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Global Programme against Trafficking in Human Beings

- An outline for action -

Centre for International Crime Prevention
Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention

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Crime and Justice Research Institute

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Executive Summary

The smuggling of migrants and trafficking in human beings have increased throughout the world in recent years, owing to the globalization process and other factors. The problem is exacerbated in both size and seriousness by the growing involvement of organized crime groups. The smuggling of migrants by these organized groups disrupts established immigration policies of the destination countries and often involves human rights abuses. The exploitative nature of the treatment of the victims of trafficking often amounts to new forms of slavery.

In order to better enable Governments and the international community to respond to these worldwide problems, the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (ODCCP) proposes a global programme. The programme will bring to the foreground the involvement of organized crime groups in smuggling and human trafficking and promote the development of effective criminal justice-related responses to it.

The programme will involve assessing regional and interregional trends, taking stock of promising practices (best practices) world wide, carrying out demonstration projects in selected countries or regions and evaluating the projects based on standardized criteria. The end products of the programme will be an overview of some of the most serious manifestations, a database of best practices, which will be accessible through the Internet, and a knowledge-based global strategy, which will be presented at a high-level conference.

The programme consists of an integrated package of policy-oriented research and targeted technical cooperation to be carried out by the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (ODCCP) and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI). At various stages of the programme, cooperation will be sought from other United Nations entities, Member States, inter-governmental organizations, including the European Union, the academic community, Non-governmental Organizations and other organizations involved in addressing human trafficking and related phenomena.

Reliable data on smuggling in migrants and trafficking in persons that would allow comparative analysis of the phenomenon and the design of countermeasures are scarce. Therefore, in the first phase data will be collected on different routes for smuggling human beings and the structures and modalities used for transporting and subsequently exploiting them. The studies will be carried out through reviews of literature, interviews with key officials of criminal justice, immigration and social agencies and an in-depth analysis of the files of completed criminal cases in selected countries in different regions. The analysis of data will make it possible to identify the extent and nature of the phenomenon and the role played by criminal organizations in the regions. Parallel to this analysis of the phenomenology, a global inventory will be made of best practices used in addressing organized crime involvement in smuggling and trafficking, including special legislation and

institutional arrangements. For these studies the assistance of documentation centres of specialized organizations will be sought. A website will be set up on the Internet to invite input from local Non-governmental Organizations.

In the second phase of the programme, a series of demonstration projects will be launched in a selection of interested countries. The selection of the countries will take into consideration the level to which a country has been affected by smuggling of migrants, trafficking in human beings and related problems according to the regional assessment reports. Other considerations will be the political commitment of the Government and the extent to which the country could serve as a model in the region. Particular attention will be given to countries with economies in transition, and developing countries.

The demonstration projects will seek to implement the best practices that seem to be most suitable for the problems at hand. They will include a wide range of different approaches, so as to optimize the practical experiences gained. The demonstration projects will assist Governments in: (a) counteracting groups involved in smuggling and trafficking; (b) strengthening crime prevention strategies against the smuggling of migrants and trafficking; and (c) improving victim-witness protection and victim assistance. Technical cooperation will include the training of professional groups involved, such as law enforcement, customs, the judiciary and social services, legislative reform, institution-building and the creation of support structures for victims and witnesses. Another important component will be the promotion of national or local coalitions of relevant agencies in countries where such coordination mechanisms do not exist. Some of the demonstration projects will establish organizational structures for collaboration between law enforcement officers, immigration officers and the judiciary of different countries. Where possible, the projects will build upon existing initiatives in the country supported by national and/or other international entities and Non-governmental Organizations.

During the third phase, the processes, impacts and possible side effects of the demonstration projects will be evaluated. The overall evaluation results will be entered in the database on best practices and provide guidance for the global strategy.

In the last phase, a global strategy against smuggling and trafficking in human beings will be formulated in close consultation with relevant national and international organizations. It will be presented for adoption by the international community at a global forum that will be organized in 2002. After its adoption, it will be disseminated with the help of modern communication media, e.g. a specialized website. The results of the evaluation of the demonstration projects will also be available on this website.

