



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

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**Working Group on Trafficking in Persons**  
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## Draft Report

### Addendum

## II. Recommendations (*continued*)

### A. General recommendations

#### *Recommendation 12*

Member States should consider consulting victims and survivors of human trafficking both for sexual and labour exploitation, members of at-risk groups, civil society, law enforcement, prosecutors and front-line service providers in developing, renewing or implementing strategies and initiatives to counter human trafficking.

#### *Recommendation 13*

Member States should consider providing support to civil society and non-governmental organizations to help build capacity to deliver human trafficking-related prevention measures, with a particular focus on vulnerable groups.

#### *Recommendation 14*

Member States should develop awareness-raising campaigns targeted at victims and groups likely to identify victims of trafficking.

#### *Recommendation 15*

Member States should consider improving policies to provide shelter for victims of trafficking, especially women and children, so that individuals who have been rescued from trafficking do not face a situation of homelessness.

#### *Recommendation 16*

Member States should recognize the value of joint investigation teams and compliance with mutual legal assistance requests in responding to trafficking.

#### *Recommendation 17*

Member States should exchange information on criminal networks engaging in trafficking in persons.



*Recommendation 18*

Member States should integrate prevention measures, including “know your rights” information materials, and education, into services for vulnerable people, such as children who have been abused or neglected and homeless individuals.

*Recommendation 19*

Member States should strengthen the capacity of the media to understand and report on trafficking in persons as a standard practice, taking into account their large influence on the population.

*Recommendation 20*

Member States should make efforts to reach out to their migrant workers’ populations.

*Recommendation 21*

Member States should develop model templates to support successful prosecutions.

*Recommendation 22*

Member States should support creation of secure shelters to decrease the risk of revictimization.

**B. Recommendations on crime prevention measures in trafficking in persons**

*Recommendation 23*

Member States should consider encouraging regional and international organizations to take measures to prevent and address human trafficking in their supply chains, such as reviewing their procurement practices.

*Recommendation 24*

Member States should consider encouraging international organizations to provide gender-inclusive and age-sensitive training to their relevant personnel, especially management, on human trafficking, and its risks in international organizations’ supply chains.

*Recommendation 25*

Member States are urged to embrace the *Principles to Guide Government Action to Combat Human Trafficking in Global Supply Chains* in developing or amending their public procurement policies, including the prohibition of recruitment fees charged to workers, in order to prevent human trafficking in their supply chains.

*Recommendation 26*

Member States should encourage businesses to engage in due diligence practices to prevent forced labour in global supply chains and to eliminate practices that put migrating workers at greater risk of forced labour including, for example, worker-paid recruitment fees.

*Recommendation 27*

Member States should harmonize policy frameworks and build a network of stakeholders to develop tools to better tackle trafficking in persons in supply chains.

*Recommendation 28*

Member States should ensure that individuals at higher risk of human trafficking, for example, guest workers, are aware of their rights so that they are less likely to be exploited.

*Recommendation 29*

Member States should implement measures to prevent and address human trafficking in Government procurement processes.

*Recommendation 30*

Member States should address the role that cyberspace and technology play in facilitating the exploitation of victims of trafficking.

*Recommendation 31*

Member States should comprehensively investigate, including through financial investigation, all individuals connected to trafficking in persons, including those who benefit financially.

### **C. Recommendations on diplomatic and consular officials or liaison officers in diplomatic and consular missions and their roles in addressing human trafficking**

1. The Working Group recommended that the Conference of the Parties consider the following recommendations for adoption:

*Recommendation 32*

Member States should establish oversight mechanisms, such as in-person registration programmes, within their foreign ministries to prevent human trafficking or other abuse of domestic workers employed by foreign mission personnel and to inform the workers of how to seek help if needed.

*Recommendation 33*

Member States should train their personnel before serving overseas on human trafficking with a focus on preventing and addressing domestic servitude and ensuring the fair treatment of domestic workers.

*Recommendation 34*

Member States should share experience on the development of internationally aligned policies, legislation and guidance to incentivize businesses to develop, implement and report on long-term strategies that assess risks, identify priority areas and deliver targeted due diligence to protect vulnerable workers.

## **III. Summary of deliberations (*continued*)**

2. Several speakers highlighted the value of running targeted awareness-raising campaigns, while also noting the importance of increasing trust between the state and community groups to increase the number of referrals of trafficking victims. The value of partnerships with civil society organizations, including in prevention campaigns, was also noted.

3. Several speakers noted the importance of survivor “voices”, noting the value of listening to, and engaging with, victims of trafficking.

