphasizes the importance of adapting programmes to local contexts. The main emphasis is on how crime prevention strategies based on the guidelines developed by the United Nations can be entrenched and sustained over time.

Model Law against Trafficking in Persons

44. The UNODC *Model Law against Trafficking in Persons* is aimed at facilitating the adoption or review and amendment by States of legislation to address trafficking in persons. Each provision of the *Model Law* is accompanied by a detailed commentary, providing options for legislators, as appropriate, as well as legal sources and examples. The *Model Law* is currently being revised for publication in late 2019.

Legislative Guide for the Implementation of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

45. The UNODC *Legislative Guide for the Implementation of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime* is aimed at helping Governments and practitioners to better identify and address trafficking in persons through reflection on and review of whether and how trafficking is currently addressed through legislative and regulatory frameworks. The *Legislative Guide* is currently being revised for publication in late 2019.

Needs Assessment Toolkit on the Criminal Justice Response to Human Trafficking

46. The UNODC *Needs Assessment Toolkit on the Criminal Justice Response to Human Trafficking* provides succinct guidance to assessors in gathering and analysing information to conduct a comprehensive or specific assessment of selected aspects of a country's criminal justice response to trafficking in persons. The *Toolkit* has sufficient flexibility to be used for assessments both in places where a solid infrastructure for combating trafficking in persons exists and in places with few or no such measures.

Anti-Human Trafficking Manual for Criminal Justice Practitioners

47. The UNODC *Anti-Human Trafficking Manual for Criminal Justice Practitioners* is aimed at supporting the capacity-building of law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges in the prevention of trafficking in persons, the protection of victims of trafficking, the prosecution of culprits of trafficking and the international cooperation needed to achieve those ends.

Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons

48. The UNODC *Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons* is directed at all anti-trafficking stakeholders, including policymakers, law enforcement officials, judges, prosecutors, victim service providers and members of civil society. It combines and presents a broad array of knowledge and information, providing specific examples of actions to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, protect and assist victims of trafficking and promote international cooperation.

Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking

49. The Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights provide rights-based policy guidance on the prevention of trafficking in persons and the protection of victims of trafficking. The 11 recommended guidelines promote and facilitate the integration of a human rights-based approach into national, regional and international anti-trafficking laws, policies and interventions.

Human trafficking case law database

50. The human trafficking case law database, a component of the UNODC Human Trafficking Knowledge Portal, provides analysis of approximately 1,500 court decisions on trafficking in persons from more than 100 countries and supranational courts, and is aimed at enabling judges, prosecutors, policymakers, the media, researchers and other interested parties to broaden their knowledge of how different States use their respective laws to combat trafficking in persons.

Evidential Issues in Trafficking in Persons Cases: Case Digest

51. Launched in October 2016, the UNODC publication *Evidential Issues in Trafficking in Persons Cases: Case Digest* addresses recurring evidential issues that are typical to cases of trafficking in persons globally and provides the reader with a range of options and possibilities based on an analysis of 135 cases from 31 jurisdictions. Most of the cases in the *Case Digest* are drawn from the human trafficking case law database.

Legal definition of trafficking in persons: consolidation of research findings and reflection on issues raised

52. The UNODC issue paper entitled "Legal definition of trafficking in persons: consolidation of research findings and reflection on issues raised" draws from previously published issue papers addressing the key concepts of abuse of a position of vulnerability, consent and exploitation, and seeks to bring together the related analysis regarding the scope of the definition of trafficking in persons to support

greater understanding at the international level and consistency in the national practices of States.

Preventing trafficking in persons by addressing demand

53. The issue paper entitled “Preventing trafficking in persons by addressing demand”, published by the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT) outlines the specificities of demand as it relates specifically to trafficking in persons for purposes of labour exploitation. It also highlights strategies that could be more consistently used to prevent such trafficking.

Council of Europe report on emerging good practice by State authorities, the business community and civil society in the area of reducing demand for human trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation

54. The Council of Europe report on emerging good practices by State authorities, the business community and civil society in the area of reducing demand for human trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation focuses on efforts to discourage the exploitation that leads to trafficking in human beings. The report sets out to identify methods that, on the basis of the information currently available, represent good practice. It presents examples of initiatives by governments, businesses and civil society organizations, and reviews the strengths and weaknesses of those initiatives in terms of preventing trafficking in persons in the context of business practices and supply chains.

Providing effective remedies for victims of trafficking in persons

55. The ICAT issue paper entitled “Providing effective remedies for victims of trafficking in persons” is based on a literature review of international law and jurisprudence in relation to States’ obligations to provide victims of trafficking in persons with effective remedies. The paper identifies opportunities and obstacles in implementing the relevant international standards at the national level and identifies common challenges that victims of trafficking face in accessing remedies.

Toolkit for Guidance in Designing and Evaluating Counter-trafficking Programmes: Harnessing Accumulated Knowledge to Respond to Trafficking in Persons

56. The ICAT *Toolkit for Guidance in Designing and Evaluating Counter-Trafficking Programmes: Harnessing Accumulated Knowledge to Respond to Trafficking in Persons* provides an accessible and easily employable set of tools that practitioners can use to put sectoral learning into practice and improve their counter-trafficking programmes. The tools are intended to help strengthen programme design, inform planning for evaluation and engender formative and summative assessments of learning. It is hoped that the wide use of such tools will lead to more effective programmes that, together with their evaluation, will contribute to further building the evidence base of effective measures to respond to trafficking in persons.