The projected duration of the programme is 36 months. After the first 10 months the global reports and the inventory of best practices will be completed. The design, implementation and evaluation of the demonstration projects in selected countries will require a minimum period of 20 months. Four months are reserved for the formulation of the global strategy. The programme will have an estimated budget of

US\$ 6.5 million.

1. The Problem

During the first meeting of the UN ad hoc committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in January 1999, proposals were submitted for optional protocols on the smuggling of migrants and on trafficking in women and children. In drafts distributed during the meeting definitions were provided of both of these related phenomena. For the purpose of the programme, the following definitions will be used. The smuggling of migrants can be defined as the procurement of illegal entry of a person into a State of which the latter person is not a national with the objective of making profit. Trafficking can be defined as the recruitment, transportation or receipt of persons through deception or coercion for the purpose of prostitution, other sexual exploitation or forced labour.

Every year, hundreds of thousands of irregular migrants are being smuggled into other countries by increasingly sophisticated criminal groups. For organized crime groups, this implies the transfer of knowledge, facilities and networks used for smuggling drugs and other goods to a newly emerging, highly profitable market. The persons who are brought into another country could be seen as parties to a criminal transaction. In reality, however, persons transported by organized crime groups are often victimized economically, physically or otherwise. They are often deceived about the destination country and sometimes forced to engage in prostitution or criminal activities in the destination country in order to pay for the expenses incurred. In the latter case, the organized crime groups commit the two offences of smuggling and human trafficking.

Over the last decades, smuggling and trafficking have become a major activity and source of income of criminal organizations, at the national and international levels.¹ Different criminal networks, both local and transnational, are facilitating and/or managing smuggling and sexual exploitation, while making substantial profits. The phenomenon has taken on such proportions that, for example, in Europe smuggling has become a determining factor in migration trends.² An ever increasing networking among different organized crime groups provides for economies of scale and for full control of the smuggling-trafficking sequence; from smuggling to the control of sex markets.

Although there are many mass media reports on these problems and an increasing

¹ Smuggling is a business that is now estimated to generate gross earnings of between 5 billion and 7 billion United States dollars annually (Gunnatilleke, G., *Summary of the Report of the Rapporteur. International cooperation in fighting illegal immigration networks*, IOM Seminar on International Responses to Trafficking in Migrants and the Safeguarding of Migrant Rights, Geneva, 26-28 October 1994).

² “Organized trafficking in humans by transnationally operating crime cartels has become an increasingly important mediator of immigration in Europe, partially replacing or at least overlaying the classic push-and-pull factors of migration-inducing international ties between origin and destination country or migration-maintaining kinship and family networks” (International Migrations Forum: A Tentative Summary, in *EUI Review*, European University Institute, Nov. 1998 <http://www.iue.it/General/EUI> Review

number of local case studies, there is no overview of the size, nature and development of organized crime involvement. The lack of such an overview hampers the design and subsequent adoption and funding of effective national and international strategies.

In many countries the smuggling of human beings is not effectively controlled and prevented. Government policies and the practices of border control, immigration, police and justice agencies often concentrate on the illegal aspects of migration, leaving aside the involvement of organized criminal groups in the smuggling of human beings. As a consequence, the primary target of control interventions are the illegal migrants, not the criminal organizations involved in the smuggling and exploitation of human beings.

Many countries do not have effective policies designed to combat trafficking in human beings. They concede that their legislation does not provide up-to-date regulations to deal with such trafficking, particularly activities carried out by transnational criminal organizations. Moreover, national policies do not provide the effective tools with which to dismantle organized crime structures and their transnational alliances, to cut their profit margins and to counteract attempts to diversify supply. Investigations of the higher levels of management of organized criminal groups involved in trafficking in human beings often lack the necessary linkages to strategies against corruption and bribery. Legal provisions, including procedural penal codes, and regulations for police vary greatly among jurisdictions, thereby allowing the creation of safe havens for traffickers.