4. Another speaker highlighted the value of joint investigation groups and compliance with mutual legal assistance requests in responding to trafficking in persons.
5. Speakers also highlighted the value of bilateral collaboration, with the secondment of liaison magistrates and officers from one country into the prosecution services of others offered by two speakers as examples of promising practices.
6. In preventing re-trafficking, the need for coordinated action was stressed as key, as was the need to address assistance to victims upon return to their communities, including humanitarian assistance. One speaker noted the value of inter-institutional cooperation to this end.
7. Measures to enable national victims to remain in the territory as well as to access services and to seek compensation and residence visas were also referenced by several speakers.
8. Many speakers referenced the importance of engaging in capacity-building and technical cooperation efforts with a range of actors. Training of those responsible for passing on information was noted, as was the need to train immigration officials, community agents (such as teachers and doctors), and the media, with several welcoming UNODC's role in delivering such training.
9. The use of social media to recruit victims, as well as the need to harness it to prevent and combat trafficking, was also highlighted.
10. One speaker noted the value of building the capacity of the judiciary, while another referred to training of labour personnel and the need to improve legislation to enable those responsible for labour law enforcement to do more when they come across possible breaches of labour law. The need to build the capacity of the hotel industry to detect trafficking victims was also mentioned.
11. Several speakers highlighted the importance of supply chain transparency, as an opportunity, not a threat to commercial enterprise, and the importance of engagement with the private sector on this topic. The need to incentivize businesses to associate their brands as free from trafficking in persons was also noted, as was the value of regional processes in enhancing collaboration.
12. Several speakers highlighted contextual and structural vulnerabilities to trafficking in persons, including of migrant workers to exploitation, and of women and girls who remain the vast majority of identified victims, and continue to be, in particular, trafficked for sexual exploitation. In this vein, one speaker noted the critical need to ensure all forms of exploitation are equally addressed. Another noted the value of countering trafficking for forced labour, including the need to monitor compliance with labour legislation, while several speakers noted efforts to counter trafficking for the purposes of organ removal. Several speakers noted the need to take measures to criminalize the use of services of trafficking victims with knowledge that a person is a victim.
13. Many speakers noted the continued low level of trafficking convictions, highlighting the need to ensure efforts directed at countering impunity. One speaker noted the central role of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol and welcomed UNODC's role as its guardian.
14. At its 2nd, 3rd [and 4th] meetings the Working Group considered agenda item 3, entitled "Diplomatic and consular officials or liaison officers in diplomatic and consular missions and their roles in addressing human trafficking".
15. A general introductory statement was made by a representative of the Secretariat under agenda item 3. With the Chair presiding, the discussion under agenda item 3 was led by the following panellists: Ms. Chenobia Calhoun, Acting Assistant Chief of Protocol for Diplomatic Affairs, Department of State of the United States of America, on behalf of the Group of Western European and other States; Mr. Jesús Alberto Marquez Navarro, Police Attaché, Permanent Representation of Spain to the United

Nations and other International Organizations on behalf of the Group of Western European and other States.

16. Mr. Jesús Alberto Marquez Navarro presented the Spanish National Action Plan on Trafficking in Persons, which was released in two phases. He noted that immediate assistance for victims can be accessed through a hotline, email address, and/or Twitter account, and showed an awareness-raising video that was disseminated in the Spanish media. He stressed the achievements secured with international and bilateral cooperation in joint operations, such as with Austria and Morocco, enabling the rescuing of victims and apprehension of perpetrators. He noted that investigations can only be effective if they are regular, prompt, adequately resourced and supported by confidence in local units (accessible 24 hours per day) devoted to investigations and guided by long-term approaches. He noted coordination with NGOs as essential, as they support victims and can also help identify criminal networks. He noted that social networks and websites can be used to investigate trafficking crimes. Money-laundering is prevalent, and a focus should be put on financial investigations and the development of expertise on forensic accounting. The establishment of an international community to bring together victim support efforts is important. Liaison officers are also important in the context of cooperation, especially in the context of networks, such as REDTRAM, established by UNODC. Cooperation in that regard can be made bilaterally and internationally. He concluded by stating that capacity-building for officers responsible for trafficking in persons cases should be strengthened.

17. Ms. Chenobia Calhoun discussed the efforts of the United States of America to prevent trafficking in persons in diplomatic households, including through the strengthening of policies at the national and international levels. For example, she noted that United States financial and technical support was given for the development of the OSCE's "*Handbook on how to prevent human trafficking for domestic servitude in diplomatic households and protect private domestic workers*" (2014). She further added that the United States has benefited considerably from the technical expertise to this Working Group and its discussions on this issue. Her presentation highlighted some best practices that have been developed to address this issue, including those that implicate consular officers and how they can help to prevent trafficking. She stressed the importance of establishing oversight mechanisms and the need to develop standard employment contracts that provide clear information on rights, salary, roles and responsibilities. She further stressed the need to train all personnel, before serving overseas, on human trafficking with a focus on preventing and addressing domestic servitude and promoting the fair treatment of workers.

## **IV. Organization of the meeting**

### **B. Statements (*continued*)**

18. Under agenda items 2 and 3, statements were made by representatives of the following parties to the Trafficking in Persons Protocol: Algeria, Australia, Bahrain, Botswana, Colombia, European Union, France, Indonesia, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Paraguay, Romania, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.