Many countries do not have the capacity to respond adequately to trafficking in human beings. The reasons for this are manifold: limited law enforcement capacity; a lack of expertise in the judicial sector; and insufficient collaboration between law enforcement agencies, criminal justice and other relevant institutions such as immigration, border control and social agencies. At the international level, frameworks for cooperation among law enforcement and justice officials of different countries may be non-existent or inadequate, resulting in inefficient investigation prosecution and adjudication of cases involving trafficking in human beings. A lack of coordination, at both the national and international levels, is a rule and not an exception.

Those who have become victims of trafficking may often lose more than they gain when cooperating with the justice system. In many countries, such persons are considered perpetrators of illegal acts rather than victims of crime and are persecuted for violations of immigration laws, prostitution or criminal or statutory offences that are legally subsumed under the terms “indecent behaviour”, “vagrancy” etc.. A lack of adequate witness and victim protection programmes may result in reduced efficiency of investigation, prosecution and court proceedings.

The general public is not sufficiently aware of trafficking in human beings in all its aspects, the extent to which organized criminal groups are involved in trafficking in human beings and the fate of victims of trafficking. Therefore, those at risk of becoming victims of trafficking or, in the case of children, their parents or guardians have not been sufficiently alerted to the various forms of exploitation to which they

may be subjected.

2. Focus and objectives of the programme

1. Focussing on organized crime and criminal justice related responses

The problems of trafficking in persons and slavery have always been given high priority in the relevant policy-making bodies and programmes within the United Nations system since its founding (see annex 1). Moreover, a number of international and Non-governmental Organizations working at the local as well as at the international level are also involved in countering the trafficking problems and are developing networks for information exchange.

Studies and technical cooperation initiatives carried out by international organizations and Non-governmental Organizations provide essential information, for example, on the likely new target groups of organized crime (e.g. people living in deteriorated economic conditions and refugees from war situations, including asylum seekers) or on facilitating factors such as corruption-vulnerable law enforcement, the procurement of forged documents, the lack of technological devices to control border crossings, etc. Although the initiatives of international entities have taken into account the criminal component of trafficking, there is little focus on the criminal networks involved in smuggling and trafficking and on the criminal justice responses needed.

The present programme is meant to fill that gap.

Objective 1

Assessing the problem and stocktaking of best practices

For obvious reasons, the involvement of organized crime groups in smuggling and trafficking is a difficult research topic.³ Quantitative data are difficult to collect and therefore scarce, particularly from a comparative and international perspective. Qualitative data are also difficult to obtain. Most key criminal actors are unwilling to disclose their participation in illegal activities, and law enforcement institutions are often reluctant to disclose information on investigations in progress. Last but not least, research on criminal organizations may imply a certain risk for the researchers. In short, data collection and analysis is complicated. Nevertheless, informed assessment of the phenomenology of the problems in different parts in the world is indispensable for the development of an appropriate counter-strategy at the international, regional and national levels. For this reason, the programme's first phase consists of an effort to collect, analyse and disseminate reliable information on transnational organized crime involvement in international trafficking networks

³ Marjan Wijers, Lin Lap-Chew, *Trafficking in Women, Forced Labour and Slavery-like practices in Marriage, Domestic Labour and Prostitution*, Foundation against Trafficking in Women and Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women, Utrecht, 1997.

in different parts of the world, using whatever sources are available.

The assessment reports will help to identify the problems that require urgent responses. They will also bring together the experiences of countries and measures taken to address these problems. On the basis of the assessment reports, a database will be developed with best practices from which selections can be made of the most appropriate response to the problems at hand.

Objective 2

Promoting best practices

The main component of the programme consists of the preparation, implementation and evaluation of a series of field projects implementing promising practices (demonstration projects) on an experimental basis. These projects will include a range of different approaches that have proved to be promising. In selected countries the design of effective criminal justice measures to combat local and transnational organized crime groups involved in trafficking in human beings will be promoted with the assistance of, and in collaboration with, local, regional and national social services, international agencies and local Non-governmental Organizations.

Objective 3

Designing an international strategy

Reaching a consensus on the main directions of an international strategy requires an expression of political will and commitment by Governments and civil society as well as the sharing of responsibility and action. The programme will seek the assistance and collaboration of the agencies and institutions concerned as well as interested Governments as part of an interdisciplinary effort to design effective measures against trafficking in human beings.

An international strategy and a final report will be developed to be presented at a world conference in 2002.

3. Outline of the programme

Phase 1: Assessments of smuggling/trafficking flows

Three assessments will be carried out, each focusing on a major smuggling/trafficking flow. Each of them will involve two or more countries. Interregional smuggling/trafficking networks as well as the criminal justice responses will be explored.

Countries to be involved in the studies will be selected taking into account the following parameters:

- (a) The existence of important smuggling routes and forms of exploitation of trafficked people;
- (b) The cooperation of law enforcement and judiciary as well as to the extent possible, the availability of information on judicial investigations;
- (c) The existence of efforts to respond, including recent legislative reforms (culminating in a description of best practices);
- (d) The commitment of the Government to the project implementation.

In the selection process, preference will be given to localities where some degree of co-ordination and partnership is in place between police, customs and local social agencies. The presence of ODCCP field offices will be of advantage. The final selection of countries will reflect the exposed interests of donors.

It is envisaged that assessments will be made according to the following major smuggling/trafficking flows (countries mentioned below are just examples):

- (a) Flows emanating from South-East Asia as an region of origin. Cross-border recruitment and transportation will be explored in a selected country of origin (e.g. the Philippines). The main regional trafficking routes and markets will be analyzed in a transit and destination country. Examples could be Australia and/or an Western European country, and/or an Asian country;
- (b) Flows directed towards Western Europe as a destination region. A destination country (e.g. Italy) will be selected to highlight links with one African and one Mediterranean country (e.g. Albania). To highlight links with a Central (e.g. Poland), an Eastern European country (e.g. Ukraine) and/or a Latin American country (e.g. the Dominican Republic) another Western European country (e.g. the Netherlands) will be selected. Trafficking flows between the two selected western European countries will also be explored;
- (c) Flows directed towards North America. Links between a Latin American or Caribbean transit and origin country and/or an Asian origin country (e.g.

China) with a selected destination country (e.g. Canada or the United States) will be explored.

The assessments will be based on three sources of information, as described below.

Literature and statistics

A general overview of legislative provisions regarding organized crime, smuggling and trafficking, border controls and immigration procedures and prostitution will be carried out. Analyses will be made of the following:

- (a) Literature on the routes and modalities used;
- (b) Available statistical information on smuggling of migrants and trafficking;
- (c) Reports on governmental, non-governmental and international technical assistance projects and initiatives to cope with smuggling and trafficking related problems, highlighting international cooperation.

Information will be mainly drawn from the following sources:

- (a) Ministerial, parliamentary or other official reports from Member States;
- (b) Parliamentary hearings;
- (c) Reports and comments from international organizations and local non-governmental organizations;⁴
- (d) Input from documentation centres of specialized organizations, papers presented at national and international conferences and reports by universities and research institutes;
- (e) Content analysis of mass media trafficking coverage.

Interviews

Semi-structured interviews will be carried out with key persons in the agencies (law enforcement, immigration) involved in dealing with the trafficking related problems. Interviews with social workers, representatives of local and national public institutions and, more generally, local experts will also be carried out. Information will also be collected from the victims themselves. Thus, for example, to explore forced prostitution, women obliged to offer sex services will be contacted and asked to outline their introduction into the sex trade, while in the case of smuggling contacts with people in immigrant camps will be sought.

⁴ Governments, Non-governmental Organizations, as well as local, national, international entities involved in anti-trafficking initiatives will be contacted in order to plan for interregional studies. Where coordination mechanisms already exist they will be relied upon (e.g. in the Mekong area under sponsorship of UNDP: see United Nations Development Programme, Project on the Mekong Sub-region, project document RAS/98/H01/A/IV/31: Trafficking in Women and Children in the Mekong Sub-region, 1998)

Files on judicial cases

An in-depth analysis of files on judiciary cases involving criminal groups will be carried out, and law enforcement officials that carried out the cases will be interviewed. Whenever possible, perpetrators will also be interviewed.

A pilot-study will be preliminarily carried out in two selected countries from different regions (e.g. Italy; the Philippines) in order to test methodological tools (such as semi-structured interviews to be adopted);

Each assessment will produce a report. It will be presented on the web site (see below);

Mapping and a selection of best practices will be initiated through a questionnaire to local, national and international entities, including Non-governmental Organizations.

Phase 2: Demonstration Projects

On the basis of the assessments five or more countries will be involved in demonstration projects. In these countries, a set of *ad hoc* intervention measures will be introduced. They will be devoted to strengthening the capacity to monitor and combat forms of trafficking at the national and international levels. They may be carried out in a single country or may involve countries of origin as well as destination and/or transit countries.

The aim is to set up a series of activities that will have an impact both on the system of criminal justice per se and on the ways it relates to other partners at national level (for example, social services and Non-governmental Organizations) as well as at international level (partner criminal justice agencies, international Non-governmental Organizations, international entities).

Demonstration project may include the following:

- Training of law enforcement officials
 - Counselling on legislative reform
 - Creation of national coalitions of relevant agencies
- Drafting of model legislation
 - Extradition agreements between Member States for perpetrators of trafficking
- Implementation of victim assistance and witness protection schemes and repatriation schemes
- Creation of preventative policies, such as public awareness campaigns
- Establishment of frameworks for cooperation of relevant agencies across countries

Examples of possible demonstration projects are:

(a) *Strengthening inter-agency cooperation (e.g. in the Philippines):*

Based on the assessment of cooperation between agencies involved in action against the smuggling of and trafficking in human beings, cooperation agreements would be developed between police, immigration, border control, prosecution, courts and social welfare services. This framework for cooperation will include the exchange of information relevant for the preparation of cases involving trafficking in human beings. The agreements will also define the distribution of tasks, including reporting lines and responsibilities;

(b) Inter-country cooperation among justice administrations (e.g. Albania and Italy)

Cooperation agreements could be developed to improve bilateral cooperation, including the exchange of information relevant for the preparation of cases involving the smuggling of and trafficking in human beings, the improvement of mutual legal assistance practices and the improvement of extradition practices.

(c) Victim-witness protection

The demonstration project will assist in the improvement of cooperation between victim-witnesses and the police, including the development of project outlines for witness protection schemes. In more detail, the project will develop a victim-witness protection agreement between police, immigration and social welfare agencies in that country. The demonstration project may also introduce a pilot project in one judicial district aimed at improving the conduct of justice personnel (investigation police, prosecutors, judges/magistrates) when dealing with witnesses of trafficking in human beings.

Phase 3: Evaluation of the projects

Process evaluation and output/impact evaluation will be carried out after completion of phase 2 by an independent research team, applying standardized methods.

The evaluation will include a detailed description of the actual implementation of the projects and the problems encountered. To the extent possible, the outcomes and effects of the projects will also be ascertained. The methods applied will vary according to the nature of the project. They may include interviews with stakeholders, including agencies that represent victims, regarding their experiences with the programme. In some cases, objective indicators of relevant outcomes, for example successful prosecutions, will be included in the evaluation.

The results will be placed on the website.

Phase 4: International Strategy against smuggling in migrants and trafficking in human beings

Taking into account the results of assessments and demonstration projects, a global strategy against smuggling in migrants and trafficking in human beings will be elaborated.

The global strategy will be prepared in close consultation with international and national agencies involved in the programme. Regional round tables will be promoted to fine-tune the strategy. Significant background material will be presented on the web. A final report presenting a comparative overview of assessments and demonstration projects will be prepared as well.

The final report and the international strategy will be presented at a high-level global forum to be held in 2002.

4. Partnership

The programme will be carried out in partnership with other United Nations entities and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. Several of these organizations, including UNICEF, DAW, UNDP, UNIFEM, ILO, OHCHR, UNHCR, the International Centre for Migration Policy Development, Interpol, the International Organization for Migration, the European Commission, the Non-governmental Organizations focal point on commercial sexual exploitation, Human Rights Watch, Defence for Children International, the Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women, Coalition against Trafficking in Women, Anti Slavery International, and End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes, have been consulted on a previous draft text and their suggestions were taken into consideration for the finalization of the present document. The programme envisages close collaboration with these and other organizations and their involvement in programme implementation, as appropriate, including cooperation in the assessment, demonstration and evaluation phases. Such cooperation will include the involvement of such organizations in the elaboration of the international strategy.

5. Programme outputs

In summary, the outputs of the programme will be:

- Assessments of smuggling and trafficking flows
- Databank of best practices
- Web-site
- Demonstration projects, including evaluation thereof
- Final report
- International strategy
- International forum

6. Personnel involved in the programme

United Nations staff

One sociologist and one criminologist, at a L-3 level and based at UNICRI would be involved mainly in the implementation of phase 1 of the programme by:

- (a) Defining guidelines for collection of data;
- (b) Establishing and updating the data bank and the website (the central location for information exchange) and create connections with other websites;
- (c) Maintaining liaison with organizations involved in different phases of the programme, especially within the best practices identification process at the country level;
- (d) Organizing research teams working at the local level;
- (e) Writing and updating assessment reports;
- (f) Collaborating in the preparation of the global strategies.

One prosecutor and one victim assistance expert with experience in project implementation would be based at the CICIP and would mainly implement phase 2 of the programme by:

- (a) Providing data bank and website data on legislation, official records and statistics;
- (b) Maintaining close liaison with organizations involved in different phases of the programme, especially within the demonstration projects framework;
- (c) Implementing the demonstration projects;
- (d) Collaborating in the preparation of the global strategies.

One data bank manager would also be required.

Consultants

In phase 1 and phase 2, collaboration from locally recruited consultants (research institutes as well as individual experts, law enforcement and judiciary personnel as well as Non-governmental Organizations) will be sought.

DRAFT PROJECT BUDGET PROPOSAL

Project: Global Programme against Trafficking in Human Beings

Agency: Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention

DESCRIPTION	TOTAL		First Year		Second Year		Third Year		Fourth Year	
	W/ M	US\$	W/ M	US\$	W/ M	US\$	W/ M	US\$	W/ M	US\$

PERSONNEL										
<u>International Staff</u>										
Prosecutor	36	323,100	4	35,900	12	107,700	12	107,700	8	71,800
Social work expert (victim assistance)	36	323,100	4	35,900	12	107,700	12	107,700	8	71,800
Sociologist	36	323,100	4	35,900	12	107,700	12	107,700	8	71,800
Criminologist	36	323,100	4	35,900	12	107,700	12	107,700	8	71,800
Subtotal	144	1,292,400	16	143,600	48	430,800	48	430,800	32	287,200
<u>Administrative Support</u>										
Data base manager	36	177,100	4	19,700	12	59,000	12	59,000	8	
Subtotal	36	177,100	4	19,700	12	59,000	12	59,000	8	39,400
<u>Duty travel</u>										
Travel for regional experts	-	63,000	-	25,200	-	37,800	-	0	-	
Travel for national research experts	-	60,000	-	30,000	-	0	-	0	-	0
Travel for nat. tech. cooperation experts	-	90,000	-	0	-	30,000	-	60,000	-	30,000
Subtotal	-	213,000	-	55,200	-	67,800	-	60,000	-	0
<u>Mission costs</u>										
Mission costs*	-	300,000	-	72,000	-	72,000	-	72,000	-	30,000
Subtotal	-	300,000	-	72,000	-	72,000	-	72,000	-	84,000
<u>Sub-contracted experts</u>										
3 Regional experts	30	150,000	12	60,000	18	90,000	0	0	0	
6 Nat. research experts (assessment and evaluation)	72	216,000	36	108,000	0	0	0	0	36	108,000
6 Nat. technical cooperation experts (demonstration)	108	324,000	0	0	36	108,000	72	216,000	0	0
Subtotal	210	690,000	48	168,000	54	198,000	72	216,000	36	0
										108,000
										0
Component total	390	2,672,500	68	458,500	114	827,600	132	837,800	76	548,000
0										
DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS **										
Country 1	-	500,000	-	0	-	200,000	-	300,000	-	0
Country 2	-	500,000	-	0	-	200,000	-	300,000	-	0
Country 3	-	500,000	-	0	-	200,000	-	300,000	-	0
Country 4	-	500,000	-	0	-	200,000	-	300,000	-	0
Country 5	-	500,000	-	0	-	200,000	-	300,000	-	0
Component total	-	2,500,000	-	0	-	1,000,000	-	1,500,000	-	0
EQUIPMENT										
Equipment for regional offices	-	80,000	-	80,000	-	0	-	0	-	0
Office equipment	-	80,000	-	40,000	-	40,000	-	0	-	0
Subtotal	-	160,000	-	120,000	-	40,000	-	0	-	0
Component total	-	160,000	-	120,000	-	40,000	-	0	-	0
MISCELLANEOUS										
Translation costs (approx. 5,000 pg.)	-	100,000	-	40,000	-	40,000	-	0	-	20,000
Printing costs	-	170,000	-	85,000	-	15,000	-	0	-	70,000
Subtotal	-	270,000	-	125,000	-	55,000	-	0	-	90,000
Sundries	-	44,400	-	5,700	-	18,000	-	18,000	-	2,700
Off. operating costs (tel.+ other charges)	-	120,000	-	30,000	-	30,000	-	30,000	-	30,000
Subtotal	-	164,400	-	35,700	-	48,000	-	48,000	-	32,700
Component total	-	434,400	-	160,700	-	103,000	-	48,000	-	122,700
										0
SUBTOTAL										
Support costs (13%)	-	5,766,900	-	739,200	-	1,970,600	-	2,385,800	-	671,000
		749,697		96,096		256,178		310,154		0
										87,269
TOTAL BUDGET	390	6,516,597	68	835,296	114	2,226,778	132	2,695,954	76	758,569

* Mission travel was calculated on a basis of missions for 15 days DSA at \$150, \$108 term. exp., and \$2,000 plane ticket (rounded up to \$4,500) for two staff members

** This can be a rough estimate at this stage of the Programme development only. A more detailed budget proposal will be elaborated in accordance with interest expressed both by donors and recipient country and in accordance with requirements of Inter-governmental and Non-governmental organizations to be sub-contracted under this Programme.

Annex I: United Nations instruments

The suppression of slavery (whether in the form of the classical slave trade, so-called modern forms of slavery and slavery-like practices) is one of the longest-standing objectives of the United Nations. Under the auspices of the League of Nations and the United Nations, slavery-like practices in their different forms have been denounced in various forums and in numerous legislative and policy instruments.

The United Nations is concerned about the human rights violations involved in traditional and modern forms of slavery, such as trafficking in persons, trafficking in women, trafficking in children, the exploitation of the prostitution of others, sexual exploitation, labour exploitation, exploitation of child labour, the sale of children, child prostitution, child pornography, debt bondage, the use of children in armed conflicts and certain practices under apartheid and colonial regimes. A multitude of United Nations entities having to do particularly with women, children, refugees and migrants deal with aspects of the subject and their concern include human rights violations and discriminatory abuse, exploitation and violence perpetrated against certain vulnerable groups during war and armed conflict.

Work to reduce slavery-like practices is proceeding under the auspices of the General Assembly and the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, which include: the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Commission on Social Development, the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, the newly-established Expert Group on Human Rights and Migrants, the Commission on the Status of Women and its Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women and the Committee on the Rights of the Child. Special rapporteurs, appointed over the years and working under the auspices of Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, have addressed some of the pressing problems such as the traffic in human beings and the exploitation of the prostitution of others, violence against women and its causes and consequences, the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

The UN bodies that oversee relevant programme activities within their respective fields include the Office of Drug Control and Crime Prevention, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women, the United Nations Development Fund for Women, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Labour Organization, the International Organization for Migration, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Maritime Organization, the World Health Organization, and the World Trade Organization.

A number of early conventions specifically aim at the suppression of slavery, trafficking in persons and exploitation of prostitution of others, forced labour and servitude, namely: International Agreement of 18 May 1904 for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, as amended by the Protocol of 1948; International Convention of 4 May 1910 for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, as amended by the Protocol of International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children of 30 September 1921, as amended by the Protocol of 1947; Slavery Convention of 1926; Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others of 1949; 1953 Protocol amending the Slavery Convention, signed at Geneva on 25 September 1926 and the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery of 1956.

Other relevant United Nations instruments are: Declaration on the Rights of the Child of 1959; Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women of 1967; Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict of 1974; Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice of 1978; Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women of 1985; the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children and the Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children of 1990; Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women of 1992; Guidelines on the Prevention of and Response to Sexual Violence against Refugees and the Guidelines on the Protection of Refugee Women of 1992; Programme of Action for the Prevention of the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography of 1992; Programme of Action for the Protection of Migrants and their Families of 1992; Vienna Programme of Action of the United Nations World Conference on Human Rights of 1993; Programme of Action of the United Nations International Conference on Population and Development of 1994; World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond of 1995; United Nations Declaration on Crime and Public Security of 1995; Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women of 1995; Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of 1997; and Plan of Action for the Elimination of Harmful Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children.

Applicable instruments of relevance to combat human trafficking and forced labour are: Geneva Conventions (1949) and the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949; Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (1951), the Convention on the Political Rights of Women (1952); the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination (1965), the International Covenants on Human Rights (1966), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966), the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979), the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1984), the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), and the International Convention on the Protection of all Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (1990).

In addition, there is a significant body of regulatory and standard-setting work that has been accomplished under the auspices of the United Nations International Labour Organisation against forced labour, bondage and servitude. The Forced Labour Convention (1930) and the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention (1957) aim at suppression of the use of forced or compulsory labour in all its forms. The Convention (No. 138) concerning the minimum age for admission to employment outlaws all forms of child labour. The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1992) addresses illegality on the high seas, including piracy and the smuggling of persons by sea. In article 99, States Parties are obliged to prohibit the transport of slaves in ships authorized to fly their flags and to prevent the unlawful use of their flags for that purpose.

Specific provisions aimed broadly at safeguarding the rights of women and children legislate against gender and age-targeted discriminatory exploitative practices and expressly prohibit trafficking. In the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979), in article 6, States Parties are obliged to take all appropriate measures to suppress all forms of traffic in and exploitation of prostitution of women. In the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), article 34, States Parties are obliged to protect the child from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse and to take all measures to prevent the inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual practice, including exploitative use in prostitution and in pornographic performances and materials.

United Nations programme areas and fields of substantive activity to reduce trafficking in human beings have been intensified in recent years. The term and concept of violence against women now includes trafficking in women and girls. Alien smuggling by air and by sea is dealt with by ICAO and IMO. Over the past years, alien smuggling has been addressed from a crime prevention and criminal justice perspective. Recently, the United Nations has been involved in regional initiatives to address both regional and international issues regarding illegal migration, such as the "Budapest Process", and trafficking in women and children, particularly in Asia, Europe and Latin America.